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THE
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MEMOIR OF WILLIAM COLLINS JACKSON, ESQ.,
LATE OF THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Jackson was born about the year 1762; and, when about fifteen years of age the East India Company nominated him a writer on their establishment at St. George; but, at the time of his appointment he was on the other side of the Atlantic; therefore, he did not embark for India until the month of March in the year 1782. His voyage out was retarded by the action in Port Praya, and by the projected expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, which M. Suffrein frustrated: whereby, the ship lost the favorable monsoon, and was compelled to bear away for the coast of Arabia; thence, Mr. Jackson proceeded on to Bombay, where he remained six months, chiefly at his own expense. Hence, Mr. Jackson did not reach Madras until the month of October, 1782; when Tipu Ali had devastated the Carnatic, and furnished Madras. Here, he found that the Company's finances were reduced so low that, for an entire year he had no means of subsistence, except by borrowing money at an exorbitant rate of interest, or by drawing for the waste property, which had devolved to him in England, by the death of a near and dear relative. Anxious to be independent of the native soucars, he preferred the latter alternative; and, by this step alone, he secured himself from those entanglements which have so often been the bane of the younger servants of the Company: indeed, during the whole period of his residence in India, he never had a debt which was not discharged on demand.

Towards the close of the year 1793, Lord Macartney dispatched Messrs. —, Staunton, and Riddleston, as commissioners on an embassy to negotiate a peace with Tippu Sultan; and, his Lordship selected Mr. Jackson to fill the post of secretary to that embassy. Harmony was wanting

amongst these commissioners; but, on this delicate and trying occasion, it was the good fortune of the secretary to receive very honorable testimonials from Messrs. Staunton and Huddleston. However, neither pay nor allowances were attached to the station of secretary, and even the amount of his actual disbursements was not re-paid to him until nearly two years after the termination of the mission.

In the year 1785, Mr Jackson succeeded to the office of under secretary to the Government of Madras. At this time, he had expended the whole of the legacy to which he had become entitled by the will of his relation, and, if it had not been for this bequest, he must have borrowed money at a ruinous rate of interest, for his ordinary expenses: inasmuch as he had devoted himself entirely to the service of the Company, avoiding all mercantile speculations, and because the highest salary which he had hitherto received amounted only to 20 pagodas per month, or about 15 pounds sterling per annum, paid in arrears, and by bills at a discount.

Mr. Jackson filled the station of under secretary for six and seven years with so much approbation both at home and abroad, that the Court of Directors conferred upon him the appointment of chief secretary, when they were acquainted with the fact, that he was exercising the duties of that office, under the nomination of the Government in India: when the Court was informed of this fact, they said,—"In the appointment of Mr. Jackson to be your secretary, you have anticipated our orders, which were founded upon the repeated testimonials of his merits and abilities."

Upon Mr. Jackson's succession to the office of chief secretary, both Mahomed Ali, the nabob of the Carnatic, and the rajah of Tanjore, strenuously invited him to receive, from each, a monthly stipend of 500 pagodas, provided he would devote his services to them; but, as a man of honor, and an honest servant of the Company, he most nobly declined both these offers. At this period, other large sums of money, had at different times, been offered to Mr. Jackson, and as often refused by him to the utmost of his ability and understanding; he had faithfully discharged the duties of the secret stations which he had filled in the service; and he had not permitted himself to derive any advantage from, other means than the salary which had fallen to him in the course of the service, or the allowed emoluments annexed to the office. He had filled since his arrival in India: the duties of his

line of conduct under the most solid conviction that to acquire independence (and, particularly in an office surrounded by temptation) by other means, would be no less dishonorable to himself than injurious to the public welfare: the whole of his time and attention had been exclusively devoted to the affairs of the Company; he had not entered into any commercial speculations, nor into any usurious dealings with any of the tributaries of the Carnatic: acting upon these principles of self denial, in every matter where money was concerned, the influence which his station commanded could not fail to operate in a way highly beneficial to the interests of the Company: his abilities and integrity did honor to his exalted office;—indeed, such was the opinion entertained of his integrity and general merits, by five successive Governments, that year after year, the warmest approbation was recorded; while no opportunity was neglected of drawing the attention of the Court of Directors to the real policy of bestowing some mark of favor (beyond the mere expression of their high approbation—a very unsubstantial food—) upon a man who had served them with so much fidelity, and whose health had been sacrificed by his official assiduity.

On the 24th of October, 1795, in council at Madras, the president, Lord Hobart, made a minute, as follows:—"The proposed arrangements which have been brought into discussion, since the death of his highness the nabob Wallajah, make it necessary for me to advert with more minuteness than has been usual upon the public records, to the system on which the administration of his revenues has been conducted; because it manifestly shews the necessity of that change, which it is my object to accomplish—both in respect to the country itself, which, though under the immediate control of his highness, it is the duty of this Government, in a general point of view, to cherish and protect; and, in respect to the security which has been pledged to the Company for the support of their military establishments, and for the discharge of the consolidated debts guaranteed by parliament to the private creditors of his highness the nabob; I shall, therefore, in this minute, lay before the board the information I have collected, and the consequent observations which have occurred to me upon the usurious loans, which it has long been the practice, principally among the European gentlemen of the presidency to make to the durbar, for mortgages upon the different provinces of the Carnatic,—and, here, I may be allowed to express my belief, that though

Memoir of William Collins Jackson, Esq.

ymment of his kist, without any immediate disbursement from himself, delivers his people and his province up to the control power of the manager, evidently without regard to their nation; because, as his terms with the money-lenders necessarily provide for the removal of all restraint from the governing power, so he must expect that the manager, who can have no interest in the future prosperity of the country, will have recourse to every means by which he may hope to bear himself and his connections harmless, and that within the shortest time possible. The interest, allowed by the circar, varies in different places, and depends not a little upon the influence which the lender may happen to have at the durbar: at a medium, however, it may be stated at four per cent. per month, besides the pay of all the servants employed by the *Junto* in recovering the revenue; this last charge is always a fixed sum at the expense of the nabob, considerably above the actual expense incurred by the tahsildar; and the difference is considered amongst the customary advantages of the concern. The manager arrived within his district immediately assembles his under-managers, amildars, and renters; and then ensues the second part of this oppressive system: the tahsildar is importunate, and the manager must find means of satisfying his demands; subordinate soucars, Native as well as Europeans, are called upon for assistance. The soucar makes his advance, and, in the first instance, the amildar or renter of the district assigned over, as security for such advance, grants his bond until other securities shall be forthcoming; these are either the bonds of the inhabitants or grain. In time about three-fourths of the sum are secured to the soucar by grain made over to him, and placed under charge of his servants; and for the other one-fourth, the bonds of the inhabitants are made over for that part of the revenue payable by them to the circar, in ready money, upon the cultivation of dry grain, &c. These are frequently forced from them at the commencement of the season, which consequently compels them to anticipate the crops, and to pay interest upon money before it is due from them. At the period of the transaction, the soucar sends his servants and peons into the country, with an order from the nabob's manager to the guards placed therein, to afford every assistance (as it is generally called) but, in fact, to obey them implicitly in collecting the amount of the bonds from the inhabitants. Anxiety to secure so precarious a property naturally leads the soucar to adopt such measures as power enables him, and the custom of the country authorizes.

Then follows this process,—if the ryot is dilatory in the discharge of his bond, he is confined without victuals, beaten with rods, and compelled to pay batta to those very peons and guards, who are the means of his confinement and punishment. In this manner, I am credibly informed, that an inhabitant who grants his bond for one hundred chuckrams, is compelled, before he is released from the consequences, to pay from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen chuckrams, according to circumstances; if his credit, or his other means are exhausted, which is too often the case, he must necessarily dispose of some part of his stock, which consists of cattle and seed-grain. The first part of the system which I have stated, describes the original cause at the fountain head; the second comprises the detail which springs out of it; in both, the consideration of the means which is immediately employed, and of the effect which it may produce upon the future revenue, is abandoned; and while the grand mover of these effects is at a distance from the scene, and the subordinate instrument is hardened by practice, conscience is lulled to rest by the delusive opiate of interest upon interest.—Thus far I have traced the progress of a loan secured upon the bond of the inhabitants. It will not be less painful for me to pursue it to the disposal of the paddy.—The first endeavour of those who are engaged in this concern of this nature, is, to enhance the price of grain by artificial means, lest the ordinary price of that article, the sole subsistence of the natives, should fail to answer the large advance of money, and the exorbitant advantage expected upon it by the sugar. The means of effecting this purpose are easy, for the necessitous condition of the ryots, compels them to dispose of their grain, as soon as it comes into their possession, in order to satisfy the urgent demands upon them, which I have already described. The purchasers of this grain increase until the demand, which increases with the consumption, advances the price. If, towards the expiration of the season, any part of the grain should yet remain on hand, the expedient is to divide the whole quantity, in whatever quantity it may be, among the inhabitants, and to throw it upon them as paddy. This paddy, it appears, compels the people (for so the manufacturers) to receive grain at a valuation considerably above the market price, and it would seem to be of great establishment and current practice; for, in this system, which I have successfully negociated with his excellency the Governor William Jackson, for placing a portion of the revenue in the hands

under the immediate superintendence of the Company's residents, his highness has expressly asserted, nor could he be prevailed on to relinquish the right of his circar to exercise this guddyam.—The inferior servants of the circar, whose duty should be to watch over the public interests, are placed under the arbitrary control of the money-lenders, without whose permission not an agha can be expended, nor a measure of grain issued, except by stealth. Indeed, I understand, that, upon the arrival of a soucar or his representative in a mortgaged district, the usual custom is to notify his authority throughout the villages, and to prohibit the expenditure of grain or money, but by his order. This prohibition extends to the ordinary charges of pagodas, maniaums, and abbendys; and when an order is granted from the sudder-cutcherry, for any of these purposes, the persons receiving the sumud must wait at the cutcherry of the money-lender, for a confirmation of the right. Instead of receiving relief by tucavy, (or advances for cultivation,) at the proper season, by which to replace their cattle, and to provide seed for extending their cultivation, the inhabitants are often obliged to sacrifice both to their own immediate wants, and the rapacity of the soucar. Of course, no system of regulation can prevail, and every hope of improvement must be relinquished. Some of the means for enhancing the price of grain, I have already related: but the subject is exhaustless. The Polygars have been prevented, by the enanagets of Tinnevely, from selling, within the circar lands, the grain which is allowed them for Deshacowal (or watching for); and, I should hesitate to advance, if I was not supported by the authority of public record, that, during a late scarcity of grain in the southern provinces, Eitabar Cawn, the nabob manager, had the hardness to write a public complaint, to the Company's collector, against the Polygars, for selling grain to the inhabitants. Nor was the evil removed without the intervention of the Government, who, by sending vessels loaded with grain, induced the monopolists, from regard to their own interests, to restore their usual supplies to the market; yet did the Company not escape the effects of this monopoly, for they were reduced to the necessity of purchasing grain at the price to which the monopolists had raised it, for the subsistence of their troops who were stationed there, for the protection of the Company's territories.—After this expatriation, it is not surprising that this species of Government, if it answers the name of Government, contains the mos

grievous oppression of the people, the certain impoverishment of the country, and, consequently, the inevitable decay of revenue; but, it will be useful to show the particular manner in which it affects the resources of his highness the nabob. It is estimated, and I believe not with exaggeration, that the province of Tinnevely alone, is annually mortgaged, upon the terms I have described, to the amount of three lacks of pagodes; and calculating the period for which interest is paid upon the whole sum, at six months, the amount of interest, at four per cent. per month, is, seventy-two thousand pagodas;—the charges paid by the circar for the abbendy of the money-lenders, during that period, cannot amount to less than three thousand pagodas,—therefore, the amount of loss to the circar, on this transaction, is, seventy-five thousand pagodas. That an individual gentleman should, in less than three years, amass a fortune of more than fifty thousand pagodas, would be a matter of wonder, if this statement did not at the same time, afford a solution of the difficulty, and a proof of its own correctness;—but the scene is not closed here. Besides the dealings of the principal sowcars with the head-manager, there are subordinate transactions of a similar nature among the inferior officers who possess but smaller means for various practices, amounting in all, perhaps, from fifty thousand to a lack of pagoda. This brings an additional expense upon the state, because interest is allowed on all advances made by the sowcars, on pressing occasions, before the kists are due; and, on the other hand, the inhabitants are not exempt from a part of this expense, which is imposed upon them by fine, forfeiture, or gadhyas, in order that the renter may be enabled to make the advance, upon which he receives interest. As the manager is obliged by engagements to pay the fullest complete value of the district, he is justified, according to the custom of the country, in availing himself of every possible resource. A portion of the church allowance is withheld; the pay of all descriptions of servants is kept in long arrear; and, in particular, the abbendy sowcars. A small advance indeed is sometimes made for subsistence; but their principal resource, (and it is not unproductive) is, in the batta, which they receive by acknowledged practice, while doing the duty of sezawula; and in the dextrous management of the power which that sowcar gives them, as a bribe presents for their forbearance. The manager knows, from experience, that, in the event of assuming the power, the English Government will be induced, from motives of humanity, to attend to

(the calls of these unhappy people; or from motives of policy, to satisfy the clamours of a nation of undisciplined rabble. Thus, at the very time when the exigencies of Government become most pressing, a part of their resources, which ought to be immediate, is appropriated to the liquidation of arrears. If this is a true history of the present management, it may be asked, why an immediate and large defalcation of the revenue does not follow? for the operation of such a system as I have described, tends directly to the point of ruin. Nothing less than the hand of arbitrary power could avert it, even for a time. In proportion as the means of cultivation decreases, the price of grain is enhanced; and it is a notorious but inhuman maxim of Eastern finance, that a year of scarcity is more productive than a year of plenty to the circar; because, as a given number of mouths can only consume a proportionate quantity of grain, the immediate advantage or disadvantage of Government arises from the price at which that given quantity is sold. In years of plenty the superfluous grain is, in a great measure, useless, owing to the partial and difficult means of exportation. In years of scarcity, the same given quantity is required for the subsistence of the people; and, as the demand is greater than the supply, an increase of the price is produced, by the usual effects of a competition in the market. Though the dealings of soucars, in the collection of revenue, are not of recent establishment, yet the terms of loan have never been carried to so ruinous an extent, as since the practice has been introduced among Europeans. And, though the inevitable effects of it may be protracted by the harsh expedients of an arbitrary Government; yet, no man, who reflects upon such a system, can doubt that the resources of the country have been undermined; that the wealth of the people is exhausted; and, that, a principle of decline has been established, which is now precipitating the Carnatic, with accumulated weight and rapidity, to destruction. Impressed as I am with a serious conviction of this truth, I cannot but look with extreme anxiety to the nature of the security, provided by the treaty of 1762, for these resources, on which the British interests on the coast of Malabar manifestly depend. I cannot but see that the present system of collecting the revenues of the Carnatic, manifestly invalidates that security; and, that, whenever a failure occurs, in the payment of his highness's debts, we shall be left without resource for the recovery of the obligation. As these payments, though ever gradually moderate in their

extent, are now kept up by the extraordinary means which I have described, so it is reasonable to suppose that a famine whenever it may happen, will arise from the total impoverishment of the people. In taking possession of a district, under such circumstances, for the amount of a list, which will then have fallen in arrears, we shall, instead of securing the immediate means of reimbursement, become charged with an exhausted country, requiring all the liberal assistance and fostering attention of a lenient and indulgent Government. It is not only that our means will be curtailed at our greatest need, but that humanity and policy will call upon us for advances of money, at a time when our expences will be most burthensome. This is an embarrassment from which the known resources of this Government are unequal to extricate us, and it is a dilemma unprovided for by the treaty of 1792; for, the objects of that treaty are,—the payment of a debt guaranteed by Parliament, which we are not at liberty to postpone; and the discharge of military pay, which cannot be interrupted without danger to the State. To avert the consequences of an evil big with such imminent danger, is an object that merits the most serious, as well as the most unwearied attention of this Government; and it is a matter of very great mortification to me, that seeing the progress of this calamity, and anticipating, as I do, its pestiferous effects, I am compelled to acknowledge that the means of arresting its course are extremely difficult. The prohibitory orders, hitherto published, have all failed of their object, because the evasion of them is easy to Europeans, through the agency of their Native servants; and because the enormous profits which arise from these usurious loans, hold out an irresistible temptation to adventurers. To prohibit the intercourse of Europeans at the durbar is ineffectual. Other channels of communication are open, and the superintendent of a usurious loan at Patna, conveys his demands to the ears of the nabob, with no less certainty than he who lives in the precincts of Chepauk. As long therefore as his highness shall be so regardless of his true interest as to deliver up his provinces and his people to public depredation, so long will there be found men, who, in the pursuit of extravagant advantages, will overstep the bounds of discretion and of moral obligation.—So desperate a malady requires a remedy that shall reach its source, and I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that there is no mode of eradicating the disease, but by removing the original cause, and

placing those districts, which are pledged for the security of his highness beyond the reach of his highness's management. The disposition which his highness has already evinced to oppose such an arrangement, leaves me in no doubt of the real cause. It is not possible to calculate the extent and variety of interests which are involved in this one pursuit; and though they are subdivided in every direction of the Carnatic, yet, at the call of danger, they all rally round a common centre. The great bodies of business, who are the principal money-lenders at the durbar, borrow from individuals, who though not absolutely engaged in the loans itself, are partakers of the speculation in a remote degree; and feel with no less sensibility than their principals, the approach of danger; similarity of interest makes it a common cause, and the great body of influence which is condensed upon this principle, is uniformly exerted to support his highness the nabob, in an inflexible resistance against a melioration of system; and to oppose a reformation, which I consider essential to the national welfare.—In the proposition which I have made to his highness the nabob, I am aware that I offered great sacrifices on the part of the Company; but, with the impression of those evils, I have stated, strongly upon my mind, I could not but consider the object I had in view, above every idea of a pecuniary nature, even if the system of the nabob's government was not, in itself, calculated completely to annihilate every source of revenue."

On the 24th of November, 1795, in council at Madras, the president made a second minute upon the system of usury which was ruining the country;—he said, "Intrusted with the Government of the Company's affairs upon the coast, it is my duty, not merely to look to that temporary prosperity which an increase in their revenues, and the manifest improvement of their commercial concerns is calculated to afford; but, considering their permanent interest as the substantial object of every administration to point out defects in their system, and more particularly, if they are of a nature tending to undermine their resources, and contribute, in an alarming degree, to the insecurity of their possessions. Under this conviction, the minute, to which the opinions I am now offering may be deemed supplementary, has been submitted. The treaty of 1762, entered into by Lord Cornwallis, on the part of the Company, and the nabob Wallajah, appears to have embraced three objects, viz. the discharge of the nabob's private consolidated debts, provision for a military establishment.

in time of peace,—and an arrangement to supply resources for a period of hostility ;—the Company binding themselves, for a stipulated sum, (nine lakhs of pagodas,) to furnish a sufficient military force for the defence of the Carnatic, and the nabob engaging to pay a certain subsidy, under a guarantee of landed security, whereby a proportion of the revenues of the Carnatic was mortgaged for the execution of the provisions of the treaty ; and, therefore, so long as the Company fulfil the conditions on their part, they have acquired an interest and eventually a right of interference, to prevent the declension of those revenues, to the extent of their being rendered inadequate to the security for which they have been pledged. As they can have no claim, and, notwithstanding the increase of their military expenses, have made none, under any circumstances, for calling upon the nabob, to augment his stipulated payments ; so, on the other hand, under a liberal and equal construction of the treaty, they would be justified in interposing their authority, to guard against a positive deficiency, in the appropriated resources. Was the security in bullion, or moveables of any kind, an attempt to transport it out of the reach of the Company, even during a period that no defalcation had arisen, the payment of the kists, would probably be resisted, if necessary, by force. The difference in the case now under discussion is, that whatever diminution, (and it is considerable) in value, the security is gradually, though rapidly ~~surrounding~~ comes along with it the destruction of the human race, and the desolation of the country. The treaty is formed upon a well-founded presumption, that the districts specified therein, are capable, either in the hands of the Company, or of the nabob, of producing ~~resources~~ competent to the purpose for which they are given as security ; but that security becomes nugatory, if the excessive deterioration of it shall not be deemed a virtual violation of the treaty, and warrant the adoption of measures, with a view to avoid the injurious effects of such deterioration. If we look back to the origin of the treaty of 1792, we shall find that it arose from the representations of the nabob Wallajah, that, without imposing burthens on his people, which they were not able to bear, he could not make the payments to the Company, stipulated for in the treaty of 1787 : but, he had no sooner prevailed upon the Government to acquiesce in a reduction of those payments, which he effected by the treaty of 1792, than, by the manner in which he carried the provisions of it into execution, he increased the miseries of his people ten-fold, and defeated every

humane and salutary object it was intended to attain. Should the principle I have laid down be deemed insufficient to warrant a revision, and even a compulsory modification of the treaty, the open and notorious violation of it, on the part of the nabob, by granting, without the authority of Government, tuncabs and assignments upon the mortgaged districts, contrary to an express article of it, would indisputably justify such measures as might be thought advisable for the security of the Company; and, in my opinion, calls upon the Court of Directors to issue such orders as may be best calculated to guard the interests of their constituents, from so alarming and extensive an evil. Under such an impression, I have ventured to make a proposition to the nabob, offering great, but in my mind, necessary sacrifices on the part of the Company, for the accomplishment of an object, connecting their substantial interests with the welfare of the people of the Carnatic. To those who may think the sacrifice too great, I would observe, that the realization of the sums proposed to be relinquished, (probably above thirty lacks of pagodas,) under the present system, is a phantom, that may be held up to their view, but must for ever disappoint their expectations. The advantages to the nabob, as well as to the Company, in the plan I have suggested, are obvious. During the period of hostility, an increase of revenue, arising out from an improved management, would be an essential resource to the Government, in which his highness would participate, from the receipt of a proportional addition to his fifth of the whole produce; whilst in peace, the benefit would be exclusively his. Under existing circumstances, the Company sustain no loss, except in the exaction of the inhabitants of the Carnatic; but, in the season of war, they must experience the most serious deprivations. It has been with the deepest regret, that I have found the nabob unmoved by entreaties and remonstrances upon this subject; not that he has been insensible to the justice and expediency of what I have proposed; but, as he has candidly confessed, at several interviews with me, that he has not the resolution to comply: informing me, that his Native ministers and officers, so perjured, plagued, and intimidated him, that he could not venture upon the measure, notwithstanding his conviction that he ought to do so. In my minute of the 20th ultimo, I went into a full explanation of the mis-

The nabob's debt to the Company.

chiefs resulting from the pernicious practice of usurious loans. I traced the iniquitous system through all its intricacies, and exposed a detail of oppression and rapine, not less offensive to humanity than destructive of public property, and dangerous to the permanent interests of the Carnatic. The operation, however, of this system, is not confined to the regions of its highness; it takes a wider range, and affects, in a considerable degree, the public credit of the Company—for a very large proportion of the specie in circulation, being applied to the use of the nabob, at an exorbitant interest, Government has been obliged to the measure of depreciating their own paper, in order to raise funds adequate to the exigencies of the State. The persons concerned with the durbar, from the immense profits they reap, are well able to afford to raise money at 12 per cent, the legal interest of the country; and to lodge ample security for the debt; and, hence it is, that the Company are driven to the necessity of increasing the rate of interest upon their own paper, in order to supply their immediate wants. The effects of these usurious loans upon the commercial progress of the country, as well as every national improvement which would require a capital, are most lamentable. No trade can stand a competition with such exorbitant profits. When the practice which so generally prevails, with the Eastern Princes, of hoarding up every pagoda they can lay hold of, is superadded to the various corroding evils that have been stated, it would seem that such a complicated system of ruin and devastation, was without a precedent in the annals of the world. Had the treaty of 1792 been adhered to with that good faith which the British nation had a right to expect from the highest the nation, the country would have found in it a source of increasing prosperity; since, by its wise provisions, a considerable portion of the Carnatic was exonerated from those private assignments, which have ever been productive of such oppression and distress to the inhabitants. To the violation, therefore, of the treaty, may be attributed those evils which have been so fully exposed, and which loudly demand instant eradication. The situation of the Tanjore country, from precisely the same cause, is still more desperate. It has recently been developed, and its truth may not to be questioned; by which it appears that the Government of the Company consented, with a view to the nabob's accommodation, to remit, for the term of three years, more than one-fifth of his annual payments, but on condition that, at the moment, embarrassed with a debt of almost twelve lakhs of rupees,

godas; and, when we consider there is an interest chargeable upon it, of two and three per cent. per month, and that the whole country is mortgaged for the payment,—Where are the means by which the rajah will be enabled to fulfil his engagements to the Company without ruin to his people? Were I to attempt to describe the present state of the Tanjore country, it would be little more than a repetition of what I have said respecting the Carnatic, since the same system prevails throughout; but, if possible, has been productive of a quicker progress to decay and impoverishment in the rajah's dominions. I have it, therefore, in contemplation, to authorise Mr. Macleod to propose to him to assign over to the Company, the districts mortgaged for his stipulated payments, upon a footing similar to that, as far as circumstances will permit, which I have suggested in the arrangement relative to the Carnatic. I must candidly acknowledge, that I am not sufficiently sanguine to expect that the influence which has operated to prevent the nabob's concurrence, will not have equal effect with the rajah. As precisely the same arguments, and the same urgency apply to the one case as to the other, I trust an early remedy for both will be provided by the Court of Directors, and before the countries are irretrievably ruined. The acts of the legislature, with respect to serious bargains, the reiterated orders of the Company, on the subject, and the iniquity of such transactions abstractedly considered, have had so little effect, that I scarcely know what to suggest as a means of future prevention. Possibly it might be attended with good consequences, if the Court of Directors were to order the governors and council of Fort St. George to take an oath, that, in their office, where, according to his or their belief, there shall be reason to suppose that any servant of the Company, or person living under the Company's protection, shall, subsequently to the publication of the orders in question, have been concerned, directly or indirectly, in any loan, or other money transaction, with any of the native powers, notwithstanding the knowledge and express prohibition of Government, such servant of the Company, or person living under the Company's protection shall be called before the Council Board, and examined upon oath, touching such supposed loan or money transaction; and in the event of such servant of the Company, or other person living under the Company's protection, refusing to answer such questions as shall be put to him, or not answering satisfactorily, so as to convince the Council from all concern, directly, or indi-

rectly, in such loan or money transaction, he shall be sent to Europe, by the first opportunity, for having been guilty of disobedience of the orders of the Company, and punished accordingly. And, with a view, more effectually, to check the mischief, I would recommend that a proclamation should be issued, inviting to the discovery of these nefarious transactions and offering a reward to any one that should bring forward substantial proof, that such prohibited loans had been negotiated. The pains, the trouble, the anxiety, and, above all, the pressure upon my personal feelings, arising from the investigation and exposure of this subject, in its true colours, must be a test, to the Court of Directors, how important I consider it to their interests, as well as to the welfare of British India. I am aware of the numerous enemies who will start up against me for the part I have taken; but, I have a shield, in the consciousness of an honest execution of my duty, which blunts their arrows, and which will ultimately render all their efforts impotent and unavailable. I have forbore to bring forward the names of individuals, not because I am not able to do so; but, because the subject is above personal considerations. Let those who have amassed wealth, by such means, enjoy it as well as they can;—let it be my pride to have paid this tribute to suffering humanity, by deterring others from the commission of similar enormities!"

(To be continued.)

THE EFFECTS OF OPIUM.

In many of the districts of Bengal, and in other parts of India, opium is extensively used by the Natives; in the city of Calcutta alone upwards of 82 lbs. weight of opium is monthly purchased of Government, by the licensed vendors. Experience has shown, that no opium-eater of any standing can be, altogether and at once, deprived of this drug, without the most pernicious and dangerous effects to his health. The symptoms, resulting from the deprivation of this drug to those accustomed to its use, are similar to those resulting from discontinuing the use of tobacco, or any other narcotic stimulant; but, in an aggravated degree. The person is overpowered by feelings of gloom and depression; the mental powers become languid; and, in the most dangerous cases, these symptoms are, second to others, followed by the opiate state of the system, which, if not speedily remedied, is, and corrected, at the expense of the patient's life, and hurriedly

EQUALIZATION OF THE DUTIES ON TEAS.

In case of the equalization of the duties on all teas, say at 2s. 2d. or 2s. per pound, the produce to the treasury would be, taking last season's exports as a standard, about five millions sterling; and, however desirable this might be, as matter of revenue, the injury to all other interests, except the Chinese grower and hong merchant, would be great—it would not, I think, be difficult to prove that, even if carried for a time, the plan could be persisted in; it might have been acted on in the time of the East India Company,—under a free trade it is impracticable.

As soon as the boheas are forced to pay the same duty as the cougos, the export from this must cease altogether, and the prices of good teas rising in the home market, will extend to this—and as of good teas, the export cannot be materially increased, at least for some years, if even then (the soil, elevation and localities of the tea plantation influencing the quality of the tea, &c.) they will be held by the Chinese at high rates, and the importation being not equal to the demand of the country, for consumption and re-exportation, prices will be again spread up in the English market, to the exclusion of the poorer classes.

If to meet this, recourse is had to the lower class of green teas as hyson skin, as cheaper for use than the black, still the demand for the United States of America, where the taste runs on these teas, and where the consumption is also rapidly advancing, will act as a spur to prices in China.

But by equalization of duties, a better article would be imported into England, there can be no doubt; but, it may be fairly questioned, if the attainment of this object be a sufficient reason for interfering with the course of trade, or compelling a taste in tea different from that which has been generated during the two centuries that the trade has lasted. A complete monopoly would be thrown into the hands of "the trade," as the tea dealers call themselves, and there is no wonder that they wish the point carried.

To bear out the assertion, that the consequence of an equalization of the duties will be the denial of all tea to the poorer classes, by preventing the people sufficient for the demands of the country, I submit the following sketch—

East India and C. M. B. vol. xii, No. 10, July.

Equalization of the Duties on Teas

On the 1st of May, 1835, in the East India Company's warehouses there remained in all, sold and unsold—

	32,624,860		
	5,528,960		
	38,223,220	lbs.	Black 32,000,000 Green 8,000,000
add	50,000,000		as imports in the whole of the ships
	88,000,000		since the free trade began, but of this,
say	8,000,000		must be consumed on 1st May.
	80,000,000		Actual stock in the country, May 1st and to arrive through the season —
			For the years 1835-36, the consumption may be taken
as	45,000,000		from March 1835, to March 1836
say	5,000,000		(at least) exported—a total of
	50,000,000		In this year, the E. I. Company may
sell	12,000,000		say that, of the free trade
tea	50,000,000		arrive at home safe—in all for twelve
months	62,000,000		
deduct	50,000,000		there will remain in England
lbs	12,000,000		as a stock on the 1st March, 1836, about three months' consumption and export, and
	28,000,000		in the E. I. Company's possession—

Say that 32,000,000 (same as the East India Company took) go for *home consumption*; (and this, according to present appearances, is as much as can be sent home this year) then $32 + 24 = 56$ millions, and (if the consumption be taken at 45) at the commencement of the season 1836-37 there will be 9 millions, and the Company's sales, 12 millions, = 21 millions, leaving 29 millions to go, as free trade tea of the 3rd year.

It may reasonably be doubted whether this will be exported; if the bourses are thrown out by the influence of a duty of (2s. 2d. on 8), more than 300 per cent. on the cost, and the consequence will be an amalgamation of the lower classes of the Congos with also leaves, or, at least, will be at such a price as to be beyond the reach of the lower classes. Still, it was thought, and promised by the government, would be those most advantaged by the change in the trade. A strong and unfair impulse would also be given to the coffee trade, and the boon, to the people, of "a free trade" in tea, would be but nominal; while, in point of fact, the gain to the revenue, the only plea on which this unfair system could be justified, would be rendered abortive by the very operation.

In the beginning of the 4th year of the (so called) free trade, the East India Company's stock would be absorbed; and if 16

Equalization of the Duties on Teas.

millions are permitted to be sold, this would occur in the early part of the 3rd; to that, at the end of that year, at any rate the country would be cleared of teas, and no stock be left on hand, with a pretty certain prospect of a supply not equal to the demands of the country; thus putting an end to the export trade from England of an important article, which, were the trade as it should be, free and unshackled, would radiate from England through the whole commercial world: giving employment to a large amount of British shipping and capital, and guarding, in some degree, against the chance of a stoppage of the trade, which, judging from analogy, and considering its nature and unprotected state, will soon or late occur.

There appears nothing over-rated in the idea that the United Kingdom could take off, for home consumption alone, more than 60 millions of pounds—say two pounds per head—that is supposing an *ad valorem*, or a moderate rate of duty, on all teas. If this growing and important trade is to be sacrificed to the temporary difficulties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it should so be understood; but it should be borne in mind how great a mass of British manufactures could be got off in exchange for the teas, supposing the East India Company's agency to be as it in fairness should, put an end to.

The allowance to household servants in England, and to the emigrants to New South Wales and elsewhere, is two ounces per week; say six pounds per head per annum—of the increase in the consumption, the greater portion must be low teas, and these the Chinese could manufacture in any quantity—of high teas, for reasons before noticed, the produce could not be much increased.

The result appears plain—that an equalization of the duties, to benefit the treasury for the time and satisfy the interested demands of the tea trade, will raise prices here and at home—check the increase in the consumption of a wholesome beverage—prevent the exportation of British manufactures for its purchase—put an end to the export of it from England—offer a premium of adulteration by the natives—effectually lower the average price of the teas, exported from China, so as to diminish the demand—and prevent the great bulk of the English people from the use of tea altogether.

On the other hand, the revenue will gain for the time, by a bunch of middlemen who will be collected without trouble; and the tea merchants will profit by the new monopoly, will be satisfied.—See supplement to the *Common Register*.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY

No. XVI

To the Editor of Alexander's *East India Magazine*.—Sir,
 1. I advocated in my last the establishment of a depot, for the discipline and education of the recruits of this army, and afforded sufficiently strong and satisfactory reasons for this proposal.

2 It is generally known, that the present 2d grenadier regiment, when the 2d batt. 1st regiment, was the corps which so arduously maintained possession of the town of Koregaum, in the face of the Paishwa's whole army. His Arab infantry had been permitted to occupy a ghurree which was an important post, in enabling them to maintain the contest. From this stronghold, they were enabled to act destructively on the European artillery, attached to the guns, which were attempted to be brought to bear on this object. Two-thirds, however, of the party were disabled, and the Arab fire was so well directed as to prevent the survivors from standing at their quarters.

3. The commandant, therefore, proposed to these men to join a party of sepoys, whom he had collected, in order to assail this ghurree but, it is said, they refused to move. A young Hindostanee sepoy then offered to volunteer to head the party; and, on reaching the corner of the wall, he was enabled to scramble up, and commenced firing on the party within, several of whom were killed and wounded. Unable to touch him with their shot, they made a rush towards the door, but were received by the rest of the party, of which the foremost happened to be a young Marathiee sepoy, who, after discharging his piece, bayoneted two of the Arabs, and, with aid of the rest of the party, and the Sing's fire from the top of the wall, ultimately drove them from their post.

4. Many were the claimants for reward in consequence of the struggles of that day. The Sing most deservedly obtained his commission, and, as vacancies occurred, the most deserving men were promoted, but the Marathiee's gallantry was passed without notice for eight or ten months, until the ghurree was one day canvassed, and it appeared that this sepoy's merits had been passed over. He was sent for, and gave a very clear and modest account of the affair, which led to his immediate promotion, with the promise of further advancement.

5. A column has been reared, near the village of Koregaum,

to commemorate this brilliant achievement; but, I think, it is to be regretted that the proposal, then made to the commissioner, was not entertained, of erecting a handsome bridge across the Reema,* and of throwing a triumphal arch over the approach to it on the Koregaum side. As this is the great eastern line of road, such a work would have afforded great public convenience; and it would further have proved a memorial of the renown of the Bombay army.

6. I have particularly adverted to this gallant affair to shew, that the materials, of which this army is composed, are good; and that they deserve that degree of attention and care in their improvement, which my last letter recommended.

7. When the present 3d regiment was cut up at Beni-Boo-ali, in 1821, it was determined to send a force to retrieve this mishap. The numbers, in the first instance, which were selected for this service, amounted to little more than a half of those finally sent. The report of the disasters of the 3d regt were rather alarming; but, notwithstanding, when the men of a detached party of the 7th regiment, then stationed at Severndroog, were turned out to a call for volunteers, to complete the rank companies ordered on this service, the Singh of that party, to a man, promptly stepped forward. These men had been recruited in Hindostan, and brought by a very respectable Native officer, in 1817, to this regiment, about nine or ten years before.

8. These two examples, therefore, will shew the gallant spirit found among Hindostanee sepoys; and, were they, from their habits, capable of supporting fatigue, equal to the Marathes, there is no question, when conducted by able officers, and well commanded, that they possess great resolution and bravery, but attention should be paid to obtain well-behaved men.

9. In my next, I will take occasion to advert to a measure which will tend to encourage a better description of men to join the army, by providing quiet and comfortable employment for the soldier, who has spent his best years in military life; and this measure will also tend, generally, to unburthen the pension list, by giving suitable occupation to those in years, that the soldier, in active may, with readiness and satisfaction, mount the

RED COAT.

Bombay, 22nd May 1834.

The only one which I have seen.

INDIAN LITERARY CHARACTERS.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, ESQ.

At the present day, when the desire of knowledge is diffused among all classes, and newspapers are become not only useful but absolutely necessary, the office of an editor is not unworthy of the most gifted minds, and it is even desirable that it should not be entrusted to inferior persons. The journalist must unite in himself extensive knowledge, discriminating judgment, an agreeable style, and facility of composition; but it is of chief importance that these powers should be under the guidance of a strict integrity. The journalist exercises a public function, in the discharge of which nothing should be overlooked, nothing disguised, nothing exaggerated. He must be pronounced highly culpable if he allows private friendship or a fondness for satire to lead him to palliate or to exaggerate misdeeds; if he makes it his aim in some instances to expose defects, or, influenced by partial feelings, confines his view in others to the excellences of character. But if, on the other hand, keeping in sight his duty and the dignity of his office, he never attempts to mislead his readers, by propping up a bad cause, or underrating laudable actions; if he endeavours to present every subject in a clear and proper light, and draws his conclusions judiciously and impartially, he entitles himself to public acknowledgment of his merits.

Mr. Sutherland has been under the public eye, principally as the conductor of the *Hurkaru*, for a number of years. His labours have been appreciated by the public. Something of his reputation may be owing to the light reflected from the many talented persons who have assisted him with their contributions to form the editorial office, and something to the extensive means to be found in the establishment appertaining to the journal which he conducts. But when a journalist has laboured in his vocation for so considerable a period, and so successfully, it would be extremely unjust not to attribute to him much of the merits of that success.

We believe that Mr. Sutherland was originally of the nautical profession. An attentive reader of the *Hurkaru* would fail to observe that the editor speaks on naval subjects with confidence, and would be thought as *fair* in all his descriptions of a sailor's life. We are not sure whether he would not be more willing to have the credit of having acquired his knowledge than that of competency for the duties of his present profession, as Congress

desired to transfer to himself in his capacity of a gentleman the homage which was paid to him for his poetical powers.

The source of Mr. Sutherland's political predilections may be traced to his employment in the *Calcutta Journal*; as an assistant to Mr. Buchanan. The principles which he imbibed from that liberal and independent Journalist, have been faithfully abetted by the editor of the *Hurkaru*, and are, perhaps, carried out by him to a greater extent than would have appeared suitable to his exemplar.

Having served his apprenticeship under so able a master, Mr. Sutherland tried his hand at editorial work in taking charge of the *Columbian Press Gazette*, a small paper, at a rupee per month subscription. Success encouraged the publisher to increase the number of sheets, and double the charge, and the editor to indulge in a tone so offensive to the authorities of the time that the licence was recalled. The publisher applied for another licence with a view to establish another paper; but the offence which had been lately given was rank, and smelted so strongly in the nostrils of those in high places that the necessary sanction was refused unless they should be assured that Mr. Sutherland would not be connected with the proposed Journal. A pledge to that effect was given, but, we are sorry to say, not kept. Political fact is but *Panacea fides*. It was, doubtless, assumed a sort of *vi et fraud* to deceive the illiberal Government, and the parties concerned were satisfied to perpetrate it on a view of the benefits that would result to themselves and the public. A gentleman of great literary attainments was the ostensible editor; but Mr. Sutherland had the actual management, and the *Bengal Chronicle* was the organ of his views and principles, and under his management rapidly acquired popularity. The scheme, however, ended as all such schemes do, and the gentleman who stood forth before Government and the public, conceived himself entitled to a large share in the profits of the paper than he received. The public did not view the matter in the same light, or, which is more probable, did not relish an abatement in his profits; he was dissatisfied with a disclosure, and saw no better mode of recovering his quality, than a sale of the paper to the editor of the *Hurkaru*. The editor of the *Bengal Chronicle* into the *Hurkaru*, and the appearance of the *Calcutta Chronicle*, which differed from the *Hurkaru* in its management and principles, was the result. The paper had a violent death.

Thenceforth, its two editors, *lucida sidera*, acted apart for a considerable time—Mr. Adam presiding over the quondam *India Gazette*, Mr. Sutherland guiding the *Hurkaru*. Once more were the two luminaries seen in conjunction, but for a brief space of time. One of them now moves in a far different sphere.

The notoriety which Mr. Sutherland acquired in these preliminary essays in Journalism, was, we believe, the cause of his being attached to the *Hurkaru*, a paper which, from its connections and not less from the absence of spirited and enterprising competitors, has for some years stood at the head of Indian newspapers. This circumstance may appear to preclude the necessity of our sketching a portrait, with the original of which almost every body is acquainted; but this circumstance, nevertheless, we trust, to ensure the accuracy of the outline and the faithfulness of the colouring.

Mr. Sutherland's politics, it is well known, are of the Radical school. He is a strict follower of Bentham and Bowring, as far as he understands their principles, for we suspect he is not very deep read in the writings of the great master. He takes up the dogmata which are propounded to him, and retails them with great confidence as occasion serves: but his views are not systematized and comprehensive, nor has he the mind that can discover principles, or trace them out, when discovered, of their relations. This defect is very conspicuous in all his dissertations on British politics. He keeps a steadfast eye on the track of the chief writers in the English Journals, and proceeds in their footsteps, with an almost servile devotion: *agaturque patrem non passus equis*. Were he in a position where his reflected light could not be clearly discerned, he might receive credit for more than mediocre powers: but here, far from the excitements which prevail in the arena of political controversy, it is more easy to measure the powers of every one who exhibits himself to the public.

Though connected for years with Indian Journals, Mr. Sutherland's knowledge of local matters is next to nothing. Of the political relations, and the revenue and judicial systems of the country, we find no lucid expositions in his papers. The state of the people is as unknown to him as though he were at the distance of half the globe. Indigo, commerce, and the shipping are his stock subjects, because they come home to the noses of some classes of his readers. Except these trifles of local matter, in which his attention is forced by circum-

standing, the editor of the *Herkara* would not be a man of every opportunity.

Mr. Sutherland's style of writing is not at all creditable to him. It is generally loose and commonplace, defective in strength as well as elegance, and not unfrequently ungrammatical. His compositions are much wanting in method,—the sentiments being strung together as loosely as the style is rambling. These defects are doubtless to be ascribed in some measure to the pressure of editorial duties, and to the many barren and unattractive subjects on which a Journalist is doomed to write, but certainly in no small degree to the want of early attention to these niceties. Defects of style are, however, trifling compared with those which have reference to argument. Mr. Sutherland is seldom happy in his attempts at reasoning. Depending, as we have observed he does, on the strength of others, taking conclusions on trust without an attentive examination of the bearings of a question, and having in consequence but a superficial view of objects not thoroughly familiarized to his mind by long acquaintance, his grasp of subjects is not comprehensive, and he fails to exhibit them lucidly to his readers. It is his failing, moreover, to get angry with those whose views do not coincide with him, which places him under the necessity of substituting lofty words for clear proofs, and hectoring for demonstration. To anonymous writers who have the temerity to differ from the autocrat of the *Herkara*, no mercy is shown. They are all blockheads, slipshod, impudent, senseless, fifth-form boys, and are kicked about with less remorse than was evinced by Jupiter in his ireful moods.

These serious disqualifications are more than atoned for by the moral qualities that Mr. Sutherland brings to his work. No man is more exposed to temptation from every side than the editor of a respectable Journal; to act for a series of years according to the dictates of principle, proof against all contrary solicitations, is a most gratifying moral spectacle. To the praise of independence under such trying circumstances, Mr. Sutherland is fully entitled. He never hesitates to give publicity to every case which calls for his interference; no consideration of a personal nature stands in the way to oppose the rectitude once taken; no attempt is made to avoid giving offence when it is incumbent to advocate a public cause. This characteristic of the *Herkara*, ever since it has been under the management of its present conductor, is so apparent to every observer, that were there a necessity for selecting a ground of

appears in the Report, this point may be generally be stated
out and might be rested on, without any objection. If ever
there is an exception (and I do not think it proceeding from
such a cause), it is when the subject is of such importance
to check the current of public feeling. — *James O. O'Connell*.

THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANY.

The estimates which the Company annually exhibits to Parlia-
ment, under the name of accounts, have undergone another
change in their form. The principal points in which the new
plan differs from the former one will appear from the following
letter which the secretary of the Company addressed to the
secretary of the Board, on the 12th of December, 1833. —

Sir, — In conformity with the injunction contained in the
116th clause of the 3rd and 4th of William the Fourth I am com-
manded, by the Court of Directors of the East India Company
to submit, for the approbation of the Board, of Commissioners
the accompanying forms, which it is proposed to adopt for the
accounts of the Company's Financial Affairs, which the above
clause provides shall be annually laid before Parliament.

The Board will observe, that in the form of the statement
of Indian revenue and charge, it has been considered desirable
to omit the distinctions hitherto made in the Accounts presented
to Parliament between the receipts and charges of different ter-
ritories of the Company's territory, according to the period
which they were acquired or the different Native powers
whom they formerly belonged. Such an alteration is recom-
mended, by the circumstance of the Indian statements not being
drawn up so as to admit of those distinctions being accurately
observed, and also by the object for which they were originally
made having for some time ceased to exist.

A separate view of the revenues and charges of the pre-
sidency of Agra will be given as soon as the accounts re-
ceived from Bengal shall afford the means of doing so.

After exhibiting the gross revenues of each Presidency, it
is proposed in future to state, as deductions therefrom, the sum
of the pensions and stipends which the Company are obliged to
pay out of the revenues to the several Princes and Chiefs who
have been assumed. By this means the amount of the
revenue actually at the disposal of the Indian Government will be
more correctly ascertained. In a similar manner, it is proposed to state
the various shares of collection.

The Annual Accounts of the Company

The accounts of the cash transactions of the several Presidencies, classed under their appropriate heads, it is intended should be substituted for the former abstract statements of the receipts and disbursements of each Government; and that the accounts in which the actual financial results of the administration of the several Governments were compared with the previous year, should be prepared, and submitted to the Court, as at present, some under review in the Court's correspondence with the Indian Governments.

A form has been prepared for a separate statement of that portion of the public debts in India which bears interest. The whole of those debts, as well as the public assets, are to be comprised in the general stock account, which is meant to afford a complete view of the Company's property and obligations both at home and abroad.

In the forms of the Home accounts, such charges only have been made as are rendered necessary by the altered situation in which the Company are placed by the suspension of their commercial character and privileges.

The rate of exchange which the Court wish to suggest for future observance, in converting the Indian currencies into sterling money, is two shillings to the sicca rupee; that rate being not only the most convenient, but also one which approximates very nearly to the bullion value of the coin; and, therefore, the most desirable to refer to as a permanent standard. Upon the same principle, the Madras and Bombay currencies will have to be converted into sicca Rupees, at the exchange of 100 of the former to 100 of the latter.

In conclusion, I am directed to express the Court's hope that these several proposals will meet with the acquiescence of the Board; the object which they have in view being to simplify the accounts; and, to present, hereafter, in as small a compass as possible, all the information which Parliament require respecting the financial concerns of the Company.

On the 10th of May, 1834, the Company made up their accounts for the three Presidencies for the three years ending on the 30th of April, 1832, and their estimate for the following year, drawn out in conformity with the new plan; and the accounts of the year 1828-29, which was referred to as a standard year in the report of the committee of the House of Commons, on the 10th of August, 1832, was also included.

in order to shew the effect of the new plan of account, upon the details of that year.

From this account we learn that, in the year 1831-32, the total revenues of India amounted to 14,190,150*l.*, and the total charge, including St. Helena and London, to 11,500,540*l.*; leaving a deficiency of 2,689,600*l.* to be supplied by the 25,230,465*l.* of public debt outstanding at the close of the year, in the East India, being interest on the loan of 1817-18.

With such a wind-up of the concern of the East India Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and their guaranteed dividend of 630,000*l.* per annum, for ever, upon the bubble which they call India Stock, it is no wonder that London teems with plans for new Companies of every hue under heaven's beauteous arch.

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Minutes of Evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1835.

(Continued from No. 67, page 520.)

LIEUT.-GENERAL RALPH DARLING, CALLED IN AND EXAMINED.

43. The committee understand that you have lately held the government of New South Wales?—Yes; I was relieved at the end of the year 1831: I left on the 22d of October, 1831.

44. How many years did you hold that government?—Very nearly six years: within two months of that period.

45. Do you remember what was the amount of regular force at the period at which you left the colony?—I have got a statement here; I think the garrison of New South Wales consisted of about 1,300 men, rank, and file. The military command extended also to Van Diemen's Land.

46. Are they not the same government?—No; I had a distinct commission, as governor, for each.

47. Do you consider, at the time when you came away, that the force then was sufficient, and as large as was required?—No, it certainly was not.

48. Had you applied for an increase?—No, I had not. I was the Lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, and was repelled; and I received an intimation from home, stating that it would occasion great inconvenience the raising of additional troops; and, desiring that I would submit to me as I could do so for an increase, when I was obliged

to take the field, in consequence of an irruption of the natives, I sent him a large detachment from my own garrison.

49. The force, during the period that you held the government, varied from time to time, did it not?—It must have done so, from the nature of circumstances in New South Wales.

50. You went to New South Wales in the year 1824, did you not?—No; I arrived there in December 1825.

51. By a return now before the committee, the number of troops in the year 1825, appears to have been 1,280, and when you quitted it, which was in the year 1831, it appears to have amounted to 2,508?—I think that must be a mistake.

52. Can you explain the distribution of the troops, so as to make out the difference between the number of 1,280 and 2,508 which appears in the return before the committee?—It appears that 2,508 was the number on the 1st January 1831; but the 57th regiment was then under orders, and had proceeded to Malta before I left New South Wales, which was the end of 1830.

According to the memorandum which I have before me, there were 2,049 altogether when I left the command; and five, of that number being stationed at Van Diemen's Land. This appears by the memorandum which I took from a return yesterday at the Adjutant-general's office.

53. That was the last year you were there, was it?—It was at the time of my departure from New South Wales.

54. Does that include some little local detachments?—It includes a company of veterans, since disbanded. There was also a detachment belonging to regiments in India, which had been sent out as a guard over convicts.

55. What was the body-guard?—The body-guard consists of a non-commissioned officer and six men; at least that was the number in my time. The body-guard and mounted police are formed from the corps composing the garrison.

56. Can you state the cause of the great variation which appears in the amount of force? Will you inform the committee how it is occasioned?—The regiments are sent to New South Wales immediately on their way to India, by small detachments, such as a guard with each convict-ship, and these are sent in larger bodies, one-third of a regiment at a time.

57. Can you state how they proceed from thence to India? The number of troops when the half of a regiment furnishing guard for the convict-ship should have arrived, the regiment which is to be sent to the command should be sent on

to India. But, from the insufficiency of the garrison, it was never in my power to send away more than a third of a regiment at once. The change of troops is, therefore, almost constantly going on, and the strength of the garrison is consequently fluctuating.

58. Are there many detachments from New South Wales besides what goes to Van Diemen's Land?—A great many detachments are employed in the interior and on the coast of New South Wales.

59. Are there many besides?—No; there is no island dependant on New South Wales but Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island.

60. What are the interior stations where detachments are placed?—They are very numerous; when I came away there were about 18. By the return I saw yesterday that number appears to have been reduced a little.

61. The Swan River was not founded when you came away?—Yes, it was; but it was totally independent of New South Wales, although the garrison was taken from one of the corps under my command.

62. Did you include the Swan River among the detachments?—No; that detachment was sent out direct from England.

63. Are you aware that within the last year or two there has been an increased demand for detachments in the Swan River colony?—No, I am not.

64. In point of fact, out of the 2,949 troops, did you include any detachments at Swan River?—No, none.

65. Was there any attempt made during the time that you were there for the purpose of embodying any of the troops?—No, there was not; but Lord Bathurst mentioned to me when I was going out, that it had been suggested by a gentleman then in England, Major M'Arthur, and his Lordship asked that I should consider it and let him know if I thought it well advisable; it certainly appeared to me not to be so.

66. You do not consider it desirable that the troops should be embodied, do you?—I should say not, from the smallness of the population of the colony.

67. What are the peculiar features which you observe in the population of the colony?—First there being a complete absence of any assistance to the settlers. It is not a settled colony, and the settlers, the course of duty being to send them out, their families, being free from parental control, in many cases,

land and perhaps ruin them during their absence. The constant residence of the settlers on their property is an object of great importance in such a colony.

68. It appears from the population returns before the committee that about two-fifths are convicts, and the remaining three-fifths settlers. The remaining three-fifths are not all settlers, for instance, a very large proportion are children under 12 years of age. I am speaking of embodying the settlers and employing them as militia. Every settler having a number of convict servants, the probability is they would plunder their masters' property, and consequently abscond, which would occasion at least great confusion in the colony.

69. Will you look over this return and see if there is any appointment that you think can be dispensed with, having regard to the public service?—I should say, certainly not; I think the staff in New South Wales requires being increased.

70. Looking at that paper and comparing it with the staff of New South Wales during the time you were there, is there a diminution or an increase?—It seems to be precisely the same. Here is an officer, Lieut. Colonel Morrisett, who is styled commandant; the fact is, the situation of commandant of a penal settlement is purely of a civil nature, it being a place of confinement, where prisoners under colonial sentences more especially are sent. Colonel Morrisett's salary was paid in the same manner as the expenses incurred on account of the civil establishments generally.

71. It is paid out of the Parliamentary grant?—That is a grant to provide for the expenses consequent on the transportation of convicts.

72. As regards the number of officers, is there any situation that is reduced?—Certainly not; I think they are on the lowest possible scale.

73. Are there any thing else you can suggest to the committee upon any of these points?—I have a paper here which I have drawn up containing some suggestions, which, if the committee will approve, I will put in.

[The following Paper was then put in and read.]

Memorandum respecting the STAFF and GARRISON of New South Wales.

The troops employed to garrison New South Wales are dispersed over a very extensive tract of country, and occupy not less than 16 different stations. The commandant is therefore a great deal of detail, and occasions a great deal of correspondence, the result of the system is periodical, yearly.

At the penal establishments to which the convicts are sent by the commandant of the various garrisons, the strength of the troops is constantly going on.

all prisoners being sent under escort, as these escorts arrive a proportionate number of the soldiers who have been stationed at the straits are returned to headquarters, with the prisoners whose sentences have expired.

The headquarters of one regiment is stationed at Parramatta, 16 miles from Sydney; and another regiment is employed at Van Diemen's Land, with which colony there is a constant correspondence, partly in consequence of the guards arriving with the convicts who belong to that colony in New South Wales, being landed there, and various other matters arising out of the nature of the command.

The general orders issued at New South Wales are communicated to Van Diemen's Land, and from the peculiar nature of the command these orders are numerous. In addition to which, the periodical returns of the troops to Van Diemen's Land are included in the general returns of the command, which are made up monthly at all headquarters in New South Wales, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Home Guards and the War Office.

It is evident that the duties imposed by the foregoing arrangements and details must occupy as much business as any one individual can properly attend to, still for all these duties, which include those of both the Adjutant or Quartermaster general's department, there is but one officer, a major of brigade, who besides has to attend to the duties of the Garrison of Sydney, parading and supervising numerous daily guards, the various duties of the town, &c. which from the composition of the population a large proportion being convicts and their descendants cannot but require much personal exertion and occasion no little anxiety of mind.

I am therefore, of opinion that the efficient and proper discharge of the several duties to be performed by the staff of New South Wales would require—

One Assistant Military Secretary, one Deputy Adjutant or Deputy Quartermaster general for the general duties of the command, one Commandant for the Garrison of Sydney, one Town or Garrison Adjutant for the duties of Sydney.

In appointing a staff to any particular command the nature of the command should be considered. In a staff of the staff cannot always be determined by the number of troops only, but local circumstances should be taken into account. Out of a population of 100,000 persons at which that of New South Wales is stated in round numbers according to the census taken in 1855, there are three times as many active men as men under sentence, and these six times as many whole number as probably convicts, or the descendants of convicts.

As the troops are dispersed over the colony and the worst characters employed in large gangs of working and repairing the public roads, it becomes necessary to spread the troops to occupy various stations, and the duty of keeping the magazines is subject to several of the stations are more than 100 miles from the nearest frontier quarters; while others are only a few miles. The multiplication of stations and post roads materially increases the duties of the staff; if it is a large staff of troops, when concentrated, it is a large staff; if it is a smaller body which is widely dispersed, it is a large staff.

I would also respectfully submit the expediency of appointing a medical officer and two assistants to New South Wales. I apprehend there is no command of that magnitude without an officer of rank of the General Hospital, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land are undoubtedly both very healthy stations, but the dispersion of the troops renders it impossible for the Colonial Medical Staff to attend to the details of its duty, and it is therefore proper to appoint that the medical officers of four different regiments should be independent without any immediate chief or head. They should be under the control of a superior, whose duty it would be to report to the Commander in command, rather than leave him to superintend details, of which he cannot be a competent judge, or have time to attend to.

19th March, 1855.

N. B.—The scale I have proposed does not exceed the staff of the colonies similarly circumstanced. The Cape of Good Hope, for instance, which is a local circumstance, and perhaps, more on a par with New South Wales than any other command. At the Cape the following staff is appointed:—One Assistant Military Secretary, one Deputy Quartermaster general, one

Major of Brigade; one Acting ditto; one ~~Top~~ Major, one Commandant at 20s. per diem; three Ditto at smaller salaries; one Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals; five Assistant Surgeons.

A Commandant is as necessary at Sydney as he is at Cape Town, as the Governor cannot conduct or attend to the details of the garrison of the town.—R. D.

74. Did the regiments going from New South Wales to India go bodily or by detachments?—Not bodily, as it was never in my power, as I have stated, to detach so large a number as a whole regiment at once; I therefore sent about a third of a regiment away at a time, and as other guards arrived from England availed myself of such addition to the garrison to forward the remainder of the corps to India.

75. With regard to the commissariat, do you consider it either sufficient for the purpose or more than is necessary?—The commissariat establishment always appeared to me to be very large, and I took every possible pains to reduce it, I recollect appointing a Board on one occasion, and I was very much surprised to find it stated, when, going into the examination, that there were several tons of accounts and vouchers for examination which were put away in a room, yes, as I understood, several tons by measurement.

76. Did that Board report upon the state of the commissariat to you?—Yes, they did, and I sent the report home, and I think ~~that~~ the Treasury, in consequence, dispensed with those ~~many~~ ^{many} accounts sent home. Their examination on the spot would have interfered so much with the other duties of the department, that the greatest inconvenience must have resulted from it; in short, it could not have been effected without a large ~~disruption~~ ^{disruption} of the establishment.

77. Your opinion was, when you left the colony, that the commissariat establishment was not disproportionate to the duties it had to perform?—I cannot say it was, presuming that the individuals employed discharged their duty with diligence. It supplies all the civil establishments, as well as the military, and, therefore, their duties are very extensive.

78. What was the number of stations?—Yes; there were about 10 ~~or 12~~ ^{or 12} posts when I came away, besides the headquarters, a considerable number of convicts to victual, who are dispersed all over the colony.

79. Would the establishment be increased by the constant arrival and departure of troops?—They would.

80. Do you recollect what was the number of deputy-assist-

not commissary-generals you have had?—It varied a good deal; but there was a smaller number, than I think the Treasury adopted a plan, as a measure of economy, of bringing several deputy-assistants from the half-pay and employing them, instead of persons who did not belong permanently to the service.

81. Do you wish to state anything in addition to your former evidence?—I should beg to explain the evidence I gave respecting Norfolk Island. I was asked whether I had any observations to make with respect to the officers enumerated in a list which was shown to me, and as there was no sum stated opposite to that of commandant of Norfolk Island, it did not occur to me to say anything upon the subject. I wish to observe, that the officer who held that situation, Lieut-colonel McFrisset, an unattached officer, received a salary of 600*l.* a year. Now my opinion is, that that appointment may be very well dispensed with, and that the duties, as formerly, can be performed by the officer commanding the detachments, who received 10*s.* a day in addition to his military pay. The duties are of a civil nature, and the salary or allowance is paid from the money that is granted by Parliament for the transport of convicts and the expenses attending the establishments, for their superintendence and maintenance.

82. Will you have the goodness to explain the nature of the duties to which you refer?—To superintend the discipline and employment of the convicts who are sent there under sentence of the courts.

83. And you are of opinion that a military officer liable to be changed from time to time, is as fit for the performance of that duty as a fixed civil officer?—Yes; should an officer prove unfit for the charge, the governor could remove him and appoint another to the situation; Colonel McFrisset was unattached, and sent out from this country as commissary of Norfolk Island.

84. You stated he had since sold out?—Yes, but I believe the vacancy at Norfolk Island has not been filled up.

85. And therefore though a military officer, as to all intents and purposes a civil superintendent, but being a military officer, although not belonging to the corps doing duty in the island, he had also the command of the troops stationed there. My opinion is, that the same person should be united as heretofore in the senior officer of the detachment; the duties of both would then be more advantageously performed.

86. The question the committee addressed your attention to

was, whether you thought a military officer, whose appointment was to command a detachment only, and who was liable to be changed from time to time, was as fit to exercise those civil duties as a person entirely devoted to it?—I think he is; for if the governor finds him well qualified for the situation he can retain him, if not he can remove him; this cannot always conveniently be done in the case of a person receiving a permanent appointment.

87. You think there is nothing in the duty which a military officer could not transact?—No; the military officer at Moreton Bay, in the other penal settlement, performs both duties. It may not be irrelevant to add, that by the proposed arrangement there would be a saving of at least 800*l.* a year.

88. And you propose that the officer commanding the detachment should have an addition of 10*s.* per diem to his pay, in consideration of that duty?—Yes. The way I acted was this; when the penal settlement at Moreton Bay, for instance, was in its infancy, and the number of convicts did not exceed 500, the allowance to the officer was 10*s.* a day: when the numbers increased (and there were occasionally 1,000 there) the allowance was increased by the authority of the Secretary of State, to 300*l.* a year. The duties are of a very arduous nature.

89. With reference to the immense number of unsettled accounts which you mentioned in your former evidence were in arrears, and which were sent home to England, were any means afterwards taken to have the settlement of the accounts more regular?—Means were taken by increasing the establishment of the commissariat. When I went out, the commissariat consisted of one deputy, one assistant, and six deputy assistants; it afterwards received an addition of an assistant and 10 deputy assistants. That was the establishment, both for the store and accounts branches; and in consequence of its being so small, it became impossible to examine the accounts. As I stated in my former examination, the stations are very numerous, and the commissariat are to visit and provide, in every respect, both the necessaries of the convicts; therefore, from the insufficiency of the establishment, having had only six deputy assistants, the accounts got so much in arrears, that they could not be examined. It had been attempted, the current business of the department had been neglected.

90. Is this sufficient to understand that the deputy assistants you referred to, acted as clerks, and that they had no clerks besides?—There were clerks besides.

91. Are you of opinion that any decrease in the present number of the commissariat may be effected, with due regard to the public service?—I should think not; presuming as stated in my former examination, that the several individuals employed are diligent in the discharge of their duty, of which, however, a government has no means of judging. The commissariat act under instructions from the treasury.

92. Could the establishment be decreased at any one of the stations?—It is not in my power to enter into the details of the several stations: the officers, &c. are detached, as the head of the establishment finds it necessary for the conduct of his department.

93. Why is the strength of the commissariat so much greater in New South Wales than it is in any of the other colonies?—Because they have a considerable number of convicts to provide for, as well as the military force; several thousand convicts.

94. Do the commissariat provide for the whole, or only a portion of the convicts?—For the whole that are under punishment, or have been returned to the government by the settlers. I do not know whether it immediately applies to the question, but I wish to observe, that there are a great many convicts who are provided for by the government, who are not retained by it through choice, but necessarily maintained as prisoners, under colonial sentence. I have in my hand the Third Report of the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry, on the Australian Colonies, which sat in the year 1830, and I see there are nearly 5,000 convicts stated to be attached to the government. There are some observations connected with this statement, from which might be inferred, that they were retained solely for the service of the government, when in fact they were a very serious burthen to it.

95. Was that a Committee of the House of Commons?—No, a Special Commission of Inquiry, appointed by Government.

96. What is the greatest number of convicts you have known under charge of the government of New South Wales?—The statement in this Report has reference to the present time; it numbers 4,879, and I am not aware that there has ever been a greater number than this.

97. It seems that there are 4,879 convicts, and 2,107 soldiers on file, making altogether in round numbers about 7,000 persons, for whom the commissariat has to provide. How comes it to be necessary that there should be so much expenditure upon the commissariat department in Australia?—In 1834, and that there

should be 64 commissaries and clerks, while in Ceylon, where there are 4,825 rank and file, which is more than half the whole establishment for which the commissariat has to provide in Australia, the whole expense of the commissariat in Ceylon is only 3,600*l.*, and the whole number of commissaries and clerks 17!—I can only observe, that the military posts and stations where the convicts are employed are very numerous both in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, and every station necessarily occasions additional expense. Where there are 50 or 60 convicts assembled, they have to be victualled and provided for. The convicts under punishment, as stated in my former evidence, are kept in gangs and worked on the roads, &c.

98. Is the providing for and provisioning a certain number of convicts more laborious to the commissariat than that of making provision for regiments?—I am not aware that it is.

99. It appears that in the Ionian islands there are a great number of stations, and it is stated that there are no clerks, and but seven commissaries to supply 2,983 rank and file yet the whole expense of the commissariat there is 2,712*l.*; how do you account for the difference?—I cannot pretend to account for it; my general answer would be, that it is from the nature of the country and the duties consequently required. In Australia the convicts are dispersed all over the colonies. They are employed in working-gangs in every direction, as I have stated, and they are to be supplied and provided for at the respective stations.

100. Is it your opinion that the constant arrival and departure of troops, and the constant arrival of convicts make it requisite to keep up so large a commissariat establishment?—These circumstances render a large establishment necessary than if the numbers were fixed and not constantly fluctuating.

101. Do you consider the Governor's body-guard at Sydney as absolutely necessary?—I beg to give in this memorandum, which I drew up on the subject, in consequence of the questions that were put to me when I was last before the committee which will furnish an answer to the present question.

[The following Memorandum was given in and read, as the Witness's answer.]

"The Governor's body-guard, as it is termed, or mounted orderlies, consisted during my command of one sub-commanded officer and six privates which number, in my opinion, sufficient for every necessary purpose. These men are soldiers of the garrison, and the only weapon attended by the establishment is a sword and scabbard in addition to their military gear, and nothing as light discharges. The annual expense of the establishment, as stated in the Third Report of the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry, dated 11 November, 1830, was 102*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* independent of the salary of an adjutant, and the Governor in some

degree by the attendance of mounted orderlies, the duties which they perform are not altogether unimportant. They furnish two orderlies daily at the Government-house, which orderlies would otherwise be taken from the garrison; these orderlies take letters, &c. to the several public offices and to individuals in the town. When dispatch is necessary, they are sent with orders and other communications into the country. Two generally attend the Governor when making his inspection of the detached stations, and are, in fact, necessary as a guard when he is travelling to the remote districts. I believe there is a similar establishment in most, if not all the colonial governments. There was at Mauritius when I held the administration in the years 1819 and 1820."

102. Are you aware that that force has been augmented since that time?—I think Mr. Hay told me it had been augmented since I came away.

103. Are you of opinion that one non-commissioned officer and six privates are quite sufficient?—Yes.

104. Are the non-commissioned officer and privates taken from regiments belonging to the garrison?—Yes, from regiments in New South Wales.

105. Has it been much the practice to employ military officers commanding military detachments in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, in the performance of civil magisterial duties?—It has; and I should say with very great advantage.

106. Have they generally had an extra allowance per diem for performing these civil duties?—They have.

107. Are not these military officers, considering the mere question of expense, cheaper as civil officers than civilians would be sent out from Europe as such, and paid as civil servants?—I should say so, certainly.

108. Are these military officers generally efficient in the discharge of their civil duties?—They have been particularly so. The Governor of course, as I did myself, takes pains to select the individuals best qualified for the office.

109. Then, if they are both efficient and economical, are you of opinion that the investing of military officers with civil authority may, in very many cases in the colony under consideration, be advantageous to the public service?—I think particularly so.

110. Since the increase in the commissariat establishment, have the accounts been regularly made up?—I conclude they have, not having heard to the contrary.

111. Before that period they were in arrear?—It appears by what precedes, that they were very much so.

112. Were they in arrear when you came on board?—I do not know that they were; my impression is that they were not in arrear.

113. Have you any observations to offer generally for the information of the committee?—I would merely state, that in the staff proposed it was intended that the appointment of brigade-major should be discontinued, and that the commandant recommended for Sydney should be the senior regimental officer of that garrison, and not a permanent appointment; as in that case a smaller allowance would suffice.

INDIA.

We have already noticed the publication of the poem of the young Bengal civilian, but we cannot forbear from giving some further extracts from the inestimable little work.

The author says,—The sketch here given of the governed and the governing, in India, is applicable, with very little distinction, to the whole peninsula, between the Suttlej and the Ganges. Any brighter exceptions that may exist (for, a darker there can hardly be,) result entirely from some local modification of the system of legalized plunder which prevails elsewhere. The picture was taken from the unsettled provinces, which compose about two-thirds of the Presidency of Bengal: Madras is, if possible, in a rather worse condition: Bombay, owing to the greater irritability of the tribes inhabiting it, is in a somewhat better state: but, the only exception that calls for notice is in the lower or permanently settled provinces of the Presidency of Bengal. On these provinces, some degree of permanent interest in the land, and a more secure enjoyment of personal and real rights were conferred, by Lord Cornwallis, the only statesman (deserving the name of one) whom England has ever spared to the continent she has seized, and to the people for whose welfare she has made herself responsible.

The general annihilation of landed property throughout this vast empire, the insecurity of chattel interests, and the entire disregard of personal immunities, are the great political abuses on which it is here endeavoured to fix the public attention. To question the reality of these, there is no occasion to involve ourselves in the intricate elucidation of prescriptive practice: let us take higher ground, and maintain that a system which represents the latent principles of national and individual improvement, and defeats the great end of man's creation upon earth, must be radically iniquitous, notwithstanding any pretexts which it may be supported.

But, surely, the simple honesty of freemen is incapable

comprehending, or crystallizing, the corruptions that unlimited power can involve in. Or, they would never so long have been deaf to the astounding truth, that a hundred millions of human beings are virtually unseized of the soil they cultivate and protect. To bring this fact home to their hearts, together with all the frightful consequences with which it is pregnant, --consequences extending to themselves as well as to the ostensible sufferers,--is the real object of the poem.

If the numerous and valuable works which have treated on the politics and statistics of India have hitherto taken only an insignificant hold on public opinion, and have utterly failed in their attempt to direct the public voice against the sins and abuses of Indian Government, the reason is obvious, for, the previous interest was wanting; and, without a previous degree of interest in the condition of India, few persons could be expected to grapple with and to master the details of such difficult subjects as are involved in our national policy towards India. The passions of mankind must be aroused before their faculties can act, and some appeal to the national feeling must prepare the way for the exercise of the national will.

Farewell, proud isle —

Ah! though a lone and blighted man I stand
On the last verge of this beaughted land,
Ah! though the ocean waste betwixt us roars,
Ah! though my spirit trembles as it soars,
My voice shall strike in thunder on thy ear
And chill thy bosom with a tyrant's fear!
City and village, palace, cottage, hall,
I hear them answer to the mighty call.
On speeds their shout, across the Atlantic foam,
To Freedom's second Freedom's dearer home!
Rolls on the swelling storms, o'er earth and sky,
Till ev'ry nation hears the holy cry,
And ev'ry tongue is eager to proclaim
The tale of tyranny, the tale of shame.
Think not the awful accents are my own;
They are the echoes of a Nation's groan!"

Then, England! wonder not if only I
Raise in the wilderness prophet's cry,
Nor turn thine ear in scornful way
From stinging truths none else is found to say

Perchance, before the words I utter here,
Shall cross the ocean waste and reach thy ear,
The stinging dark denunciations that lurk
Deep in my secret soul, shall do their work,
And chill the heart that would not but be free,
That throbb'd for all, and most of all, for thee.

THE LATE JOHN PALMER, Esq

It is our mournful duty to announce the death of John Palmer, Esq. which occurred on January 23d at 2 o'clock, P. M. Few men have lived more generally esteemed, and few died more generally lamented than this gentleman. Originally an officer in the navy, he came to Calcutta many years ago and established the house which so long bore his name, and which his intelligence and activity elevated to a state of almost unparalleled prosperity, but which in 1830 sunk to rise no more, under the calamities which have since wrecked all the great firms which so long flourished in this place. In the high and palmy days of our commercial prosperity, the house of Palmer and Co. stood pre-eminent, and the head of that house from his individual liberality, and the scale on which the transactions of the house were conducted, obtained the title of the Prince of Merchants. To the Natives he had endeared himself by the kindness of his manner and the justness of his dealings, and time was, when his name would, perhaps, have stood good for a crore of rupees in the money market. If he bore himself meekly in the days of adversity, he equally commanded respect by the manner in which he endured his misfortunes when he sunk from the position of a leading man in the community, forward in the support by his money and influence of every honorable and useful undertaking, to the obscurity of a ruined and a humbled man. Mr. Palmer had, however, recommenced business with very considerable success, and to his honor, be it spoken, that the greater portion of his profits was devoted to the support of those who had been ruined by the failure of his firm!

As a member of society he was esteemed for his intelligence and beloved for his amiable qualities. He was a man of extensive information and of great benevolence. While his means admitted of the exercise of his liberality, he had 'a hand open as day to melting charity,' and many who are now among the most wealthy owe their fortunes to his generosity.

Mr. Palmer was a West Indian by birth, but had come early to India, and had never, we believe, been in Europe* though he was nearly 70 years of age when he died. His funeral took place on the 23d January.—*Hurk.*

* Mr. Palmer was in England during part of 1804 and 1805, and returned as passenger in the fleet which carried the expedition of Sir David Baird against the Cape of Good Hope. We believe it was during his second absence that Mr. Tucker was allowed temporarily to vacate a high appointment in the service, for the purpose of taking the chief direction of the affairs of the house.—*J. C. C.*

There are none of our readers—we may say none in India, who will not receive with deep regret the intelligence we this day communicate of the death of Mr. John Palmer.

The feelings and sentiments excited by the death of such a man, are so various, so complex, and in some respects so complex, that the understanding finds it difficult to analyse and arrange them; thoughts and recollections crowd so fast upon the mind, that ere we can deliberate upon one, another succeeds with inevitable force; and till the conflict be over, it is difficult, very difficult, to take a calm and dispassionate view of character.

John Palmer was a man in whose bosom nature had placed a heart that yearned with kindness towards all his fellow creatures. This, if it have been the cause of great good, yet was, perhaps, as being carried to excess, one of the main causes that involved himself, and with himself so many thousands, in ruin. Not only must submission, but virtue, be the end of stern self, than yields to the impulse of feeling unrestrained by a prudent regard to circumstances, and directed of a cautious far-looker respect to the future. The reluctance to deny any military and want, or even guarded merit requested assistance, as we may say, carried to a weakness in his character, which probably has occasioned ultimately more distress than it has relieved; yet who can forbear feeling that this is the characteristic of a man whose very vices leaned to virtue's side? This kindness of disposition, and it may be too great softness of heart, in reference to the distresses of others, is beautifully contrasted by the manly and indomitable firmness with which he sustained his own; and, perhaps, the highest and the truest praise that can be rendered to his memory is, that if he had regarded the misfortunes of others, with half the stoicism with which he supported his own, he had lived and acted the first merchant of the East.

In all the essential qualities that constitute a good citizen, and an useful and estimable man, he was eminently conspicuous. As a fellow man none could apply to him without meeting with sympathy and a desire to serve; as a fellow citizen, a whatever of public import deserved and required assistance and support, whether with purse or with personal exertions, he was ever the foremost. Hence we find his name at the head of every public spirited scheme that for many years has been promulgated. Hence we find him to have been in fact and reality the father of the Free Press of India. From Mr. Buckingham's re-

port of the proceedings of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the *Calcutta Journal*, we learn that it was Mr. John Palmer that first conceived the idea of establishing a journal independent of the control of Government. After stating the proposal, Mr. Buckingham proceeds—"when the object of establishing such a journal came, however, to be explained to me, I was less reluctant to enter on the task. The state of the case was represented to me in these terms: there were then existing at Calcutta five or six different newspapers, each of which was conducted by an editor in the service of the Government, and wholly under its control; but while the Government interests were thus well protected and taken care of—there was no journal among all the number in which the merchants of the city could find admission for any communications calculated to show either the wisdom or the justice of any laws affecting their own peculiar interests. It was believed, therefore, that a public journal, conducted by an independent gentleman, neither in the service of the Government nor under any party control, would afford that medium of discussion, and be greatly advantageous to the mercantile community in particular, and salutary even to the Government itself."

It were impossible for us to enumerate the vast variety of useful works, both of a private and public nature, which are recorded in the hearts of thousands, of John Palmer.

The origin of Mr. Palmer's mercantile prosperity, we have heard from, we believe, an authentic source; and it is so creditable to his memory that, among the innumerable instances of the goodness of his heart, which might be adduced, we cannot refrain from noticing it. At a very early period of his career, his father, General Palmer, an extravagant man, was arrested for a debt which he was entirely without the means of defraying. His son had, just at the same time, formed arrangements for concerting a commercial partnership, for which he had required a capital not more than sufficient; this he instantly sacrificed to liberate his father, and, by so doing, created a general feeling of respect and confidence, which greatly contributed to advance his future prospects. It is lamentable that such a commencement should have so melancholy a termination.

In a word, for we are compelled to brevity, of the late John Palmer it will be said, that he was a man whose heart prosperity could never harden, nor adversity subdue, which melted like wax before the fire, at the misfortunes of others, but was as

adamant, in endurance of its own. The intrinsic honesty of his nature, was nobly exhibited in the scrupulous integrity with which he devoted the earnings of his hour of misfortune to the discharge of his creditors' claims. Peace, to his manes! with all our hearts say we; and sure we are that there is not one in India, who will not, laying all bitter thoughts aside upon such an occasion, unite with us in saying, "peace to the ashes of John Palmer"—*Englishman*.

Few men who have died among us have established a stronger claim to a tribute to his memory than John Palmer—a name which is known and respected in the remotest part of British India, and we believe, we may add, in every portion of the British dominions.

The *Calcutta Courier* has given a brief memoir of the deceased, which, hurriedly written as it was, is extremely well expressed, and embodies some of the most interesting facts in his personal history. From that source, and from a memorandum furnished to us by a friend, we have drawn up the sketch which follows, of a career which presents many claims to our admiration.

Mr. John Palmer was, we believe, the younger of several sons of the late Major Palmer, so well known in his day, as the confidential private secretary, in fact, the confidential minister, of Warren Hastings, who died a Lieut-General, at Berhampore, on the 20th of May, 1816, after having filled the highest offices in the diplomatic line in India for more than twenty years, and finished his career as an officer on the Bengal staff. He was acknowledged to be second to no one in the Company's service, for talent, experience, and that honorable independence of mind for which his son was distinguished. General Palmer entered the Bengal army from the King's service in 1770, rather later in life than is the usage of the present day, and his children, we believe, were born in America, or the West Indies. —Two found employment in the Bengal army, and died field officers.

John Palmer, the subject of this memoir, was brought up for the navy, which he entered, as is customary, at a very early age, and in which he served several years, until, we believe, he obtained his commission, having, during that time, been in a vessel which engaged the celebrated Suffren. Mr. Palmer, however, left the navy when his prospects of advancement were destroyed by the general peace of Paris, in 1763.

Mr. Palmer first entered into business in Calcutta, about fifty

years ago, in the retail line, in partnership with Mr. St. George Tucker, now a Director of the East India Company—afterwards conducted it by himself—and, subsequently, joined Mr. Barber, with whom he carried on business under the firm of Barber, Palmer and Co., Mr. Palmer afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. Traill, whose partners, Messrs. Pajon and Cockerell, had proceeded to Europe. Mr. Traill himself, shortly afterwards, retired from the Calcutta firm, and Mr. Palmer continued the business under the well known firm of Palmer and Co., which, in 1830, failed, and drew down with it, within a few years, all the long established agency houses of this place, which could not withstand the universal shock to credit and confidence, which the fall of such a house, and such a man at the head of it, produced.

The great success which for so many years attended the house of Palmer and Co., and the almost unparalleled credit that house commanded, have been justly ascribed more to the liberality and kindness of heart of the head of that firm, even than to his intelligence and enterprizing spirit: but, unfortunately for himself, and for those who became afterwards associated with him, an excess of that generosity, which had won for him the gratitude of so many, led, in later times and altered circumstances, to the disastrous result we have mentioned, and which has been the source of so much distress. His inability to refuse applications for pecuniary aid and his reluctance to question the integrity of others, were mainly instrumental in producing the failure—an event which Mr. Brownrigg's attempts to retard by the adoption of the opposite course, so far from retarding, we believe, accelerated. There probably never was a more unhappy period in Mr. Palmer's life than that in which, while efforts were making by his partners to retrieve the affairs of the firm, his liberality was entirely restrained, and he was reduced in his own office, as he expressed it, to a cypher. When the failure took place, such was the confidence of the natives in Mr. Palmer—such their respect for him, that many came forward with offers of liberal assistance,—but the case was too desperate to admit of any relief of that kind. The creditors in general, to mark their sense of Mr. Palmer's merits, placed his name at the head of the list of assignees. The Chief Justice, when the list was presented to him, regretted that a legal objection existed to such a nomination, but he seized the occasion to pay a feeling tribute to the character of Mr. Palmer and to express deep sympathy in his misfortunes.

About three years ago, Mr. Palmer was enabled to re-establish himself in a business, which is, we believe, in a most flourishing condition; and, out of profits of this concern, Mr. Palmer supported and assisted many distressed creditors of the late firm—a fact more to his honor than any recorded in his history.

Justice has not been done, as a citizen and member of our community, in any of the notices of his death, to Mr. Palmer's claims on our respect and grateful recollection. His name was to be found at the head of every association for resisting wrong and supporting right, and it is in no small degree to the influence of his venerated name and to his strenuous zeal and public spirit, always judiciously tempered by suavity and discretion, the fruits of his sound judgment and experience, that this community is indebted for keeping alive the feeble spark of resistance to arbitrary authority among Englishmen in India, which has withstood so many attempts to extinguish it for so many years, and which at length, burns a bright and steady flame of liberty—liberty of speech, of printing, of person, and of property.

Mr. Palmer was one of the first to take Mr. Buckingham by the hand, and to his influence and generous aid we owe the impulse to the improvement of the Indian Press, given by the establishment of the *Calcutta Journal*. During our brief reign of terror, when Mr. Buckingham was proscribed by power and many thought it dangerous to associate with him, Mr. Palmer adhered to him and became, in association with Mr. George Palmer, one of the trustees for the management of his property when he was banished to England, and he adhered to him to the last.

Mr. Palmer was, in short, an independent citizen, a generous and steady friend—he has lived esteemed and beloved—and his death will be deeply lamented by all who had an opportunity of estimating his virtues.

He lived to a good old age, but his strong constitution and the good health he generally enjoyed, gave promise of much longer life. The immediate cause of his death was a quinsy. He expired about two o'clock in the morning, in the 70th year of his age, and his remains were carried to the grave yesterday morning followed by a more numerous concourse of friends and others who respected his memory, than perhaps has ever attended any funeral in Calcutta. —*Bengal Herald*.

He possessed a mind of the first order. He was not only liberal, but patriotic. His enlarged views, embraced as well the present condition, as the prospective amelioration of the country in which his lot was cast. He saw clearly how much the welfare of future generations in India was dependent on the progress of liberal institutions; and he laboured to promote them not merely by pecuniary donations, but by active exertions. Though only a private citizen, he rendered eminent service in this respect to the State, by promoting to the utmost extent of his influence the growth of liberal and enlightened sentiments. Though associated in the bonds of an intimate and long connected friendship with many who had risen through the gradations of the service to the direction of public affairs, he fearlessly opposed their views when they appeared inimical to the march of improvement; and in the struggles for the freedom of the press, his name appears foremost in the lists, as the uncompromising champion of this safeguard of every other free institution. He entered with equal ardour into every plan for alleviating distress, and promoting education. To enumerate his various donations, would be to name every institution which was set on foot for the welfare of India during his prosperity.

His mind was amply furnished with various and valuable information. His conversation was a rich feast in which it was difficult to determine which most to admire, the elegance of his diction, or the solidity of his judgment. Though he had not enjoyed the benefit of an education at the great seats of learning in England, his composition was distinguished by a peculiar ease, strength, and chasteness. His letters, we have always considered models of style, the effusions of an accomplished mind, and a finished gentleman.

But it was after his fall from power and influence, that the excellencies of his character shone with peculiar lustre. In the fugitive state of society in India, individuals pass from the scene with such rapidity that we have few opportunities of contemplating a great character, from its commencement to its close. John Palmer moved and acted in this country for more than half a century. After his reverses he did not quit the sphere of which he had so long been one of the brightest ornaments, but he continued to reside among us; and as he had blessed society with his liberality in prosperity, so he afforded to it the benefit of his example in adversity. To him was given, we may almost call it, the rare felicity of

passing through the two extremes of wealth and penury in which human character is tried; and his acquired only additional brightness from the ordeal to which it was subjected. His magnanimity in adversity was, if possible, even more conspicuous than his generosity in the days of affluence. The serenity with which he bore his reverses, the benevolence with which he palliated the ingratitude of those who had once basked in the sun-shine of his favors, bore ample evidence to the sterling stamina of his character; and many whom we could name felt a kind of revulsion of feeling that they should still be in prosperity, when so much greatness of soul was in adversity. In re-establishing a house of business, his chief delight was to contemplate it as affording him the means of assisting the poorer classes who had suffered most severely by his insolvency; and it is among the most delightful associations of life that we were among those whom he honored by his selection to distribute month after month, the small sums which he scrupulously devoted to their relief from the profits of his labour.--*Friend of India*, Jan. 28.

CEYLON.

We do not pretend to have access to the records of the Colonial Office, neither have we ever had access to the archives in Ceylon; our statement of the revenues and charges of Ceylon, for the year 1833, was copied from the latest papers laid before the House of Commons; viz., No. 406 and No. 506 of 1836; both of which are dated Whitehall, and signed A. Baring. They were both ordered by the House of Commons to be printed; the first, on the 21st of July, and the second, on the 2d of September. Our sole object is to elicit the true state of the colonies, as the proper means of promoting their welfare. The expenses incurred in London are as much colonial as if defrayed out of the chest in Colombo, which is fed chiefly from the national debt,—the spring which nourishes our colonial empire. We believe that no one knows what Ceylon has cost the nation; for the ministers of the crown have always systematically concealed the cost of the colonies; Parliaments have shared in colonial corruption; and the people have always been deluded with professions of reform and impudent assertions of immediate profit. Disputes between the Crown of England and the Dewan of Hindostan have caused the publication of some skeletons of accounts of the expenses incurred for the

conquest and government of Ceylon, by the East India Company ; but they are not at all sufficient or satisfactory ; however, they are all that we have access to ; and certainly they do not exceed the truth. Judging from these and the other scanty accounts which are before Parliament, we do not hesitate to say, that since the conquest of Ceylon, the people of Ceylon, and the people of the United Kingdom, together, have paid more than twenty millions sterling for the conquest and the government of the island. Frequent visits to Ceylon, and journeys almost all round and all through that island, lead us to abhor the system by which Ceylon is governed. Nor are we singular, in this view of the Government ; for even, his Majesty's commissioners recommended a very radical reform in the judicial and financial systems, and the Crown has acted upon their recommendations. A fine coach road, from Colombo to Nuwera Elia, and a cool retreat for the bureaucracy, is not the standard by which we judge of the good government of a colony.

THE ADVANTAGES OF EMPLOYING MILITARY MEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

At the commencement of a new charter, it may not, perhaps, be entirely useless to consider the present system by which the civil and military services are supplied from Europe with youths to fill up vacancies as they occur. The former branch, it is well known, is composed generally of the sons, nephews, or cousins of Directors and Proprietors of India stock, or of individuals connected with them ; while the latter branch, from the inferiority of emolument, is filled up, from a less favored class, though generally of equal birth, pretension, education, and talents. They first commence their career with the certain knowledge, that, without any extraordinary exertion of talent or ability, nothing but the most marked misconduct or unconquerable indolence can preclude them in ten or twelve years from the enjoyment of a large salary, and also gives them precedence over men who were in the service before they were born. The latter enter their branch with no such pleasing certainty before them : but the reverse ; they know they have fatigue, privation, and danger, to encounter on very limited allowances ; they see the claims of interest supercede those of long, arduous, and faithful service ; and the humble subaltern learns from bitter experience, that his talents, be they ever so superior, may lay hid or dormant, unless some fostering

hand is stretched forth to bring them into notice and support his claims. Then such a marked distinction exists at the very outset, in the career of each : it is impossible to preclude a strong feeling of jealousy from pervading the minds of the less favored,—resulting, as it does, from no deficiency of talent, energy, or application, on the part of the latter, but owing entirely to the adventitious circumstances of interest and connection.

In such a vast Empire as India, where the civil and military duties are administered by a few Europeans whose number is absolutely insignificant when compared to the millions over whom our rule is extended ; it appears of the first importance to the efficiency of our government and the happiness of the people, that no ground for jealousy should exist, and the most perfect harmony prevail between the civil and military services. It is to obtain this very desirable object, and to obviate all reasonable causes of discontent, that I beg to offer the following suggestions, which will also enable the government to encrease the number of their civil servants, without any additional expenditure.

It is a fact too palpable to admit of contradiction, that the present number of civil servants is much too small to meet the duties required ; and that in consequence of its being so limited, duties are imposed on the Honorable Company's civil servants which it is utterly impossible they can discharge with satisfaction to themselves, or with justice to the community. It is fallacious to hope, or expect, that an individual, be he ever so talented or zealous, can efficiently attend to the civil and magisterial duties of a district, perhaps eighty or ninety miles in extent. To afford an efficient civil government to this country would require an increase to the civil branch which is utterly impracticable without corresponding reduction in the scale of civil allowances. Yet we are bound by every principle of justice, morality, and by sound policy, to give the country, Providence has placed under our rule, the best and most efficient government we possibly can. That the suggestion I offer will meet with severe animadversion, I can easily imagine, since it tends to destroy the exclusive provision afforded by the civil department to the sons of Directors and Proprietors ; but, if a reformed parliament and a liberal government, are really honest and sincere in their public sentiments, they will advocate and support a plan the basis of which is to make merit and talent the sole claim to civil employment.

Let writerships be utterly abolished, and let the future members for the civil service be selected from the junior officers of the King's Army, the Company's Army, Indo-Britons, or other qualified individuals residing in India. The qualification for such appointments to be,—first, twenty-four years of age, to give proof of having received a liberal education; to have acquired a competent knowledge of Persian and Hindostanee, or Hindoostan and Bengalee; to prove himself tolerably well versed in the Mahomedan Law, and Revenue Regulations of government, should his object be the judicial or revenue department; and finally, to have actually done duty six years with his regiment in India if a military man, or if otherwise to have resided six years in India. If the candidate be an officer, he should be called on to produce certificates from three senior officers, of his regiment, of an unimpeached character, application, good temper, and conciliating manners; if an individual not holding a commission, certificates to a similar effect, from three individuals of twelve years' standing in the civil department.

This would give a command of talent throughout the whole civil department which never can be obtained under the present system, in which boys are destined almost from their birth to fill civil situations, without any reference as to their future qualifications, talents, or disposition. And without any disparagement to the members of the civil service, it would be absurd not to admit that among them, as among other bodies, there are many individuals with talents and application so very inferior, that, in no other situation of life could have raised them above mediocrity, but who, notwithstanding, enjoy large salaries and hold situations of trust and high responsibility. If we compare the attainments of the two services in Oriental literature, and as Political agents, the former will be found far, very far from having kept pace with the Military branch. In the Military service, we have the names of Taylor, Lockett, Baillie, Huthwaite, Roebuck, Price, Ruddell, Todd, Marshall, Ouseley, Thoresby, Michael, and others; in the Medical, Wilson, and Atkinson. In the Political department the Military branch has also produced talents of the first order, as Ochterlony, Malcolm, Biggs, Wilks, Baillie, Lockett, Close, Todd, Stewart, Ross, Low, Murray, Wade, Burney, Spiers, Sutherland, White, Sleeman and many others.

The system not only confines the selection for civil employ to an exclusive body, in which, as I have observed, equalit

of talent cannot be looked for, but is also liable to another objection, which, moreover, cannot be obviated; because it is beyond the control of Government. As long as young lads, rarely much above boyhood, come out to this country, destined to fill civil appointments, so long will wealthy and corrupt natives be found at all times ready to minister to their extravagance, and supply them with money at all risks; and a weak young man is soon filled with a sense of his own future importance,—an evil which is daily increased, and hourly nourished, by the abject servility of the sycophants who surround him, and who are deeply interested in blinding his judgment, and warping his ideas, till they can bring them to coincide with their own views. All this would be obviated by the plan I suggest, and talent, character, industry, and steady habits, would be the only passport to employment in the Civil department.

And let it be borne in mind that a man who has served an apprenticeship of six or seven years as a subaltern, has acquired habits which are not to be expected in a young man who comes out inflated with ideas of his own consequence and superior situation in life. As a subaltern he has been subjected to rigid discipline,—to hardships and privations, and to a very limited income; and however highly his personal vanity (if he have any) may have led him to think of himself, he will soon find out, that as a member of society, he is a person of very little importance, and that through his talents and abilities only can he expect to raise himself in the scale;—any self-importance, therefore, in which he may have indulged, is thus effectually cured; and if his mind be imbued with laudable pride and ambition, he will labour by means of his talents to secure a well earned claim to employment and distinction.

As a subaltern, particularly in a native regiment, his situation brings him frequently into communication with the native officers and men of his regiment: as their officer, he is treated with respect but without servility; he gradually acquires a knowledge of the habits, manners, and prejudices of the people, and is imperceptibly initiated into the spirit of intrigue and chicanery which, more or less, actuates all natives, and from which even a military life is not entirely exempt. He attains with facility a colloquial knowledge of Hindustanee, and at the age of four-and-twenty, (a period quite early enough for civil employment,) if his talents and qualifications have enabled him to pass the prescribed examination, he is eligible and

fit for the envied distinction of being transferred to the Civil department.

Two examiners should be appointed for each Presidency, and hold examinations every three months at fixed points, for such candidates as should appear before them qualified by length of service or residence in India to stand an examination. The examiners' certificate of the qualification of each individual to be on oath.

The civil branch requires very considerable extension, and even now a sufficient number of individuals might be found to fill the situation of assistant magistrates and assistant collectors. No large town should be without a resident European Magistrate, as at present too frequently is the case, and under the entire control of a native darogah. I am aware that there are men in this country so fascinated with the native character, that they are blind to their defects, and give them credit for virtues which they do not, and never did possess. Actuated by this prejudice they advocate their more frequent employment in situations of trust and emolument. I confess, however, that as far as my means of observation have extended, I should deem the experiment dangerous and unjust to the lower classes. The moral principles of the natives must undergo an entire change ere it will be safe to trust them with power under a government like ours; for till fraud, corruption, perjury, and tyranny are considered as iniquitous and disgraceful to the character of an individual, it would be chimerical to expect either integrity or probity from the generality of native functionaries; and if we regard the happiness of our native subjects, we ought sedulously to exempt them from the control of their own countrymen. We need not go far for examples of the truth of this: look at Oude, and its miserable government from the incapacity of its head, and the extortion, tyranny, venality, and corruption of the subordinate native functionaries!

The Civil Department should be augmented so as to allow of an European assistant magistrate in every large town whose population exceeds four or five hundred people, with a jurisdiction over a reasonable portion of the surrounding district, instead of allowing these places to be as at present entirely under the control of a native darogah or kotwal. The exact extent of the duties which would devolve on a magistrate so situated, it would be impossible to define precisely, till the state of the district and the character of the inhabitants was in some measure known by a registry of complaints heard and settled. A

certain number of the most respectable inhabitants should be annually selected by ballot to furnish *punchayets*, the members of which also should be chosen by ballot when required; and in all complaints or causes the defendants should be allowed the option of having the case decided by a *punchayet* or by the magistrate. The evidence to be entirely *viva voce*, and no record kept beyond a brief statement of the complaint, the names of the parties and witnesses, the decision, and whether settled by the magistrate or *punchayet*. Two years' experience would exhibit which mode of decision the natives preferred; and I will hazard the assertion, that when once acquainted with the character of their magistrate, more reliance would be placed on the justness of his decision than on the *punchayet*.

The next consideration is the remuneration which should be given to officers in civil employ. There is no manner of doubt that at present the scale of civil allowances is much too high, and the reason assigned for it, is the great responsibility and important duties which devolve on the civil service: and there is some truth in this; but large allowances, however much they stimulate a man's zeal, will not impart the power of ubiquity; and let a man be ever so zealous, or conscientious, in the discharge of his duty, he can only get through a certain *quantum* of business in a given time. The duties of many of the civil servants are much too onerous, and their jurisdiction too extended to enable even the most able and active to discharge them with satisfaction to themselves, or with perfect justice to the individuals under their control; and their time is so entirely occupied in the *kutcheree*, that they must be more or less dependent on their subordinate native functionaries for information as to the district, having no leisure themselves to visit it, and minutely scrutinize and investigate the conduct of the very individuals who are most interested in keeping them in the dark, and dependent on themselves for local information. Let the labour be more divided, and the remuneration reduced; the work would be better done, and the benefit to the poor and all classes of our native subjects would be incalculable.

The European magistrate, or collector, would then have more leisure to visit personally the different parts of his district, to become acquainted with the better classes of the landholders and residents; he would hear from the poor any complaints they might have to urge against the native civil officers: he would obtain an insight into its resources, the nature of its produce, the method of cultivation, and the average return. His

frequent presence would encourage the industrious, and awe the idle and ill-disposed;—it would have a decided moral influence on the population, from which the most gratifying improvement might in time be expected. At present this is impracticable:—the civilian is confined by the load of business to a close and crowded *kutcheree*, and the voice of the poor and injured petitioner rarely or ever succeeds in reaching his ear, even in his diurnal transit from his own house to the court; and once inside of it, the attempt is vain,—the inquisition is scarcely less inaccessible than the interior of a *kutcheree*, guarded as every approach is by peons and chuprasses, who debar from entry all the unprivileged, except propitiated by a bribe, and even that is only available when the complainant has nothing to urge against any of the native civil officers; but should he unfortunately let it be known that he meant to represent any misconduct on their part, no means would be left untried to deter him from the attempt, and he would be expelled from the precincts of the court as if he was a mad dog.

This ought to be remedied, and can only be so by having open *kutcheress*, reducing the duties of individuals in civil employ, and contracting the scale of allowances. What would be considered as luxuries in Europe, can only be viewed as absolute necessities of comforts in India; and it behoves every government, if it expects its servants to do their duty properly, to give them such allowances as will enable them to live respectably and command the comforts of life. In every part of India that I have seen, a salary of five hundred rupees per mensem, will give a man of regular and unexpensive habits, not only the comforts, but the luxuries of life, enabling him to live respectably; but it will not do more,—nay, if he be a married man with an increasing family, it will require economy to make it cover his expenses. There are few military men who would not think two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem a very desirable addition to their allowances; and this I would recommend as the remuneration for the first four years of civil employ. During this period, I take it for granted, that the individual, if a military man, is in the receipt of two hundred and fifty-six rupees per mensem, as a Lieut. The next four years I would raise his allowances to five hundred rupees per mensem, this with his military pay would give him, if still a Lieutenant, seven hundred and fifty-six rupees; but if a Captain, nine hundred and fifteen rupees per mensem. On attaining that rank the individual should be required to relinquish all further

claim to advancement as a military man, and to consider himself thenceforward as permanently transferred to the civil department; should he decline so doing, he should be remanded to his regiment. Officers who remain in civil employ as Captains and Majors, are by no means well qualified for the discharge of military duties; or to conduct the internal economy of a regiment, should circumstances induce them to join one on promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy; and I am clearly of opinion, that it would be advantageous to the service to insist on all officers above the rank of Lieutenant, holding civil situations, to relinquish the effective military branch. It is, moreover, decidedly unjust to those who have gone through a regular routine of military service with their regiments, to see men whose services as such, have been confined to, perhaps, a few years in the very outset of life, step into the command and emoluments of a regiment as full Colonels. Further remuneration, might be regulated by circumstances, length of service, and by the very responsible duties of some of the higher departments of the civil service, to which they would gradually attain; it is unnecessary, therefore, to speculate. But it may be observed that with the exception of Calcutta, where house-rent is expensive, there is no part of India or no duty for which an income of twenty-five thousand rupees per annum is not a most ample remuneration. In Calcutta, some addition might be made under the head of house-rent. In my next, I shall offer some observations on the military branch.—*E. I. U. Serv. Journal.*

ON HUMANE SOCIETIES IN INDIA.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine—Sir, Permit me, through the medium of your valuable periodical to direct the attention of your numerous readers in the East and West to the establishment of Humane Societies in India, for the alleviation of suffering humanity.

While a resident in India, and an eye witness of the state of its inhabitants, I have often been reminded of the well known sentiment of Dr. Thomas, the colleague of Dr. Carey;—'Don't send men to India destitute of feeling, for they will do no good: don't send men of feeling, for they will soon die!' One cause of this singular dilemma, of the humane and pious in India, is the frequent scenes of misery and death that are witnessed. For the moral miseries of the people, the Missionary has an antidote,—in the diffusion of the knowledge of the gospel, which 'giveth life to him that hath it;' but from their natural miseries he must often turn away and steel 'the tender visitings of nature.' A 'British India Humane Society' established in London, with Auxiliaries in Britain and India, might raise funds that would enable benevolent gentlemen, the Medical profession and Missionaries of different Societies in India, to supply penurious roads with

medicine, food, &c., who for want of these, pine in all the wretchedness to which Hindoo and Musselman apathy doom the aged, the sick, and the dying.—Should the establishment of such a general Society be thought impracticable, something could be done by each Mission to India having a humane fund, the proceeds of which would gladden the heart of the Missionary, and cause the widow and orphan's heart to sing for joy, and the blessing of those who were ready to perish, to come upon their kind benefactors."

The necessity of such a fund must strike every feeling mind. A Missionary in Pooree, at the temple of Juggernaut, writes—"We have relieved many a child of misery by administering medicine to the sick, clothing to the naked, food to the hungry, and money to the destitute; but what we have been able to do falls short indeed of the wants of the miserable. Many a heart rending scene we have been called to witness where we could afford no relief;—many a poor creature we have dismissed with partial assistance, under a full persuasion they would soon want again and die; and many a scene of death have we endured; and turned away with a heavy overflowing heart from many a dying fellow creature, without God, and without hope, the victims of a wretched superstition." The distribution here referred to, was from funds humanely supplied by the Government to relieve the miseries of the pilgrims to Juggernaut at the great Car Festival. A representation was made by one of the Missionaries in Orissa, which was very promptly regarded,—but the supply arrived too late, and but little could be done for the miserable multitudes. It is evident, that it must be highly desirable for missionaries to be furnished with means to alleviate the miseries they witness, that both temporally and spiritually like their compassionate Lord, they may, "go about doing good."

The manner of applying the proceeds of this fund is easily conceived.—Resources are wanted for "entertaining strangers," clothing the naked, food for the famished pilgrim; medicine, (especially when the cholera morbus prevails in the district or country,) relief for the beggars, (aged, lame blind, leperous, &c.) who look up to a Padra Sahab with confidence, and may be regularly assembled to obtain a little support and instruction; and it may be added the occasional employment of a native Christian, a poor Portuguese, or a native Doctor—to visit the sick, carry medicine where the cholera or any other disease is known to prevail. Can a Missionary do all these without assistance from his benevolent friends in Britain? and can they be neglected, or but partially regarded, without a poignancy of regret, alike injurious to body and mind, to character and usefulness? A few incidents may confirm these statements. The Rev. C. Lacey of Cuttack, speaking of relieving the pilgrims of Juggernaut, says—"A great majority of the sick that I relieved on our first stage were females, almost without exception, deserted by their friends, who had left them not a pice, (a half-penny) and no good cloth, and sometimes none: and many of them hundreds of miles from their home. I was frequently obliged to clothe the helpless female with my own hands. The bystanders, when this was the case, would generally say,—how holy is this!" On another occasion he writes, "The cholera morbus is raging in the country. I have sent the Pundit out with medicine,* and to-day he returned with the following account. At Janocotto gave to two persons, both recovered; at Mutagopore, to three persons who recovered; at Dowanpatna to four, two recovered and two died; &c.—The Pundit said they inquired who had sent him, and being told the Padre Sahab, they pronounced many blessings, and called it holy work. O may it prove to the furtherance of the gospel, and may they be led to the Physician of souls and life."

The utility of a humane fund is evident. The wise man says—"Every man is a friend to him that giveth gifts."—In India where a Missionary has so much to oppose his progress, how desirable it is to have the benevolent character of that great man of the East, Job:—"When the ear heard me then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that

* This in Orissa was generally a pill of six or seven grains of calomel and one of opium. A single pill taken early is often sufficient; at other times a second or a third at intervals of about half an hour is requisite.—When the progress of the disorder is arrested, an aperient is used. In England less calomel would probably be necessary.

cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me: and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.—I was eyes to the blind and feet was I to the lame. I was a father to the poor: and the cause which I knew not I searched out.”—Job xxix. 11, 12, 13, 15, 16. What a pattern this, of the amiable religion of Christ! what a contrast to Heathenism and Islamism! and how certain, under the blessing of its Divine Author, to bless the suffering and benighted sons and daughters of the East!

Humane efforts in India are attended with encouraging results. The author has found a young Bengalee female pilgrim left to die, but by suitable medicine, lodging, and food, had the pleasure to see her restored to health. A native servant recovered from a violent attack of cholera, by the pills, (part of them given to him for the relief of others,) returned with the grateful language—“*Ha Sahab amba au junmu pietu!*”—O Sir, I have got another birth. The Rev. Mr. R——, a Missionary in Calcutta, in a letter to a friend in September 1825, states that sixty persons were restored to health by the medicine for the cholera which he administered; and that but one case had failed, the individual having previously received some native medicine very prejudicial to him. Another Missionary in the vicinity of that city said to me, “You saw that poor woman waiting on Mrs. T——: she was taking down to the Ganges to die, but was restored by some medicine that we administered.” Where the attention of the Government is directed to the melioration of the miseries of the Natives much good is done. In Orissa a few years since, 3,000 cholera pills were sent from Cuttack, for the relief of the salt manufacturers then suffering by the cholera morbus, and several hundred lives were saved. A writer in the *Friend of India*, (Sept. 1825) states,—“We know that when the cholera first began its ravages, one gentleman obtained from Govt. 40 or 50 native doctors to supply his district and medical stores to what extent he chose; and the gratifying result was, that medicine was administered to upwards of 20,000 persons of whom more than 17,000 recovered!!—It must be evident that the Government in India cannot do all that humanity requires, and hence the necessity of the humane exertions in Britain here advocated. A Missionary speaking of a school examination, Jan. 1826, says; “At our last examination, all the boys who could read the scriptures, read and repeated the whole of Watts’s Catechism (in Oorea were rewarded with cloths, and the next class with a few pice, from a donation by a friend in England. These cloths not only rewarded and encouraged the children, but will prove a real blessing to them, as they are most of them very poor and the season is cold. If any friend could be induced to contribute a little to be spent in such rewards, he would render most effectual help to our mission, and bestow a great blessing upon many poor indigent children and parents.”—Surely this appeal to British humanity and liberality will not be in vain.* To state but one more circumstance: a colleague observes, “When endeavouring to do something for the sick, those around will exclaim,—*Ha durma Aubitar! Sutya Aubitar!*” &c. &c.—“O holy incarnation, true incarnation!” Some would fain worship us and bowed their foreheads to the very dirt; of course we objected to this, and taught them to look to God and give him all the praise. Some observed—This would occasion our religion to be talked about far and wide! It certainly has given us favor in the sight of the people, and they often manifested an expression of it.” Let Britain pity and alleviate the spiritual and temporal woes of India, and India will be instructed and animated to promote the diffusion of the knowledge of Christ, and the exemplification of every humane and christian trait that adorns the human character.

I have long wished to see an attempt made at some systematic efforts of benevolence of the character described. Hoping that this appeal will be promptly responded to, I beg to subscribe myself,

A FRIEND OF INDIA.

B——, Lincolnshire, April 5, 1836.

* Two ladies, sisters, at St. Ives, were so affected in reading the Report of the General Baptist Mission for 1826, that they sent £10 for the relief of the Pilgrims to Juggernaut.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

London, 18th June, 1836.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir, I hope you will pardon my writing to you, as a St. Helena soldier of 14 'years' service, and one who was at the famous battle of Waterloo though then only a youth of 16.

After my discharge (from a wound and illness)-from my regiment, I entered into the East India Company's service, and was ordered to St. Helena, and served there without reproach, and obtained the good-will of all my officers for 14 years; when General Middlemore, and a regiment from England arrived, and we were told, the Island was no longer the Company's, and we must all embark for England in eight days to be discharged there.

We all volunteered to enter the Company's Service in India, and petitioned our Governor, Colonel Dallas, to intercede for us,—but it was not in his power; but, by his endeavours, Gen. Middlemore selected 60 of our very best and youngest men (all under 24 years of age) to serve in the Artillery; but all the rest of us, being 350 men and 150 women and children, were sent immediately to England under some of our officers, also to be discharged.

We arrived at Portsmouth, and were kept some days on board on our ship's provisions; and were then marched to barracks five miles inland, and were till 4 o'clock the same day without any rations, which the Company's agent then supplied at the rate of one pound a day for the *men* and for 10 *women only*; so that the single and married men had to share their rations for the support of all the rest of the women and children.

In a fortnight we were all mustered, and were paid a few shillings each, which, we were told, was to take us to our parishes, and that the East India Company had nothing more to do with us, and we were disbanded in this summary way. This was hard usage, Sir, for us poor soldiers, after long and honest service to the Company, and which we all felt severely, being at once turned adrift, as beggars, to shift for ourselves in our own country, where, from our long absence, we are almost *strangers*, and many of us now starving.

All our endeavours, through our officers, have failed to get us any military employment, gratuity, pension, or redress; and but few of us have been able to get any work, and most of us are ashamed to return to our parishes *beggars* in our advanced

years, which we left in the prime of youth for our country, and the Company's service.

Our Serjeant Major, McKinly, tells us, after 21 years' service, he hears, he is to have 1s. a day pension, and that one of our officers, Mr. Campbell, a natural son of Sir James Rivet Carnac, Chairman of the East India Company, is appointed to the Company's cavalry at Bombay, and others of our officers are trying to get out *cadets*, and are to have Government pensions from £80 to £120 a year, according to their rank and service. All we soldiers want, is again to be employed in the Company's service till our time is out, or in the King's, till we are eligible for the 9d. a day, and not so to be turned adrift after all our service and best of our years lost.

Sir, we not being able to get any redress anywhere, and most of us starving and out of work, we are informed you would, probably, have the goodness to make our case known to the world, in your Magazine, which would prove a warning to all entering the East India Company's Service, of what treatment they may expect from *such masters*.

Soliciting your pardon, Sir, for troubling you, I am, in behalf of all my brother-sufferers, and those now present with me,
Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

J. SMITH, late a St. Helena Soldier.

P. S.--We have nothing to eat now but what we have obtained from one of our officers; viz., half-a-crown among eleven of us; and last night, in the rain, we slept under trees—in a field. Sir, our Colonel, Governor Dallas, now living in Portland Street, Portland Place, near the bazar, can give you information of our case and shameful treatment.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SOAP AT TRANQUEBAR.

The Ellepee tree is often called the wild olive; the nut produces a very excellent oil; it thrives well in Tanjore. Native Soda is collected on the surface of the earth, mixed with water, strained and boiled dry: then it is called catch-mun, or boiled sand; one marcal of soda is melted in water and mixed with two marcals of cockle-shell lime in a large earthen pot, and remains in it one day; the next day the mixture is put into an earthen vessel, which is pierced in the bottom with eight holes, each hole is two lines in diameter; and thus the mixture is filtered; this is the second day's operation; on the third day the filtered liquid is mixed with one marcal of ellepee oil, which

thickens; it is boiled, and then poured out into the moulds made of wood; thus in three days the soap is made: four marcals of materials makes 18 lbs. of soap.

This Tranquebar soap is the best soap made in India; it is very superior to Madras soap, which is made from cocoa-nut oil; even Madras soap is superior to most of the soap made in Bengal, although that of Dacca is highly esteemed. Soap was exported from Tranquebar and Dacca to all the countries which lie between Madagascar and New Zealand, until within these few years; now Britain supplies those countries. It is greatly to be desired that facilities should be afforded to the admission into Britain of various vegetable productions, and oils expressed from them, as they would probably prove very useful in manufactures. Ellepee oil costs a double fanam and a third per measure. Soda is 2½ star pagodas per candy; and ellepee soap, 27 star pagodas per candy of 500 lbs.

THE STATE OF PERSIA.

Persia is in a deplorable condition. The removal of the late prime minister, the Kaim Makaum, has in no way improved the state of affairs. The King whom we have placed upon the throne, gives daily proof of his utter incapacity to revive his country from its present decay, or even to prevent its crumbling into utter and hopeless ruin. The Court is a scene of imbecile intrigue--the ministry is without a head. The Hajee Meerza Agasee, a moollah of some distinction, who was tutor to the King in his younger days, possesses powerful influence over the mind and actions of the Shah, and exerts it to no good purpose. The secret of this influence, which is literally unbounded, is said to rest on the wild and mysterious doctrines of Soofeeism, with which the mind of the young Shah is believed to be tinctured, and in which the moollah has the reputation of being a grand master.

The revenues of the provinces are eaten up by their locust governors. The principal frontiers are unprotected. Azerbaijan, the frontier of Russia and of Turkey, has been left *without a single piece of Artillery or a regiment of Infantry*, one consequence of which has already been a movement amongst the Koordish tribes in the vicinity of Khoee. Khorasan is, or may be to-morrow, at the tender mercy of the Turcomans. Kerman is defenceless, although threatened by Hoolakoo Meerza, a son of one of the Sheerauz princes who is collecting troops in that

quarter from motives of ambition or revenge. The *army of the south*, God save the mark ! has been destroyed by disease, and could only muster a few hundred emaciated wretches on a late occasion of ceremony at Sheeraz. Kermanshah has lately been the scene of disturbances, and had it not been for the successful efforts of an Englishman, Lieut. Rawlinson, who commands the *disciplined* (!) troops of the province, a tribe, consisting of fifteen hundred, would have fled from Persia into the territories of Turkey.

In this melancholy state of things, our Ambassador Extraordinary, Mr. Ellis made his appearance at the capital, in order to congratulate our protege on his happy and auspicious ascension to the throne of Persia. His reception by the Shah was suitable to his high official rank, and to the flattering nature of the message with which he was charged on the part of our sovereign.

The presents which he brought were few and of small value when compared with the costly offerings which have been presented by British Ambassadors to the *great King*. They were intended and received as marks of our sovereign's personal regard for the Shah, and *not* as the oblations of a suppliant, the light in which such things have been hitherto viewed in Persia. This will of itself do good, and if followed up by language, which we really have the power, and ought to use towards the King of this miserable country, the eyes of the Persians will at length be opened as to our place in the scale of nations, and we may be henceforth respected for our power as we have hitherto been courted for our money.

Colonel Passmore is still in Irak with four or five thousand of the *late King's regular* infantry, a ragged and beggarly crew by all accounts, and only useful in eating up the resources of the country.

Lieut. Farrant is expected at Tehran in the course of a few days, with a body of *lancers*, whom he has been forming and disciplining during the summer in the district of Khumsa. Captain Stree and Lieut. Laughton are still at Sheeraz.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A narrative of the shipwreck of the *Corsair*; in the month of January, 1835; on an unknown reef near the Kingmill island, in the south Pacific ocean; with a detail of the dreadful sufferings of the crew; by William Renny, chief mate.—London, 1836.

After the *Corsair* was wrecked, one boat's crew was swamped, and the Captain is supposed to have landed with his boat's

crew, but has not since been heard of, and the remainder of the crew was attacked by savages, and thus compelled to undertake a voyage of three thousand miles in three whale boats; the three mates and fifteen seamen arrived safely at the island of Rota, where the Spaniards entertained them most hospitably; Captain Henderson of the *Henrietta* deserves especial notice for his kindness to the sufferers. The narrative is short and full of uncommon interest; we recommend this plain unvarnished narrative to the perusal of all our readers, therefore we forbear to mutilate it.

The condition of the Islands of the Pacific demands the attention of the civilized world, especially as they are becoming nests for piratical seamen and transported felons; but, in England, between the Admiralty, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, they seem to be all but utterly neglected; however, the voluntary efforts of missionaries from England and from the United States of America, promise fair to rescue Polynesia from moral destruction, and to bring it within the pale of Christendom.

An historical and descriptive account of China; its ancient and modern history, language, literature, religion, government, industry, manners, and social state; intercourse with Europe; missions and embassies to the imperial court; British and Foreign commerce; &c., &c.; by Murray, Crawford; Gordon, Lyon, Wallace, and Burnett; with a map and thirty-six engravings, in three Volumes.—Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, 1836.

Christendom seems to be awakening from her long lethargy with regard to Asia, and to refuse to listen to the insolent pretensions of East India Companies and China Companies, whose monopolies have been tolerated for nearly three centuries and a half! At present, even the Lazeroni of Italy wonders that the Pope was ever allowed to give away the Indies; soon, the Charters which have recently been placed in abeyance, will be regarded in the same light as Papal Bulls.

The three elegant little volumes now laid before the British Public affords one of the many every-day proofs that Europe feels an interest in the affairs of China; every vessel and every person passing between the two hemispheres adds to the interest; and the improvements in locomotion promises to consolidate the people of the two worlds to such a degree that the most blundering politicians will no longer be able to separate them from each other, even though their royal masters may goad them on to folly and to crime.

These volumes, in short, present the completest History of

China we have; ably compiled and arranged under the respective heads.

The only improvement we can suggest, is, that a supplementary volume may continue the historical account of the commercial, political, and moral intercourse of the past and current years, for they are uncommonly full of interest.

Observations on the present state of Naval Architecture in Great Britain; together with a popular view of the application of science to Ship-building; by James Caulfield Beamish, of Ringacoutlig, Cove of Cork, Ireland.—Cork, 1836.

This modest little production is the result of many years of laborious experiment, and a considerable outlay of capital. The author introduces it by indignantly exclaiming that, to stamp naval architecture as a mere empirical art, the British naval administration of 1832 destroyed the only institution in this great maritime kingdom, where the principles of scientific ship-building were taught, and committed the construction of our national vessels to a naval officer, who does not hesitate to admit the absence of all science in his plans.

The first section is on experimental squadrans; the second is on the resistance of fluids; and the third is a comment on the plan of Captain Symonds;—besides these there is a note on steam vessels.

The experiments of universities and colleges at Oxford and Cambridge do not recommend the foundation of institutions for science near so much as the rise of Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester does the system of private enterprise for the progress of the useful arts. The best thing the Government can do is to leave the ship alone as much as possible; not tax it for lights or harbours; nor even to touch it with its lagging-rod; for the mere touch of the royal sceptre paralyzes the noblest of the arts and deforms the finest of the plans of the greatest of geniusses into a mere washing tub. During the last long war the mere fact of the Government hiring many ships as transports, and paying them by a fixed measurement, did much to deteriorate ships, but the convoy system did even more to debase them; however, absurdities of the shipping system of the East India Company crown the art of building arks instead of ships like those of America and France.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT, — Feb. 2, 1836.

[Criminal Information.]—This morning the Advocate-General moved for a rule to shew cause why leave should not be granted to file a criminal information at the suit of Tongueville Clarke, Esq., against Mr. Rankin, a gentleman in the Company's military service. The substance of the grounds on which he moved is shortly this:—Mr. Clarke is, it appears, professionally engaged in some proceedings on the ecclesiastical side of the court on behalf of a lady; some days ago a gentleman called on him alleging that he was acquainted with the lady in question, and proceeded to make enquiries regarding the state of her suit. Mr. Clarke, thereupon, asked him if he had seen the lady's solicitor, or had brought an introduction from her, and Mr. Rankin admitted that he had done neither the one nor the other. Mr. Clarke abstained from expressing the surprise he experienced at this conduct of Mr. Rankin, and contented himself with being very cautious in his answers. He explained to his visitor the technical cause of the delay, and recommended the gentleman to apply to the lady's solicitor; and it was not until he was on the point of taking leave that Mr. Rankin stated his name. On Saturday last, Mr. Clarke received a note from Mr. Rankin, seeking for further information respecting the lady's case, obviously impugning the conduct of her solicitor, and also concluding with a request that his name might be concealed, and his note returned to him, out of motives of delicacy towards the lady in question. Upon this, Mr. Clarke immediately handed the note over to the lady's solicitor, and addressed a note to Mr. Rankin, apprising him of what he had done, and commenting upon the indecorum and indiscretion of Mr. Rankin's conduct. The reply of Mr. Rankin to this letter, which was couched in very strong language, elicited an immediate answer, which was sent back unopened in the envelop in which it had been sent to Mr. Rankin, with a statement on the outside, that all further communication must be through a third party. The seal of the letter was broken. Mr. Clarke then directed Messrs. Collier and Bird to point out to Mr. Rankin the consequences to which he had exposed himself, and the reasons which induced Mr. C. to adopt the course he has since pursued. Another note was then read from Mr. Rankin to

Mr. Clarke also couched in very strong language.—The court upon hearing this statement, granted a rule nisi, and Mr. Rankin is to shew cause to-day.

INSOLVENT COURT, — Jan. 23.

Several important matters came on to-day in the Insolvent Court, Sir Edward Ryan presiding. Dividends were declared on the following estates, namely, Fergusson and Co., 10 per cent. (this estate has already paid 10 per cent.)—Colvin and Co., 5 per cent. (making with former dividends 20 per cent., and it is expected there will be 17 or 18 per cent. more.)—Andrew Heberlet 10 per cent.—G. A. Prinsep 2½ per cent.—Lieut. H. E. Batley 8 per cent.—Martin F. Little 5½ annas per cent. Mr. Colville, one of the unpaid assignees of Fergusson and Co., was allowed to retire from the trust. A petition from Mr. Donald Macintyre, sole assignee to the estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., praying to be allowed to vacate the assignment, on the ground of ill-health, accompanied with a certificate from Dr. Nicholson, stating the necessity of his immediately proceeding to sea, was presented by the Advocate-General. The petition contained a sketch of the progress made towards liquidating the estate—the total amount of claims was found to be about Sa. Rs. 11,100,000, and the present net value of the assets was estimated at about 42 lakhs, after deducting various liens upon the property. As, however, the greater proportion of the indigo factories were unsold, which formed the principal property out of which the dividends can arise, it had been impossible, hitherto, to make any dividend. The factories had yielded 7,800 maunds of indigo, during the season just expired, valued at Sa. Rs. 1,011,685, of which 306,215 were already realized. The cash balance in hand amounted to Sa. Rs. 230,935; but, deducting from these assets Sa. Rs. 572,000, the amount for which they were pledged, there would remain only Sa. Rs. 394,401, available for a dividend, equal to about 3½ per cent., while, on the other hand, the indigo factories, if carried on, would require an outlay of Sa. Rs. 896,200 for the ensuing season, including Sa. Rs. 302,252 already disbursed. The petition further represented, that the assignee had incurred expenses during the two years since the failure, to the amount of Sa. Rs. 75,429-8-5, and not having made a dividend, he had no opportunity of covering

these out of the stipulated commission of 4 per cent. thereon, which rate of commission he had accepted in lieu of other compensation, in the belief that he should be able to remain in charge of the estate until its final liquidation—that he still thought the commission of 4 per cent., upon all the dividends, an adequate remuneration for the trouble and expenses of winding it up; but, situated as he was, he prayed for permission to have his disbursements considered a charge upon the estate, and to be allowed a monthly stipend for himself for the past period of his assigneeship.—A petition was also put in, praying for the appointment of Mr. Thomas Holroyd in the room of Mr. Macintyre. This petition was stated to be signed by nearly all the creditors now in Calcutta, and altogether by or on behalf of 225 creditors whose joint claims amounted to about Sa. Rs. 4,307,000. The court ordered the assignment to be vacated as regarded Mr. Macintyre, and appointed Mr. T. Holroyd in his place as sole assignee to the estate of Crutenden, Mackillop, and Co., and directed the assignee to call a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of suggesting what remuneration should be given.

SUMMARY.

Military Bank.—The annual meeting of depositors held on the 28th January, according to advertisement, was not attended by a single person interested therein, except the directors and their secretary. The following is an abstract of the accounts for the past year:—

Balance, 1st Jan. 1835 - Sa. Rs. 32,583

Receipts.

From debtors and by	
sale of property	104,974
Rents and interest on	
Company's paper	5,590
	<hr/> 140,564

Sa. Rs. 143,147

Payments.

Dividends, &c.	93,572
Office charges	1,424
	<hr/> 95,496

Balance in cash and	
Company's paper	Sa. Rs. 47,651
Deduct, dividends un-	
applied for	25,890
	<hr/>

Balance available for present dividend - Sa. Rs. 21,761

It was accordingly determined to make a further dividend immediately of 3½ per cent., upon the sums on which the last dividends of 10 per cent. was paid,

namely, upon Sa. Rs. 556,000, the gross amount due to the depositors after deducting the dividends of 8 annas in the rupee. We mention this to prevent misunderstanding, some persons having been misled by the last announcement of a dividend of 10 per cent. into a belief that it was 10 per cent. upon their whole deposit, instead of the moiety then unpaid, or 5 per cent. upon the former. The 3½ per cent. now about to be paid will absorb only 19,460 rupees, and, as another auction sale was tried yesterday at Messrs. Jenkins, Low, and Co.'s, of the remaining house property, and the directors are anxious to realize, it is not improbable there may be available means to increase the dividend before the rate of it shall be officially declared.

Military Fund.—The annual meeting was held on 26th Jan., at the office of the secy. to the Military Fund, for the election of directors. The following are the directors chosen for the ensuing year, the twelve first being re-elected, and the thirteenth, a new director.—Captain Gavin Young, President—Colonel Battie—Captain Henderson—Captain Fitzgerald—Dr. Corbyn—Capt. W. Cubitt—Captain Gaseley—Captain Hawkins—Dr. A. R. Jackson—Captain R. J. H. Birch—Lieut. G. R. MacGregor—Capt. Stoddart, and Rev. Mr. Wimberley. In answer to a question from Mr. Wimberley, why no statement was published beforehand in order to give members an opportunity of knowing something about the accounts they were called upon to pass at these meetings, Captain Young explained that there would be no advantage in doing so since, by the constitution of the Fund, in case any one should wish to make a proposition, it could not be entertained at a meeting, but must be circulated throughout the army. The accounts of the year, after being passed, were printed and circulated to every station, and opportunity was thus given to every one interested to study them at leisure.—When this Fund was re-constituted in 1824, the balance in hand, we are informed, was little more than eight lakhs of rupees. Its capital has since swollen to nearly 28 lakhs; but the Fund is supposed to be still far from having reached its maximum of capital and incumbrances. It is satisfactory to find, however, not only that the disbursements are a good deal within the income at present, but also, that the widows' pensions, estimated by the Northampton tables, (from which estimate considerable deductions must be made for the chances of re-marriage, and

for the greater risk of life to those pensioners who continue to reside in India,) are in value more than 70,000 rupees within the amount of the capital. So that there is at present no cause of anxiety whatever for the stability of the Fund upon the present rates of subscription, pension and other allowances.—We understand that Mr. Currie was invited to make a report upon the condition of this Fund, but declined to do it for the fee (500 rupees) which was offered him; on the ground that it would require a laborious investigation to do it effectually. The following is an abstract of the receipts and disbursements, during the past year:—

Balance on 31st Dec. 1834,
Sa. Rs. - - - - - 2,675,092

Receipts.

Donations from Subscribers, - - -	93,519
Subscriptions, - - -	210,110
The Co.'s Donation -	22,965
Difference of Exchange between 1s 11d and 2s 4d	68,692
Interest on Government Paper - - -	210,016
Donations and Subscriptions in England, - - -	15,779
Sundries, - - -	1,250
	<hr/> 622,329

Sa. Rs. 3,297,422

Disbursements.

Office, - - -	5,064
Pensions in India - - -	56,719
Passage money to officers paid in India, - - -	19,500
Do. to 8 Widows, - - -	15,200
Outfit to officers paid in India, - - -	12,009
Drafts from England	358,349
Interest on ditto at 5 per cent. paid to the Company, - - -	21,127
Donations &c., in England, remaining there, - - -	15,776
Sundries - - -	5,856
	<hr/> 811,391

Balance, 31st Dec. 1835, - - - - - Sa. Rs. 2,786,031

The following abstract will shew the number, amount, classification, and value of the present annuities, and likewise the amount of absentee allowances now paid to officers in Europe—to which we will add, that only one widow is on the list as deceased during the past year, and

five as having been admitted during the same period.

Statement of Incumbents, with total Amount of Pensions, &c., &c., per annum.

Widows of the late Bengal Military Widows Fund.

1 Col. pension per annum, -	
Sicca rupees	2,400 0
17 Lt.-cols. pension per ann.	
Sicca rupees	30,500 0
16 Majs. do. do.	24,400 0
25 Capts. do. do.	29,100 0
8 Subs. do. do.	8,600 0
68 Total - - - - -	<hr/> 93,000 0

Widows of the Military Fund to 31st December, 1834.

15 Colonels pensions per ann.	
Sicca rupees	41,062 8
25 Lt.-cols. do., - - -	54,750 0
13 Majs. do. do.	21,352 8
54 Capts. do. do.	59,130 0
28 Lieuts. do. do.	22,000 0
1 Cornet do. do.	610 0

136 Total - - - - - 198,935 0

Widows admitted in the Fund during the year 1835.

3 Colonels pension per ann.	
Sicca rupees	6,212 8
4 Lt.-cols. do., - - -	8,760 0
1 Major do. do.	1,643 8
8 Capts. do. do.	8,760 0
3 Lieuts. do. do.	2,452 8
1 2d Lt. do. do.	650 0

20 Total - - - - - 30,477 8

57 Subaltern officers in the receipt of income allowance of £50 who proceeded to England in 1833-1834 £2,650 0

39 Do. admitted during the yr. 1835 as per list - - - £1,950 0

Total per ann. £4,800 or 38,400 0

Passage money to officers returning to India, which may be estimated at - - - 30,000 0

Total per ann., Sa. Rs. 391,012 8

Value of annuities of the foregoing

Rs. Rs.	
Widows of the late Fund	698,342 3 0
Ditto, of the Military Fund to Dec. 31, 1834	1,737,530 0 2½
Ditto, of the ditto ditto admitted during the year 1835 - - -	278,961 6 7½

Total, - - Sa. Rs. 2,714,833 9 10

Laudable Society.—The annual general meeting of the new Calcutta Laudable Society also took place on the 26th January, but was scarcely attended by half a dozen persons, there being no cause of excitement to bring them together. The accounts produced made a very satisfactory show. The funds in hand on the 31st Dec. amounted to Sa. Rs. 274,798, which divided by 62 lapsed shares would yield Sa. Rs. 4,434 per share, in excess of 4,000 rupees per share already paid, or a net excess of about 3,700 rupees per share after striking off the per centage balance taken over as usual from the old societies. The sum mutually guaranteed to the holders of lapsed policies under the arrangements of last year was only Sa. Rs. 6,000; so that, at present, there is a surplus guarantee fund amounting to a lakh and a half, and the position of the society is consequently most satisfactory—much more so, we believe, than was expected by the subscribers.

Civil Fund.—A quarterly general meeting of the subscribers to the civil fund, was held on the 25th January, at the Town-hall,—the Honorable W. L. Melville in the chair. The business of the day was opened by reading the following report from the managers:—**Report.**—"With reference to the resolutions passed at a special meeting of the subscribers to the civil fund, held on the 14th Nov., 1835, the managers of the civil fund beg to report to the quarterly general meeting, that 117 subscribers have recorded their votes in favor of the Hon. Mr. Melville's original motion, and that the resolutions of the 27th April, 1835, admitting Mr. Sutherland be rescinded, and only 67 have voted in favor of Mr. D. C. Smyth's amendment, that the proceedings of 27th April, 1835, admitting Mr. Sutherland, be upheld. In like manner, the managers have to report, that 135 have voted against the admission of Mr. Elliott, and only 43 have voted in favor of the admission of that gentleman. The managers have also to report, that the following gentlemen have been elected for the undermentioned divisions:—Allahabad,

Mr. J. R. Colvin—Calcutta, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, and Mr. D. C. Smyth—Chittagong. Mr. J. P. Grant—Dacca, Mr. J. H. D'Oily—Delhi, Mr. C. E. Trevelyan—Goruckpore, Mr. J. A. Dorin—Jessore, Mr. R. Houstoun—Meerut, the Hon. W. Melville—Moorshedabad, Mr. J. F. M. Reid. Letters will be written to the commissioners of the remaining divisions, requesting them to proceed forthwith to fresh elections consequent upon Mr. Tulloh's having proceeded to Europe, and the other gentlemen whose names have been forwarded to the managers as committee-men, having made their election for other divisions." By order of the managers, (Signed) R. B. FITZGERALD, Secretary.—The following resolutions were then moved, and adopted without opposition:—**Resolved,**—"That the managers be requested to make the necessary communications to Messrs. Sutherland and Elliott. **Resolved,**—"That the managers be requested to make the necessary communications to the gentlemen already elected to act as committee men, or to any others who may be hereafter elected." The proceedings of the managers in regard to the admission of the Hon. Mrs. Lindsay to the benefits of the fund, were confirmed; and the same in the case of Mrs. T. Mainwaring and family, which case, through inadvertence, was not submitted to the last general meeting. A resolution was also passed, approving the advances made by the managers to the widow of the late Mr. T. Richardson; and another sanctioning a vote of a majority of the managers on the secretary's application, for a temporary establishment to the extent of 50 rupees per mensem, on account of his increased correspondence.—It was then moved by Mr. J. P. Grant, and seconded by Mr. J. R. Colvin:—**Resolved,**—"That the decision come to at the last quarterly meeting admitting Mrs. Clark and family to the benefits of the fund, be reversed, and that the question of their admission be referred to the service at large." Upon which an amendment was moved by Mr. D. C. Smyth, and seconded by Mr. William Bradton:—"That the resolutions of the quarterly general meeting of the 26th Oct., 1835, admitting Mrs. W. F. Clark and her family to the benefits of the civil fund be confirmed." Which amendment was carried by a majority of nine to six. Moved by Mr. D. C. Smyth, and carried without a division:—"That the resolutions and proceedings of the last quarterly general meeting of the 26th of Oct., 1835, be, under Rule XXX. of the

civil fund, confirmed." Moved by Mr. D. C. Smyth, seconded by Mr. Colvin, and carried nem. con.—"That the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the general information of the subscribers at large."—The thanks of this meeting to the chairman, were then moved by Mr. Colvin, seconded by Mr. J. P. Grant, and the meeting broke up.

Bank of Bengal.—Balance of the Bank of Bengal, 31st Dec. 1835.

Dr.	Sa. Rs. A. P.
Cash and Govt. Securities	77,95,280 13 4
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	42,69,819 5 4
Bills on Govt. Discounted	25,24,112 3 5
Private Bills Discounted	19,24,385 9 4
Purchasers of pledged and forfeit Securities	3,71,925 1 8
Doubtful Debts	2,63,039 10 3
Accounts of Credit on Deposit Securities	7,15,437 9 8
Advance for Legal Proceedings	2,086 15 4
Dead Stock	1,09,831 10 11
Bullion and Specie	4,40,797 7 7

Sa. Rs. 1,84,16,216 6 10

Cr.	Sa. Rs. A. P.
Bank Notes and Post Bills Outstanding and Claims payable on Demand	1,27,78,187 4 5
Suspense Acct. B. N.	51,712 0 0
Suspense Account	2,98,384 3 3
Net Stock	52,87,932 15 2

Sa. Rs. 1,84,16,216 6 10

(Signed) H. J. LEE, Actg. Accountant.
(Signed) C. MORLEY; JOHN COWIE;
WM. BRUCE; H. T. PRINSEP; J. A. DORIN.—Remarks: The items of the following Statement, which would appear to call for remark, are "Private Bills Discounted," "Purchasers of Pledged and Forfeit Securities," "Doubtful Debts," "Advance for Legal Proceedings," "Suspense Account, B. N.," and "Suspense Account."—"Private Bills Discounted: In this item is still included Sa. Rs. 5,63,922 3-7, being the balance of the principal amount of the Acceptances, (with charges) for which the estates of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., Alexander and Co., Fergusson and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., are liable. For this amount the Bank holds collateral security, besides the direct

liability of the four firms, and the Directors have always therefore considered the whole amount to be good."—"Purchasers or Pledged and Forfeit Securities:" This item shews the balance of the Acceptances for which part of the collateral security of the estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co. has been sold,—the title deeds of the several properties remaining with the bank pending payment in full of the purchase monies. The account has been reduced since the last report in the sum of Sa. Rs. 2,38,056-2-6,— "Doubtful Debts:"—The sum of Sa. Rs. 2,63,039-10-3 is the balance of Rs. 14,55,526-7-5, the difference having been written off as bad debt. This balance was valued by the directors, at the close of the half year just ended at Sa. Rs. 3,4497-1-6-6. The decision of the case *Richards v. the Bank*, took from the Bank the collateral security of certain shares, but it will be seen that the retention of this item exceeds the sum at which it stands on the account by Rs. 81,934-12-3. This is considered realizable from the amount already written off as bad debt. The profit on the banking business of the past half year amounts to Sa. Rs. 2,37,932-15-2, or at the rate of Sa. Rs. 11-8-3½ per cent. per annum on the stock. Of this sum, the directors have declared a dividend at the rate of Rs. 11½ per cent. per annum, or Sa. Rs. 2,87,500, and the balance Sa. Rs. 432-15-2 has been carried to doubtful debts towards liquidation of that account.—"Advance for Legal Proceedings." The amount of this item was advanced to meet the costs of the appeal made by the assignees of Palmer and Co., against the judgment obtained by the Bank in the Supreme Court in the matter of the surplus proceeds of Company's paper of the estate of Messrs. Palmer and Co., held by the Bank.—"Suspense Account, B. N.:" The sum at credit of this account is the balance of old bank notes, marked A, outstanding for more than ten years, of which, since the report of the half-year ending 30th June, 1831, only Sa. Rs. 7,222 have been paid.—"Suspense Account:" the sum at credit of this account consists of the interest on the advances for indigo made to the assignees of Alexander and Co., of the profit arising on those advances; and of other items relating to the Bank's transactions with the late firm or estate of Alexander and Co. Published by order of the Directors, G. UDNY, Secretary.—Bank of Bengal, 4th Jan. 1836.

Bengal Medical Relieving Fund.—The first quarterly general meeting of

1836 was held on 11th January. On Mr. Corbyn being called to the chair, the report of the managers was read, wherein it was stated, that they had received but one communication which they deemed necessary to be brought to the notice of the meeting. It was from the sub-treasurer at Fort William, dated 15th Oct. 1835, requesting the orders of the management, as to the rate of exchange at which he was to receive the Company's rupees tendered in payment of subscriptions, which was directed to be made at 106-10-8 for 100 sicca rupees. The committee were in anxious expectation for the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors to their application for permission to grant from the fund the payment of the three additional annuities, solicited in their letter of the 20th January, or for the incorporation of the Medical Service with the Military Retiring Fund, proposed by Mr. Curman, requested in a letter under dated the 15th June last. During the quarter two statements of payments to the fund had been received from the Accountant General of recoveries effected in the military pay department, one from February to April, inclusive; the other from May to July, 1835, inclusive; amounting to sicca rupees 12,928-9-11. The disbursements for the quarter on account of office establishment, stationery, &c., was sicca rupees 75. By the regulations of the fund, three elections to the management for the present year were to be voted for by subscribers, one in the room of Mr. Surgeon J. Grant, one in that of Mr. Surgeon A. Garden, the senior and junior members, who went out in rotation, but were eligible to be re-elected) and one in succession to the late Dr. Spens. The present number of the subscribers to the fund, were 2 members of the Medical Board 7 Superintending Surgeons, 58 Surgeons, and 113 Aest. Surgeons—total 180. It was resolved unanimously — "That the report now before be adopted." The Secretary's accounts for the quarter were next submitted and received; and the thanks of the meeting being tendered to the chairman, it then broke up. H. S. MERCER, Secy.—Calcutta, 12th January, 1836.

We understand that a beautiful painting, presented by Lord Combermere to her Highness The Regum Shumoo, has been lately placed in the Cathedral at Birbhan.

We learn from Allahabad, that several respectable Natives at that station have formed themselves into a club for the purpose of printing scarce Eastern works.

There was a meeting on 30th Jan. of the creditors of the firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., which was but thinly attended. The following is the chairman's report of the proceedings:—At a meeting of the creditors of James Cullen and Robert Broome, held within the Exchange Rooms agreeably to public advertisement on Saturday, the 30th day of Jan. 1836.—Captain Vint was voted to the chair. Resolved,—That the assignee's accounts be submitted to the following gentlemen: Mr. James Mackillop, Mr. John Allan, Captain Vint, Mr. J. Dow, Mr. Cockerell, to report to a meeting to be called for Thursday next as to the general state of the affairs of the Insolvent estate, and also upon the question of remuneration to the late and present assignee. Moved by Mr. R. C. Cockerell, seconded by Mr. Collier, and carried unanimously. (Signed) G. VINT, Chairman.—Before the above resolution was proposed, Mr. Wilson, in the absence of Mr. Macintyre, the state of whose health rendered it impossible for him to attend, read the following report of the progress made towards the liquidation of the estate: Gentlemen,—To enable you to consider the matters for which the present meeting has been called, I will, with your permission, lay before you a very brief statement explanatory of the general management of the estate since the insolvency took place, and also of the present posture of affairs, and the prospects which such posture now holds out. You must all be aware that from the circumstance of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. being the last of the large Houses of Agency which was compelled to have recourse to the Insolvent Court, and from the great glut in the market of property belonging to the other estates of a similar description to that which belonged to this estate, that it was necessarily placed in a more unfavorable position than they were as regarded a speedy realization of the assets. This remark applies not only to the disposal of the indigo factories, but also to the recoveries from debtors to the estate; for in many instances the same persons being debtors to the other estates, had been compelled to make arrangements with the assignees of them, and were either under stoppages to these assignees to the full amount of what they could possibly give, or to those who had enabled them to effect compromises by paying a certain sum down. The consequence has been that the recoveries from debtors in this estate have been extremely small, although the strongest threats have been

used from the beginning to intimidate them into some kind of arrangement. Latterly a great number of writs have been issued, and it may reasonably be expected, as well from that circumstance as also from the gradual completion of their other payments, that the realization from this quarter will now be considerably increased. In regard to the sale of the indigo factories, it must be admitted that the realizations from that source have been less than the creditors could at the time of the insolvency have contemplated; at the same time I am perfectly satisfied that they will find that the slightest blame is not attachable to the late assignee on this point. I can speak from personal knowledge, that the utmost anxiety has all along been felt by him to get them disposed of, provided he got any thing like a fair price; but for very few of them has he ever received any offer at all, and he has certainly never refused one offer without being assured from those capable of advising him, that it was an inadequate one. It is said by some persons that he ought to have accepted an offer made last year for the Belnaberry concern, and as circumstances have turned out, it is, perhaps, unfortunate that he did not do so, but at the same time you will find from the facts that no blame is attachable to him. They were simply these. He was on the 17th of January last applied to, to name the lowest price for the concern, which he stated in reply to be four lacs. An offer was thereupon made of 280,000 which he declined. On the 20th of the same month the same party advanced his offer to 320,000, which was also declined, but Mr. Macintyre, in order to meet the difference between them, offered to take 350,000. Some communications then took place between the parties and the assignee was fully convinced that the sum he asked would be given,—that he had good reason to believe so, or at any rate that he would not then have been justified in lowering the price he had fixed, will fully appear to you from the following letter dated the 5th of February. To D. MACINTYRE, Esq.—We are in receipt of yours of yesterday with last year's statement of the Belnaberry concern, which we herewith return as we are not yet prepared to state our final determination. We would by all means recommend that the operations at this important season should proceed the same as if we were not at all in treaty. After this the party changed his mind and made no further offer, but you will readily perceive that Mr. Macintyre

did nothing that each of you would not have done in his own case, and that he is entirely without blame in respect of the treaty having closed unfavorably. It has also been stated as a ground of complaint against Mr. Macintyre that he had purchased in factories at the public sales at prices for which he ought to have allowed them to go, but the short answer to that accusation is, that at all the public sales referred to he was the only bidder, there having been *no bona fide* offer by any person. Gentlemen, I shall not trouble you with further explanations as regards the past proceedings, but shall now direct your attention very briefly to the present situation of the estate, and to the circumstances which have rendered the present meeting necessary. On the first point I shall scarcely do more than refer you to the several accounts and documents which are now on the table, these were prepared for the information of the Insolvent Court, and they show upon the most moderate valuation that would be put upon the assets that there is about forty-two lacs of rupees to meet the claims against the estate which amount to about 111,000,000. According to these statements there appears to be cash in hand the sum of

The gross value of the indigo of the present season is valued at	Sa. Rs. 250,935
	1,041,685
Deduct already recd.	306,215
Leaving for realization - - -	735,470

Making together - - - Sa. Rs. 966,405 which would be now available for a dividend, if no preferable claims existed. The assignee, however, in order to redeem various valuable premises, and also to render available certain postponed securities which the late firm held over indigo factories, has been obliged to pledge the assets of the estate to the amount of Sa. Rs. 572,000, which ought to be paid before any dividend, and which would, therefore, only leave a sum available for a dividend to the amount of Sa. Rs. 394,405. I believe calculations have been made to a later period than when these statements, which I produce, were made out, and that these show that a larger dividend can be made at present without detriment to the interests of the estate; to these, I therefore, beg to refer you without further remark. The only object I had in view, was to show that up to this date it has been impossible to declare a dividend. Now you are aware that, when Mr. Macintyre was appointed

assignee of this estate, the mode of remuneration fixed upon, was a commission of 4 per cent. upon the declared dividends, including allowances to Messrs. Brown and Cullen of Rs. 600 per month, and all other charges, with the exception of law charges. No dividend having yet been declared, Mr. Macintyre has not had an opportunity of deriving any remuneration whatsoever for his services, nor even of defraying the charges for the office establishment. These charges amount to Sixty rupees 75,529 8-5, and have, from time to time, as they were paid, been debited to the estate, and carried to a separate account for future adjustment between the estate and the assignees out of the commission on dividends. I need scarcely state that in fixing the allowance at 4 per cent. upon the amount of dividends, and in the assignee having accepted of it as sufficient remuneration, it was supposed and taken for granted by all parties that he would be able to manage the estate until it was finally wound up, and in such case he might finally have been remunerated for his services, as the expenses of the establishment are gradually capable of being diminished until they amount to a mere trifle, but in the change which Mr. Macintyre's state of health renders so indispensably necessary, a state which I am fully convinced has been greatly caused by the laborious and harassing duties to which he has been obliged to submit in this estate, I am sure that you will readily and liberally take the hardship of his case into consideration. It is impossible to deny that the charges are large, but I beg of you to consider that at least 1,200 rupees a month were fixed upon him by the court as salaries to the insolvents; and further, that the whole of them were incurred, while not a doubt could exist in Mr. Macintyre's mind that they were able to go out of his own pocket. Judging, therefore, from the ordinary rules by which man is governed, it may with propriety be taken for granted that the expenses have been no greater than what was actually required for the efficient carrying on of the business of the estate. Gentlemen, the questions now referred to you by the court, as regards Mr. Macintyre, are to consider 1st whether the charges of the establishment shall continue as the debt of the estate as they now stand charged to it; and 2dly, What amount of remuneration ought to be allowed to the assignee in lieu of commission. Upon the first point I do not anticipate any difference of opinion

amongst you. Upon the 2d there may probably be a difference as to the amount, upon that question it would be against Mr. Macintyre's wishes if I were to say a word, he leaves it entirely to yourselves, and will be perfectly satisfied with your determination whatever it may be. The consideration of what allowance ought to be made to Mr. Holroyd will also be matter for your consideration, but I submit that that gentleman ought to succeed to the management of the estate entirely unconnected and unincumbered with the situation of his predecessor. I would, therefore, humbly submit that you should, before proceeding to his case, first determine the question as regards Mr. Macintyre, and I beg to submit the following resolution to your consideration, leaving it to any of the creditors to suggest alterations or any other, which may appear to him more fitting in the circumstances of the case. The resolution I would suggest as follows:—the creditors considered the state of affairs submitted to them and the precarious state of Mr. Macintyre's health which has rendered his retirement from the assigneeship absolutely necessary, do humbly suggest and recommend to the court that the charges of the establishment incurred since his appointment be allowed to remain at the debit of the estate, and that he be allowed the monthly sum of Rs. ——— as a remuneration for his services during the period he has acted as assignee in lieu of the commission on declared dividends formerly fixed as the mode of his remuneration. No objection was made to that part of the proposed resolution, which went to debit the estate for the charges incurred by the assignee up to the present time; but Mr. Cockrell argued that it would be premature to go into the question of a remuneration to Mr. Macintyre for his services, until the nature and extent of those services should have been ascertained by investigation; and accordingly he proposed the resolution for a Committee of Enquiry, which was adopted without opposition. Among the members of that committee Mr. Robert Davidson was proposed, who happened to be on intimate terms with Mr. Macintyre. As this circumstance was made an objection by two gentlemen present, Mr. Davidson begged his name to be withdrawn. We subjoin copies of two statements that were laid upon the table. Since making up the list of indigo factories sold last year, we understand the Belnasherry concern has been sold for about 255,000 rupees.

Synoptical view of the present situation of the Estate of the late firm of Guthrie & Mackillop and Co.

Assets.

Landed property (exclusive of premises in Raneemoody Gully, mortgaged for their full value)	Sa. Rs.	516,800
Indigo factories		1,521,000
Indigo		730,670
Outstanding debts		1,000,000
Ships		100,000
Docks		150,000
Shares in the Asiatic Annuity Company		30,000
Final dividend on 48 lapsed shares in the Laudable Society		40,000
Surplus remittances to England		33,000
Proceeds of the <i>Nubia</i> at London		50,000
Jungypore Indigo of season 1833-34 in London		30,000
Bills receivable		155,889
Cash		230,935
	Sa. Rs.	4,608,093

Deduct.

Mortgaged to Mr. and Mrs. Browne's trustees,	Sa. Rs.	317,000
Mortgaged on the Jungypore concern		150,000
Recd in part of the purchase money of landed property sold		109,500
Estimated value of J. Price's annuity secured by mortgage over the Tank Square estate		10,000
Payable to C. Birch		85,000
Less his share of outlay for the Jungypore concern		43,500
		41,500
Balance of advances required for carrying on the Indigo factories for the current season		637,448
Money borrowed or realized on account of parties not debtors to the estate, and to be refunded		63,500
		1,338,948
	Sa. Rs.	3,269,145

Add.

The coming crop of Indigo taken at the amount of outlay		868,000
Payments made in anticipation of dividends		56,212
		924,212
	Total Sa. Rs.	4,193,357
	To meet Sa. Rs.	11,100,000

Factories sold in 1833.

Kishnaghur concern, three-fourths		116,250
Less received		58,125
		58,125
Chaulsah ditto, purchase money received,		
Nedindpore ditto		80,000
Less received, Sa. Rs.		80,000
		50,000
Cornaspore ditto		
Pachedanga ditto		6,000
Less received		3,000
		3,000
		121,125
Included in statement of bills received, Sa. Rs.		121,125

N. E. Factories sold in 1834.		
Toradach concern, amount received	Sa. Rs.	210,000

The trustees of the Civil Service Anniversary Fund had a meeting on 30th Jan., to elect a secretary in the place of Mr. Alexander deceased, and the choice fell on Mr. G. F. McClintock, by a majority of one, including the vote of Mr. Trower, an ex-officio manager, but not a member of the fund. Hence, a question of his title to vote, which is to be referred to a meeting of subscribers called for the 17th March, to consider of the above nomination. Mr. H. Torrens and Mr. J. Grant were also candidates for the secretaryship.

In Martinique.—We hear, that more than two hundred children were sent this morning to the *Martinique*, as candidates for admission to the foundation. Fifty is the number to which the governors have limited the admissions for the present, namely, thirty boys and twenty girls.

The Balloon.—The Calcutta public are already aware that a gentleman recently arrived from France with a balloon, which it is his purpose to exhibit for the gratification of the curious in aerostation, and the admirers of the marvellous in every form. We now learn that subscription books are in circulation inviting the community to support an undertaking which involves such serious expense and uncommon risks. Mr. D. Robertson, the young aeronaut and importer of the balloon, is the son of Mr. Robertson, a gentleman celebrated for his scientific discoveries. He has ascended several times in Portugal, Spain, France, Russia, and Prussia,—before the sovereigns of all those states, and has received the strongest proofs of their approbation of his skill and courage. In this town he has been honored with an intimation of the readiness of our esteemed Governor General to set the example in encouraging his enterprise, and there is every reason to hope that the community will, to a man, step forward to advance an object which is calculated to impress the native mind more powerfully in favor of European science and enterprise. It is not yet decided whether Mr. Robertson will make his first ascent, on the race course and the maiden are the most fitting places.

We are glad to see a notice bearing the respected signature of Sir Charles D'Oyly, inviting a meeting of the friends of Mr. Palmer on 6th Feb., to consider of an appropriate way of recording the high estimation in which his character is held.

Mr. W. M. Wollaston has been appointed to the head mastership of the College at Agra, and, we believe, a Mr.

Lewis to that of the College of Alambad, vacant by Mr. Cooke's resignation.

Salt Manufacture.—The manufacture of Desec salt in the villages situated on the left bank of the Jumna, in the districts of Agra and Muttra, has been prohibited for the ensuing and future seasons, except in those cases where the Zemendars are willing to guarantee the payment of the salt duty of one rupee per maund on the actual produce of their respective villages. The salt manufacture on the right bank of the Jumna remains without interference. It is anticipated, however, that the vigilance of the custom authorities will induce many villagers to abandon the manufacture, smuggling being now become an unprofitable trade, and the duty of one rupee imposed equally on the Bhurtpore and Desec salt, being more than the latter can bear, except where its quality runs above the general average.

Mr. G. Blunt has, we hear been directed to receive charge of the office of Collector of Customs of Agra from Mr. Laing, the situation of the latter officer, on his old footing of salary, being devoted to reduction. This will effect a saving of some 25,000 rupees per annum, as the present salary of Mr. Laing bears upon 50,000 rupees, and the reduced allowances are not expected to exceed 24,000 rupees. The two coas chokis jurisdiction is abolished, and the interference of the preventive service is now every where confined to the class of articles declared liable to assessment on export or import, across the actual frontier.

Dividend of Alexander and Co.—The estate of Alexander and Co. will pay its creditors, in March next, a dividend of three per cent. on all proved claims. Three years ago oaths were taken that the assets were to the value of 8 annas in every rupee of claims. The first dividend will be a payment at the rate of one per cent. per annum! One-eighth of the more interest formerly allowed; and a proportion that even if there were the amount of assets sworn, would take fifty years to liquidate the required claims. The chief source of this dividend is said to be the profits of the factories belonging to the estate; so that even the paltry sum now to be disbursed, has been created since the property was declared off oath to be then sufficient to pay off half the claims.

On 27th Jan., His Excellency, Mahabir Sing Bahadur, the General of his Highness the Maharajah of Nepal, reviewed his regiment. When the British Commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Rine,

honored the ground, the spears formed lines, presented arms, and showed the vigilance, activity, and warlike exertions by the signal of the hand, in firing muskets.

The managers of the Orphan School have, we learn, appointed Dr. Duncan Stewart, the medical attendant of that institution, an appointment which, we believe, Dr. Stewart owes entirely to the opinion entertained by the management, of the talent and zeal he has evinced in his professional career.

Duel.—We hear that a misunderstanding occurred at a ball recently given at Meerutt, which led to a meeting between Mr. F—— of H. M.'s 11th Dragoons, and Dr. B—— of the Cameronians. We are happy to add that the affair terminated without injury to either party.

H. M.'s 31st Regt. of foot was to leave Kurnaul this morning, in progress to Dinapore, under the command of Major Bolton, and H. M.'s 13th to proceed to Kurnaul.

The Indigo Crop.—The crop has not been ascertained precisely by returns from each house of business,—of the quantity they each expect to receive, which, allowing for native and up-country indigo not under regular consignment, amount only to mds. - 15,919
Already imported to this
date, European man-
ufacture, -fy. mds. 68,031
Native ditto, - - - - 6,832

94,863

110,782

Cawnpore.—Cawnpore is shining at present in the gay world. The church is at a discount, and the ball-room and fairs gaining in public favor. We hear Dr. C. of the 16th Lancers, and Lieut. A. of the 16th foot have been out together—cause of quarrel, as usual, a lady, and honor appeared as usual by the report, which we re-echo, doubtless to the gratification of the parties.

Steam.—A survey of the mouths of the India is about to be undertaken by Lieut. Carles, of the Indian navy. The little Indus steamer which has arrived at Huebanaul, had excited the curiosity of the Amcers, who have made a formal and direct application to the Bombay Government, to procure for them, from London, a steam-vessel of much larger dimensions.

Superintending Surgeons.—We have just been informed that intelligence has been received by Government, that Superintending Surgeons are to be allowed to retire on the pay of Lieut.

Colonels immediately on their promotion, instead of serving two years in that grade as formerly; also, that the three additional annual retirements from the Medical Fund have been sanctioned.—*Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences for Feb.*

Meerutt Hunt.—With deep regret, do we announce, that the Meerutt Hunt has been obliged to suspend operations, this has been caused by an almost unprecedented mortality in the kennel, which has carried off nearly the whole of the pack, and certainly the best hounds. No attention has been spared to stop the course of the endemic disease, which has secretly and silently worked the ruin of so fine a pack as for many years has hunted the Upper Provinces. Every attempt to investigate the origin, or even the seat of the disorder, has been unsuccessful, and as a final resource, the remaining dogs have been distributed to the care of scribes. A subscription is now on foot, to obtain funds for the immediate purchase of fresh imported hounds from Calcutta, for next season; to support which, the brilliant runs at the commencement of the season, are an earnest, that, under the present able huntsman, sport may be procured, if funds are forthcoming. The public should remember, that even in England, neither hunting or any sport can be obtained, unless supported by contributions—even there, guineas are required, where rupees will here suffice.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Upper Provinces, which reached us yesterday:—"Col. Skinner is to arrive at Delhi on the 14th, and remain till the 25th. I imagine Shumshooddeen's personal property is to be sold. The Ulwar Raja offered six lakhs for his sporting establishment of elephants, guns, and dogs, and it is wondered why Government did not take it. Shumshooddeen's whole property, of every description, is confiscated, this part of the sentence will frighten the natives properly, and have much more effect than the hanging. The smuggling across the Jumna is carried on to an amazing extent, in spite of the large establishment of preventive service; in consequence of the large quantity of water expended by the canal, the Jumna twenty miles north of Delhi is, in many places, not above knee deep which accounts for the smuggling. On Christmas night, an immense run was made all along the line; the principal smuggling is in salt. The sugar crop up here, nearly failed last year, and it is but a scanty crop now, from bad seed. The

grand Trigonometrical Survey commenced its operations about a fortnight ago. The blue light burners of this establishment receive a salary up from 150 to 500 rupees per month, and are seldom employed."—*Englishman*, Jan. 25.

Agra.—Dr. Bryce arrived here on the 10th Jan., from the Hills. The Rev. gentleman is on his way to Europe, via the overland route to Bombay. He is accompanied by Mr. Lowe of Calcutta.

Meeting of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.'s Creditors.—A meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., took place at the exchange, on 14th Feb. Captain Vint in the chair.—The business of the meeting commenced by reading the following report of the committee appointed at the last meeting:—"The committee beg to report that for the short time that has been afforded them to enter into the affairs of the late firm of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., they have come to the conclusion, that

Loss on working indigo factories although the previous two years	
showed a gain of about 12 lakhs	2½ lakhs
Over estimated value of ditto	28 ditto
Ditto of landed property	6 ditto
Ditto recoveries from book debts	23 ditto
Ditto of recoveries from indigo planters, on account, independent of the value of their factories but which shew a loss of about 2½ lakhs	16 ditto
Apparent loss on commercial accounts,	35,000
Expended by Mr. Macintyre for establishment, &c.	75,000
Interest paid on sums borrowed,	1 ditto
Arrears of salary, brokerage on indigo, and contingent charges	30,000
Law charges,	20,000
	78 lakhs

which being deducted from 128 lakhs leaves the present value of the assets at 50 lakhs instead of 12 lakhs, of which details were given at the last meeting."

After the report of the committee was read, Mr. Dickens rose and said he had a resolution to propose, but, before he put it, he had a question to ask which he had a right to ask, and which, without doubt, there was some friend or authorised agent of Mr. D. Macintyre here to answer.

The question he wished to ask was, whether Mr. D. Macintyre was a certificated bankrupt at the time of his appointment to the assigneeship of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.'s estate, of whom Palmer, Mackillop, and Co., the London correspondents of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., or some one of the partners, were assignees?—Mr. James Mackillop rose and replied to this question, that he was one of the assignees, but that the firm of Palmer, Mackillop, and Co. were not, and, therefore, that what Mr. Dick-

the statement of the present value of the assets exhibited at the last meeting, estimating the amount at 42 lakhs of rupees, is a fair and reasonable expectation of the probable out-turn of the estate.—With reference to the meeting of the creditors on the 10th Jan. 1834, at which it was stated that the estimated amount of assets was 128 lakhs (although the books exhibited a much larger amount,) exclusive of 26 lakhs to meet mortgage claims and sets-off that could not be disputed, the committee have endeavoured to ascertain the cause of the extraordinary difference between the amount of assets stated as being good at that period, and the present estimated value.—The statement upon which the former estimate was made up, not bringing forth-coming, the committee's examination into this matter cannot be rendered with that accuracy they could wish, but it appears to them that the deficiencies principally arise under the following heads, viz. —

ens had stated was not a fact; and said further, that Mr. Macintyre's former firm had paid 20 shillings in the pound. Mr. Dickens continued, and said, that if a partner of Palmer, Mackillop, and Co. was an assignee of Mr. Macintyre, it was in substance the fact that Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop, and Co. of London, were the assignees of Mr. Macintyre; and that as to any private explanations arising out of matters not matters of business, they had better be pursued elsewhere—to which Mr. Mackillop assented. Mr. Dickens continued, and asked this question of Mr. Mackillop—was the dividend of 2s. in the pound before the appointment of Mr. Macintyre? Answer, No. Mr. Dickens continued.—The fact of Mr. Macintyre's being a bankrupt, and that a partner of Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop, and Co.'s was his assignee, did not disqualify him, nor was he qualified though he had not paid 20s. in the pound until after his appointment, for being assignee

of any other firm; but he was peculiarly disqualified for being the assignee of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. It must be obvious to every man of sense among the merchants and creditors of the Calcutta firm, that it gave Mr. Macintyre an opportunity and an interest in prolonging the mercantile character of his assigneeship: that if, as there were two or more rates of commission, on sale of consignments to London, he would and must send to London, consignments to Palmer, Mackillop, and Co., and at, probably, the highest rates; but, whether in fact he did so, or not, was quite immaterial; for, as an honest man, he was bound to state to the creditors on the 11th Jan. 1834, when they appointed him, that he laboured under this disqualification; and the partners were also bound to state it. If he had stated it, and every creditor had consented, the court would not have appointed him, could not have appointed him. Mr. Dickens proceeded.—He now came to the report of the committee, and in lieu of adopting it, he moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of the creditors assembled, there is no ground whatever for departing from the terms of the order of the 11th Jan. 1834, by which Donald Macintyre was appointed assignee, with liberty to pay himself a commission of 4 per cent. on all declared dividends; including the allowance to James Cullen and Robert Browne, and in lieu of all charges but law charges." Mr. Dickens stated his reasons for moving this resolution to be these.—It was a contract voluntarily made by Mr. Macintyre with full knowledge of what he was about, himself a merchant, connected with this firm, dependant to some degree upon it, mixed up with its trusts, he knew what he was about; next, he entered into expenses which no sane merchant or assignee would have submitted to, it would be supposed, (unless he were dependant.) for his expenses, 75,000 Rs. for two years were not all, and there were some charges for principal sums not brought to account, and no interest whatever allowed; now, as he had with full knowledge accepted a commission of 4 per cent., in lieu of all charges except law charges, the result was this, viz.,—that if (having twenty-three lakhs of mortgages besides law charges to pay, and only 11,000,000 of nominal assets to receive,) he had calculated on receiving, in five years, 50 lakhs to make a dividend of, (to do which he must have received 60 lakhs out of the 110 lakhs,) he had gone

on knowingly on a scale of expense, by which he could not have received a sixpence at the end of 5 years even if he had realized and paid in dividends 50 lakhs! He had paid 600 rupees to Mr. Browne monthly, up to the month he embarked for England, and if Mr. D. mistook not, Mr. Browne's own balance was secured by mortgages on the creditors' property. (Here Mr. D. was interrupted by Mr. Cockerell, who said on the authority of Mr. Leighton, that it was not so.) Mr. D. said he was thankful for the interruption, and should at once admit it to be so, for the purposes of this argument; it however came to this, that Mr. Browne was a gentleman with a very handsome income, in right of his wife, if not of his own, and having from £1,500 to 2,000 a year in England. Mr. Cullen, another gentleman, borne on the assignee's books at 600 rupees a month, from the month of January, 1831, was a gentleman, &c. situation, viz. that a little after that time he had been appointed to the secretaryship of the Laudable Societies; for the purposes of his appointment, and as an electioneering manoeuvre, the commission formerly received by secretaries had been reduced to one-half by Messrs. Cockerell, Onseley, Forbes, Greenlaw, Harding, Taiton and others, whose names were not recollected; after the point was carried, the former commission was restored; consequently Mr. Cullen was a gentleman, who had been receiving from January, 1831, as near as could be estimated by Mr. D. about 1,800 rupees a month. Baboo Russomoy Dutt had received up to June, 1831, 800 a month, from thence 500 a month, his son 200 a month. The result was that out of these three salaries, all paid to opulent men, about 40,000 rs. of the 75,000 had been expended—when the creditors agreed to Mr. Macintyre's paying this, it was to be presumed, that they had no objection to his performing an act of liberality; it came to a different question when Mr. Macintyre asked the creditors, some creditors for themselves, some creditors for others much poorer than any of those who asked directly or indirectly for this boon. He had shewn that no sane man could calculate on having more than 50 lakhs to distribute; he had shewn also that having spent more than 75,000, without interest, Mr. Macintyre, had in effect spent at the rate of every sixpence, he could spend, supposing he had received his rateable proportion of 20,000, which was the utmost he could receive. On what ground did he come—not only to ask for liberty to charge this sum of 75,000

on the estate, but for an *additional reward*; the force of effrontery could go no farther. (Here Messrs. Cockerell and Wilson intimated that the resolution Mr. Wilson *suggested* was not pressed.) Be it so, Mr. D. said, I understood it stood over: then Mr. Macintyre only claims 75,000 of his expenses to be charged to the creditors *because* he has paid 600 rupees to Mr. Browne who did not want it till he went away; because he has paid 600 rupees to Mr. Cullen to this hour, who did not want it— and had 1,800 rupees at least a month— but, let me stop— said Mr. D., before we come to the question of refunding, there may be *one* obstacle, Mr. Holroyd the assignee of the private estate of Mr. Cullen is here. I ask you, Sir, have you received the 600 rs. a month, paid by the general creditors, or rather which Mr. Macintyre now asks the general creditors to pay, for the benefit of the *private* creditors of Mr. Cullen? Mr. Holroyd said No.—he had not: Mr. Dickens continued, it would really have been pleasing to have thought or believed this, even though it could not be reconciled with strict justice, but it *seemed* it was not so; to resume. If Mr. Macintyre were a poor man, if he wished to be reimbursed, he had a plain course, let him go to Mr. Browne, to Mr. Cullen, to Russomoy Dutt, all opulent men, and *say* to them out of the 75,000 I have paid and charged to the estate in breach of my original contract, tell 19,000 and *more* has been paid to you, who can repay; then repay me, for I cannot in decency, I cannot in honesty, ask the creditors to do so.—Mr. Mackillop, who was present disclaimed all previous knowledge of the appointment with which he *had* had nothing to do or say— although he thought Mr. Macintyre was unfortunate in some of his transactions, he considered that he *had* exerted himself to his utmost for the estate, that he deserved at least that his actual expenses should be paid by the estate, even if they refused him any personal allowance, which was not insisted on. He added that, though the expenses of the management had been *heavy*, he did not believe they were greater than had been incurred in the other estates; a fact which could be ascertained by reference to the assignees that Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, who deservedly possessed the public confidence for his management as assignee, had estates three times greater, and it would be found he had incurred similar expense. Mr. Cockerell explained that the recommendation of the committee did not saddle the estate of Crutchen and Co. with

any addition to the 1 per cent. on dividends originally assigned for the management of the assignee—which commission was sufficient to cover the expenses already incurred, and the one per cent. proposed to be allowed to Mr. Holroyd on the forthcoming dividend. Mr. Macintyre he thought was entitled to his expenses.—Mr. Dickens replied that turn it which way they could, it *came* to this, that the new assignee was to be saddled with the expenses of the misconduct of the former assignee. If every creditor here, which he was far from anticipating, voted against him, he would take the judgment of the Court, who could not, who had not the power even, of sanctioning proceedings so utterly contrary to all reason, to all honesty, to all justice.—Mr. Holroyd felt it incumbent on him to remove an erroneous supposition which appeared to exist, that he was willing to accept the rate of commission offered to him, which he declared he was not, and that he should object to the same at the first meeting of the Insolvent Court at which it was proposed.—After some conversation relative to the claim of Major Cape, which subject was deemed irrelevant, Mr. Dickens's motion was put to the meeting and lost by a majority of 10 to 7. It was then proposed by Mr. Cockerell and seconded by Mr. R. Davidson, that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. Upon which Mr. Dickens moved as an amendment,—"That the Report now read be rejected, and that in the opinion of this meeting no interest on the sum of 75,000, charged by the said D. Macintyre to the estate in account, in breach of the terms, ought to be insisted, provided the principal be repaid in three months, but that otherwise interest at the rate of 5 per cent. be insisted on,"—and shortly supported it. Messrs. Cockerell and Mackillop answered Mr. Dickens, and Mr. Dickens replied, as far as we could gather, in the following terms.—If Mr. Macintyre had shewn any sane or rational cause for spending what he has done, I could understand why he comes to us; if Mr. Browne were a poor man, I could understand why Mr. Macintyre comes to us; if Mr. Cullen were a poor man, I could understand why Mr. Macintyre comes to us, so, too, if Russomoy Dutt were a poor man; but these are rich men, and yet the assignee comes to us, in the attitude of a mendicant, holding out his hand, asking, that the little dole to be dealt out should be made less—the meagre portion—by his own misconduct made more meagre—should be made more meagre still, he

comes a *beggar at a beggar's door*, and what is this but a petition that you should pay the partners, Messrs. Cullen and Brown, and their adherents, a portion of the pittance which folly and miscalculation and rapacity has still left. As long as out of the 1 per cent. commission Mr. Macintyre was at liberty to exercise his liberality to the partners, I can conceive that no one would interfere, for what was it to me, being here, as I am, for infants, as a trustee, to whom Mr. Macintyre paid the result of his gains as long as he did not mismanage; if he paid it to those who wanted it, or to the partners, in such case it would have been pleasing to think of and applaud such liberality; but when he presents himself to us, toiled in calculations, by which he thought to pay those who needed it not, and to receive himself and asks us to pay him (not merely to indemnify him, but to reward him for misconduct) out of the little he has made less, what can I say of him but that he is now greedy of other men's goods, has been profuse of his own, of his and his coadjutors, but that I regard then proceedings with disgust, and will oppose them to the uttermost of my power!—The amendment was then put and lost by a majority of 7 to 5. The recommendation of the committee was accordingly adopted. —*Chitkarn.*

The *Meerut Observer* announces the death of her highness the Begum Sumtoo, at Sudanba, on the 27th Jan.—as much celebrated of late for the influence of her charities and other pious donations, as she was formerly for acts in which Christian charity was not very conspicuous. By the death of this princess, her valuable Jagheer falls in to the Company who, we believe, are also heirs to the Begum's accumulated property, amounting to somewhere about a crore of rupees invested in the loans of this government.

Mr. Palmer.—A crowded meeting of the friends of the late Mr. Palmer assembled on 6th Feb. in one of the side rooms at the Town Hall, and unanimously agreed to raise a subscription for the purpose of having a marble bust of the deceased, executed by one of the best sculptors in London; the subscription to be collected by Messrs. Cockerell and Co., but considered a private affair among Mr. Palmer's friends, and in case the sum collected should be more than sufficient for the bust, the mode of appropriating the surplus to be determined hereafter. A committee of 13 gentlemen, including two Natives, was appointed to carry the object of the meeting into effect.—Under a misconception of the private nature of

this meeting, a letter was addressed to the chairman by Mr. T. B. Scott suggesting the establishment of a school under the name of *La Palme*, of which the master and mistresses should be chosen from among the second class sufferers by the failure of Palmer and Co., and tendering gratis the use of the columns of his *Gazette* and *Advertiser*, and of his press generally for all advertisements and printing work relative to the proposed tribute to Mr. Palmer's memory. The letter was accompanied with a bank note of fifty rupees as a subscription from the editor of the *Gazette*. There was also a letter from a Native named Gungapursaud Mozendar, who described himself as a poor writer in Mr. Palmer's employ for the last twenty years, and willing to work extra hours in order to save something by way of contribution to commemorate the virtues of his lamented master. The letter contained a bank note of ten rupees, and suggested that the subscriptions of the Natives should be kept distinct from the rest,—which the chairman observed could only be effected by the Natives getting up a separate subscription managed by a separate committee, if they wished to do so. Sir Charles D'Oyly, being prevented by indisposition from attending the meeting tendered to them by letter the use of a portrait of Mr. Palmer in his possession. We understand there is another good portrait of the deceased in England, taken at a later period, and, therefore, more useful for the purpose of assisting the sculptor to obtain the true expression of his living features with Dr. Thomson's cast before him.

Mr. Palmer.—It will be interesting to the friends of the late Mr. Palmer to know, that a cast of his features was taken after death by Dr. Thomson, and is now at Mr. Mandy's, at Cosinollah, to be finished. We are assured the likeness is perfect, except that necessarily it cannot give that lively expression for which Mr. Palmer's countenance was always remarkable in conversation, when in health, and generally too even when he was not in health.

Extract from a letter from Dacca:—We arrived last night in Dacca after a melancholy winding up of our shooting excursion. We had intelligence of an immense tiger which had killed several bullocks, &c. &c. On Saturday we hunted him for several hours; but could not get him. On Sunday Mr. C., Mr. B., Mr. E. senior, and Mr. E. junior, went out and sprung the tiger and wounded him severely. He charged the elephants

six times, wounded three of them, and pulled poor E. senior from the howdah and killed him instantly. There are half a dozen deep wounds on the neck at the juncture of the spine, and several on his face and breast, although the body was picked up by the rest of the party immediately the vital spark had fled. This is a dreadful business, and almost enough to satisfy any one of tiger shooting, and has thrown all Dacca into a ferment.

INSOLVENT COURT, Feb. 6.

In the matter of Ruggaram Gossain.—Mr. Clarke obtained an order nisi for a declaration of insolvency against Ruggaram Gossain, formerly a partner in the Calcutta Bank, and the partner to the firm of Palmer and Co.

In the matter of James Cullen and Robert Browne.—Mr. Leith, on behalf of D. Macintyre, stated to Sir Benjamin Malkin the substance of the application made before Sir Edward Ryan on the last court day: also the proceedings of the meeting of Cullen and Co.'s creditors on the 30th January, and of the adjourned meeting on Thursday last. The learned counsel also read the recommendation of the committee appointed at the meeting last mentioned—viz. 'that Mr. Macintyre's expenses be borne by the estate on condition of his giving up all claim to the commission of four per cent, originally allowed him.' In this application, said Mr. Leith, it is necessary to call the attention of the court to the proceedings of a meeting recently held. At that meeting various objections were brought forward as to Mr. Macintyre's unfitness, one of which was that he was an uncertificated bankrupt at the time of his appointment, and to this it was replied by Mr. L. that he had obtained his discharge, and that he had subsequently paid twenty shillings in the pound,—although a mere moral, and not a legal, obligation. At a meeting of creditors held immediately after the failure of the insolvent, and which recommended the late assignee to the court, the subject of Mr. Macintyre's bankruptcy was brought forward.—Mr. Dickens rose to interrupt the learned counsel.—Mr. Leith objected to Mr. Dickens being heard. It had been decided in the matter of Colvin and Co. that an attorney for a creditor could only appear by an attorney of the court or by counsel. He submitted, therefore, that Mr. Dickens could not be heard.—Mr. Dickens appeared not as an attorney but as a creditor; and put in his own affidavit, which set forth that his name was inserted in the schedule as a trustee

for the children of Mordecai Haynes. This, he apprehended gave him a right to be heard, and to apply for the ground of the statement by Mr. Leith that Mr. Macintyre's situation of a certificated bankrupt was mentioned at a meeting convened two years ago.—Mr. Leith could have no objection to Mr. Dickens as a *bona fide* creditor. The proceedings of the meeting alluded to did not appear on his grounds, and he could, therefore, only speak as to his impression. However, he would attach no weight to the circumstance, and proceed to what was more plainly before the court. It appears there has been a sum of 75,000 rupees expended by Mr. Macintyre for expenses incurred in the management of this estate, including the whole expenses of the establishment. It was, perhaps, necessary to inform his Lordship that applications had been made from time to time for leave to carry on the factories and that authority had been obtained by the assignee. Of course this had largely contributed to form the amount of expenditure, but if his Lordship would look to what had been the expenditure in insolvent estates not greatly differing from this he would find that these charges were exceeded, and that they were greatly below the amount required for the establishment previous to the failure. The items objected to at the meeting,—and he was obliged to anticipate the objections here,—were the payment to the two insolvent partners, Mr. Cullen and Mr. Browne, who had each received for a certain period Rs. 600 per month, viz. Mr. Browne up to Oct. 1833, and Mr. Cullen up to the commencement of the last six months. The latter gentleman was still employed on the business of the estate, and Mr. B. had continued his services, without any remuneration, from Oct. 1833 to Jan. 1834, when he quitted this country for England. These payments were made on the authority of a meeting called soon after the failure, duly advertised, and which at the same time recommended that the assignee should be paid by a commission on the dividends declared, and that the payments to the puttoers, viz., 1,200 rupees per month, should be deducted from the commission. This recommendation was duly brought before the court, and confirmed. Subsequently Mr. Macintyre is obliged by ill health to leave the country, and is released by the court. Now under these circumstances, he (the learned counsel) felt some difficulty to satisfy his mind, that there could be any reasonable objection why the court should not concede to Mr. Macintyre what had

been conceded to him by the creditors. Looking at the original contract with the creditors that the late assignee was to be paid a commission; remembering that this had been confirmed by the Insolvent Court, considering, also, that he is obliged to retire not by his own act, but by illness, or, in legal phraseology, by the act of God; that his illness has been greatly aggravated by his anxiety, labour and unremitting assiduity in the affairs of the insolvent firm; putting aside all legal claims, is it more than fair to ask is he not entitled to have the expenses paid out of the estate, when there is not a suspicion of his honesty or integrity? There was one remark it would be as well to make regarding the last meeting, that it was not so numerously attended as those formerly held, but the court would recollect, that the meeting was regularly called by public advertisement, and if the creditors neglected to attend it was not for them to make any objection to what had been done in their absence. But of the number that did attend, the larger amount of claims was decidedly in favor of the recommendation now submitted to the court, there being out of the crore and eleven lakhs due by the estate, forty-six lakhs for the recommendation, and only five lakhs and eighty thousand against it. Under these circumstances the learned counsel submitted that Mr. Macintyre be allowed that which the creditors had already conceded.—Mr. Dickens as a creditor opposed this application, and in the first instance took a technical objection, that Mr. Macintyre had not complied with the terms of the 30th section of the Indian Insolvent Act, wherein it is set forth, that, in case any assignee shall be unwilling to act, the first thing he is to do is to transfer all the estate to the new assignee the court may appoint. He held in his hand the grounds on which Mr. Leith had applied for this order, but neither in that nor in the application to resign by Mr. Macintyre was there the smallest evidence of the delivery of one farthing to the present assignee, and until that is done this court is not in a situation to make any order whatever. In the second place here is a petition from Mr. Huxley, unsigned but verified by an affidavit, and again, here is a petition from Mr. Donald Macintyre signed Waddington and Wilson, and in these the resignation of Mr. Macintyre, and the appointment of Mr. Huxley is inserted in a general way and in no other. On these two grounds he

objected, in the first instance, to the order being granted.—Mr. Justice Malkin: What part of the 30th section do you allude to?—Mr. Dickens referred to the act, 'to account for and deliver up all such estate and effects.' He has not given up all the effects. There is an apparent and an acknowledged deficiency of Rs. 75,000. However, said Mr. Dickens, to go to the merits of the case. A statement has been brought forward, said to be the substance of what took place at a meeting of creditors, at which I put a question to a gentleman named Mackillop, whether Mr. Macintyre is a certificated bankrupt? Mr. Mackillop replied that Mr. Macintyre was a certificated bankrupt, and that subsequently to his appointment as assignee of this estate he has paid his creditors 20 shillings in the pound; and I was also informed that Mr. Mackillop, a partner in the London house, which was the corresponding house of Crutenden, Mackillop and Co., was Mr. Macintyre's assignee. I then said that it was not made known to the creditors or to this court that the said Donald Macintyre was a bankrupt. It has been argued that a certificated bankrupt does not disqualify Mr. Macintyre from being assignee, but in my apprehension, and so I will urge it, this bankruptcy does disqualify him, and it was gross neglect in him not to have made known his situation to the creditors and to this court. But passing to the items of expenditure, I find Mrs. Browne's marriage settlement, amounting to Rs. 317,000, as appears by the schedule, is secured by mortgages on this estate, and I state further in my affidavit, that there is other property belonging to this lady; secondly, as to Mr. Cullen, he has received or is entitled to receive, as secretary to the Laudable Societies,—I state from my own belief, founded on some experience,—a salary equal to Rs. 1,000 per month. Now I find that Mr. Macintyre was to receive a commission of four per cent. on the declared dividends, out of which he was to pay these salaries to the partners. I impute no blame to them for receiving the money, nor to him for paying it out of his own goods; but it is for this court to say whether he must give it out of the goods of the creditors. I then proceed to state what took place at the last meeting, and to set forth this resolution which I proposed in lieu of a report of what is called a committee of creditors.—Resolved, that in the opinion of the creditors here assembled, there is no ground

whatever for departing from the terms of the order of the 11th January, 1834, by which Mr. Donald Macintyre was appointed assignee, with liberty to pay himself a commission of four per cent. on all declared dividends, including the allowance to James Cullen and Robt Browne, and in lieu of all charges, but law charges.—This resolution was rejected by a majority of 10 to 7. I shall not comment on the statement regarding the amount of claims of the majority, because it is not verified on oath. [Mr. Leith here corrected Mr. Dickens.]—True, it is; I find I am wrong. Then as to the merits of this application, I state that, to the best of my belief, Mr. Macintyre was acquainted with the pecuniary affairs of the insolvents; that he has charged house rent Rs. 375 per month, and that all the salaries are at a high rate, much higher than necessary. Then on what ground does he now ask that, a part of his charges, Rs. 75,000, should be charged to the estate, for I shall presently show that this is not the whole amount? The insolvent, under the terms of the order, were to receive Rs. 600 per mensem, but I find no amount charged to Mr. Cullen since last July, and no amount charged for house rent since last November. Both of which will have to be paid, and, therefore, instead of Rs. 75,000, the amount will be Rs. 80,000, or Rs. 40,000 per annum. I have not much to say as to the general management of the estate, but when a counsel comes here to speak of economy, it might be expected that he would produce a statement, easy to be procured, showing the amounts disbursed by other assignees to estates similar to this. Of the five agency houses that have failed in Calcutta, that of Colvin and Co. bears the greatest resemblance to this; and if we are to say Mr. Macnaghten's expenses for three years have been Rs. 27,000, what will become of the comparison? In this case too, Mr. Macintyre has taken Rs. 75,000 out of the estate, he was not at liberty to take it out for one hour; he was not under any circumstances, at liberty to take it out without paying interest; further, at the time he makes this request, he has not shown that he is able to re-pay it, or that he has it in his hands. His disqualification by being a bankrupt and concealing that fact, affords no ground for the court's indulgence; nor will what has been stated at another place, with reference to the amount forthcoming, give him any claim to it. It has been shown that there is now in hand four lakhs of rupees only, which might

allow him to call a dividend of four per cent. on which his commission would be Rs. 18,000., instead of Rs. 80,000 that he asks for, without showing why he has not made a dividend before this period. Besides this he has made a deliberate contract, subjecting the estate to a considerable loss, and he now comes with this application, grounded on nothing but the state of his health. It has been said that it is the practice of assignees to charge *ad interim*, but if so, they ought to ask for the sanction of the court, that the court and the creditors may know what they are about; failing in which, they ought to be made to refund with interest. Therefore, Mr. Macintyre has been guilty of a distinct breach of duty. He has not shown that he has made the amount good, or that he is able to make it good; and I say neither in equity nor justice is he entitled to Rs. 60,000 out of the Rs. 75,000 which he claims. I may also state to the court that there will be another application made to-day regarding the remuneration to be given to the new assignee, who has refused to agree to the terms of the recommendation of the meeting of creditors.—Mr. Leith, in reply, said, the observations of Mr. Dickens appear to be divided into two heads: first, that the expenditure is extravagant; and secondly, that Mr. Macintyre, at the time of his appointment, was a bankrupt, and that his appointment is, therefore, void *ab initio*. As to the first, there is not sufficient evidence before the court, and further there is a discretion left to assignees which this court will not interfere with. The decision in the appeal to the Supreme Court on the petition of Messrs. Hurry and Burkinyoung, established that this court will not interfere with the assignee's discretion, and that if Mr. Dickens had any specific charge to make against the management of Mr. Macintyre that it must be brought either on the common law or equity side of the Supreme Court.—Mr. Justice Maikin thought that Mr. Leith need not trouble himself further on that part of the question.—Mr. Leith would, therefore, confine himself to the circumstances under which Mr. Macintyre has been obliged to withdraw himself from the office. It is established that an act beyond the parties control shall rescind the contract; and here the party was permitted to withdraw, it having been shown that his life has been endangered by his continuing in the situation. He could state that the illness of Mr. Macintyre had been greatly increased by the anxiety he had mani-

frated to do his duty, and that he only yielded to the accumulated ills of anxiety of mind and disease of body, and to the peremptory order of his physician, and that he previously refused to listen to the advice and remonstrance of his friends to absent himself from his duty to go to the Sandheads. Now having satisfied the court that there was an absolute necessity for withdrawing from the office, that his integrity was unsuspected, that his hands were clean, and that there was not the slightest ground for suspicion, will the court when he is obliged to resign, when he is incapable of completing his contract, visit him with this heavy penalty? The court would recollect that it was Mr. Macintyre's interest to declare a dividend, and surely if it was found that rather than do so he had applied the funds to the advantage of a complicated and disordered estate the court would not refuse to sanction every fraction of the expenses. It had been in Mr. Macintyre's power to declare a dividend long before this time, if he had been so inclined, but instead, he had, advantageously for the creditors, appropriated the funds to the paying off mortgages. Thus, by not declaring a dividend, he had sacrificed his own interest, clearly showing the morality of the transaction.—Mr. Dickens: What mortgages? And it would be as well for counsel to remember that it is not the assignee but the court that declares the dividend.—Mr. Leith stated the mortgages were mentioned in the committee's report.—Mr. Dickens did not deny that the statement had been made at the meeting.—Mr. Leith was surprised that his friend who had detected the non-payment of part of Mr. Cullen's salary and the house rent, should not have also observed the large sum, mentioned in the committee's report, paid to redeem mortgages.—Mr. Dickens: I find not a word regarding mortgages in the committee's report. I am aware that the attorney, as one of the meeting, said something with reference to mortgages, but 'set-off' was also mentioned.—Mr. Leith found the mortgage amount was only mentioned in the attorney's statement, but that was sworn to.—Mr. Dickens was ready to admit that Mr. Macintyre's statement set forth that the present amount of mortgages was only Rs. 590,000.—Mr. Leith said that was sufficient for his case. At the time of filing the schedule as it appeared by it the amount of mortgages were Rs. 2,500,000, so that it would appear that nearly Rs. 2,000,000 had been paid off.—Mr. Dickens objected to this statement.

It was not Rs. 2,500,000, for mortgages, but for 'mortgage claims and set-off.' Were these inaccuracies continued it would be impossible for him to know what he had to meet.—Mr. Leith continued to argue that Mr. Macintyre's conduct had been strictly honest and conscientious, and that in paying off the mortgages rather than declare a dividend he had acted not for his own interest, but for the benefit of the estate. As for the point that the appointment was void by reason of Mr. Macintyre's being a bankrupt.—Mr. Justice Malkin: No, that is not the point. It was Mr. Macintyre being a bankrupt in a particular bankruptcy.—Mr. Leith contended at great length that this did not affect the legality of the appointment, and urged that Mr. Mackillop was not in India at the time the appointment was made. That this might have been a ground for raising an argument against Mr. Macintyre's being appointed at first, if it were feared that his connection with Mr. Mackillop would lead him astray from his duty to the creditors. It was, however, now too late to argue this which might have had some weight prospectively, but could have none now when it was clearly established that such connection had not prevented Mr. Macintyre doing his duty uprightly and honestly. As to the two particular items which Mr. Dickens had animadverted upon so strongly, although Mr. Leith was not little surprised at the use which his friend Mr. Dickens had made of them—considering their insignificance—he, however, thanked his friend for bringing them forward and dwelling on them, as it shewed that he (Mr. Dickens) had diligently sifted the accounts of the assignee and the placing forward those two insignificant items discovered the barrenness of his ground, and a strong negative proof of the accuracy of those accounts, and the integrity of the assignee in the management of the estate. As to the agreement with the creditors being a deliberate contract, he insisted that Mr. Macintyre's illness being the act of God, the equity of the court would rescind the contract; and that as the estate had had this benefit of the expenditure, and not Mr. Macintyre, it was but fair on every principle of justice and equity that the estate should bear the expenditure. Supposing, Mr. Leith argued, that Mr. Macintyre had died, would the court have ordered the payment of this amount out of his estate? Then having been placed in the next stage to death, it was against every principle of equity not to order the payment

of this sum out of the estate.—Mr. Advocate Genl. appeared for Mr. Holroyd, but he had very little to say on this occasion. The court had heard that the late assignee was to have had four per cent. on the declared dividends; it had heard that Mr. Macintyre had been compelled to resign before a dividend had been declared, and that, according to the strict letter of the court's order,—but he, (the Advocate General) had nothing to do with that—that the now came to the equity of the court,—that a meeting had been held, and that the creditors had recommended “that Mr. Holroyd be allowed a commission of one per cent. upon the forthcoming dividend, and 2½ per cent. on future dividends, to include all expenses, excepting law charges, and that the balance of the commission originally allowed be carried to the credit of the charges already incurred.” Now, the court would find there was nothing touching Mr. Holroyd in the order granted by Sir F. Ryan, and it did appear that the creditors had stepped somewhat out of their province in giving an opinion on a subject not referred to them to consider. Moreover, it would appear, that, in the first instance, and at a much larger meeting of creditors than the last, that four per cent. on the declared dividends was the remuneration recommended, and it did not appear where the court had again referred to them to say that the original amount should be diminished. He apprehended that Mr. Holroyd stepping into Macintyre's place would abide by the original terms,—he apprehended,—and there could be no doubt of it,—that Mr. Holroyd, taking Mr. Macintyre's troubles, would take his advantages also, and so indeed it appeared he ought by the 30th section of the act, which contemplated no change, but that of an assignee incapable and unwilling for one capable and willing. His friend Mr. Leith had spoken much of a committee and of a report; but he had little to say on that subject, the committee was neither legislative, judicial, or executive, and he had as little to say to the report. He could, however, say a great deal to shew that their recommendation was unreasonable. As to the conduct of Mr. Macintyre prior and subsequent to the appointment, he entered not into the question; but he did not like that Mr. Macintyre's conduct should impose a tax on his successor, which, he said, was ill judged, nay more, that according to his judgment, Mr. Holroyd ought not to suffer for the real or used misconduct of his predecessor.

He could say much on this subject, but much was not necessary to induce the court to hesitate before it rescinded the order when the circumstances were not changed from what they were when the order was passed except the circumstance of Mr. Macintyre himself. As to a commission of one per cent. on the forthcoming dividend; on what was the calculation grounded that there was a dividend to be so soon forthcoming? out of a sum in hand of nine lakhs, six lakhs were required for indigo advances, therefore, if a dividend is paid, they would not only have to borrow for advances, but also to pay off mortgages. Thus, then all the money, and more than all, having to be laid out, there is not a shadow of reason for saying that there will be less trouble for the new assignee,—nay more, the first dividend will be the most difficult of all, as the assignee will have to investigate the right of the creditors to claims, which he will not have to do on the making of the second. Why Mr. Holroyd should be cut down to one per cent. he would like to know, for the act appeared to him unprecedented. He thought he had heard of some rates of agency in this town,—he was not certain—what he was saying was all supposition of course,—where the agents,—he would not say committee,—claimed 2½ per cent. for receiving, what they now recommended the assignee to have one per cent. for paying. Now, taking into consideration that Mr. Holroyd would have to pay an establishment for the sole purpose of the business of the estate, four per cent. did not appear too much on the declared dividends. However, it was a delicate thing to press, and he would urge nothing further. Mr. Justice Malia said as this was a subject of some importance, he would take time to consider, and consult with the other Judges, and would adjourn the hearing till the next court day.

Notice.—Abandonment of the LIGHT at POINT PALMYRAS, with instructions for vessels seeking a Pilot for the River Hooghly:—

The encroachment of the sea, on the island of Mypurrah, commonly called Point Palmyras, rendering it necessary to abandon the light at that place, notice is hereby given, that the light will be forthwith abandoned accordingly; and that from the 15th March, till the 15th of September, the period during which the pilot vessels cruise off Point Palmyras, until further notice, the senior pilot at the station will burn a blue light, and immediately after fire a rocket, every

half hour during the night, commencing at 7 p. m. and ending at 5 a. m.—2. The vessel, on board of which such senior pilot may be, will be instructed to take up a position, the point bearing W. by N. distant 18 miles, and in 18 or 20 fathoms water, and to keep in that position during the night as near as possible.—3. The simultaneously firing a rocket with the burning of a blue light is ordered to distinguish the pilot's station off the Point from the floating light vessel at the entrance of the Eastern Channel.—4. The pilot vessels during the above period cruise in the day off Point Palmyra, anchoring during the night in a line east and west in latitude $20^{\circ} 42'$ to $20^{\circ} 48'$ N. with the Point bearing W. to W. by S.; but the senior officer's vessel showing the blue light and firing the rocket will be stationed as above. If, however about the beginning of Sept. the wind comes from the eastward or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the pilot vessels necessarily haul off to the eastward, and may be found in a line between the Point and the floating light vessel at the entrance of the Eastern Channel; and vessels approaching the station about that period with the wind hanging to the eastward, or the weather having a threatening appearance, are accordingly recommended on no account to approach the Point, but rather to endeavour to make for the floating light at the entrance of the Eastern Channel—and it is further notified, that after

the 15th September, no pilot vessel will be found to the westward of the western sea reef.—5. From the 15th September to the 15th March, the pilot vessels cruise during the day between Sango Sand and western sea reef anchoring in the night east and west of each other in latitude 21° to $21^{\circ} 10'$ north.—6. Vessels approaching the station on seeing the pilot vessels are requested, in the day, to make for that vessel on board of which they will see a large red flag flying at the main, whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night, the vessel having the next turn pilot on board is ordered, between the 15th of March and the 15th of September, while the vessels cruise off Point Palmyra, to burn a maroon every half hour during the night, or one quarter of an hour after the burning of the blue light and the firing of the rocket; and between the 15th September and 15th of March, at the floating light station at the entrance of the Eastern channel every hour, and in thick weather every half hour, and vessels are requested in like manner to seek their pilot in the night from that vessel; it being understood however, that any pilot vessel, which may be first seen, is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a pilot on board night or day, without referring to any turns or rotations, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby. By Order of the Marine Board C. B. Greenlaw, Secy.—Fort William, Jan. 21, 1836.

Current Value of Govt. Securities, Feb. 10, 1836.	To buy.	To sell.
Six per cent. remittable loan, No. 8-8 and upwards -	16 0	15 0 pm.
First or old five per cent. loan, 1st class - - -	0 2 pm.	0 par
Second five per cent. loan according to the number		
from 1,200 to 15,200 - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	per cent prem.
Third or new five per cent. loan - - - - -	2 12 pm.	2 8 pm.
Old or first four per cent. loan - - - - -	2 4	2 0
Second ditto - - - - -	2 8	2 12
Third ditto - - - - -	2 4	2 8
Bank of Bengal shares - - - - -	5,700 0 pm.	5,500 0 pm.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Dec. 22. Hon. W. H. L. Melville to officiate until further orders as special Commr. under Reg. 3 of 1828, of the Calcutta division in the room of Mr. N. J. Halliday.—Mr. J. A. O. Farquharson has been authorized to conduct the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge of Purneah instead of Mr. G. G. Mackintosh.—Mr. G. L. Martin to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 19th or Cuttack division.—23, Messrs. J. A. Craigie and H. S. Oldfield are assigned to the Agra Presidency, and Mr. J. A. F. Hawkins to the Bengal Presidency.—Jan 18, Lieut. col J. Caulfield, C. B. 9th

L. C. is placed at the disposal of the government of Bengal.—Lieut. Fraser, 1st L. C. and attached to the Revenue Survey is appointed to officiate as Asst. to the Resident at Nagpore.—Ensign T. G. St. George, 17th N. I. is placed under the orders of the Resident at Gwalior.—19, Mr. C. Smith to officiate until further orders as civil and session Judge of zillah Sylhet.—Mr. J. C. Brown to officiate until further orders as civil and session Judge of zillah Belah.—Mr. R. Williams to officiate until further orders as civil and session Judge of Zillah Cuttack.—20, the Governor is pleased to confirm the appointments made on the 23d Dec. conse-

quent on the departure of the Hon. J. E. Elliot to Europe, viz. Mr. G. J. Siddons to be Post Master General—Mr. C. C. Hyde to be Collector of Customs at Calcutta—Mr. C. Mackenzie to be Commercial Resident at Bauleah—Mr. J. W. Sage is appointed to take charge of the remaining filatures of the Radnagore Residency from Dr. Stuart on his vacating the office—25, Lieut. G. A. Mee 58th N. I. has been appointed to accompany the Goorkha corps which escorted the Nepalese Envoy to Calcutta, and which is now about to return to Catmandoo—it is hereby directed that all officers, civil and military, will attend to any requisition which may be made to them by Lt. Mee in connection with the object of his appointment—Lieut.-col. Caulfield, C.B. 9th L. C. to officiate as Agent to the Gov. Genl. at Moorshedabad—26, Mr. M. W. Carruthers to be deputy Collector of Zillah Mymensing—27, Mr. G. F. McClintock is appointed 1st Asst. in the office of the Accountant General in the room of Mr. J. W. Alexander *dec.*—Mr. H. R. Alexander is appointed 2d Asst. to the Acct. General and to the sub-Treasurer in case his services should be required by this officer, vice McClintock promoted—Mr. J. Campbell is appointed to officiate as 1st Asst. to the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta, in the room of Mr. J. B. Thornhill, vice Mr. H. R. Alexander—Mr. C. Trower is appointed Civil Auditor in the room of Mr. R. H. Tulloh, to take effect from the 23d inst., the date of his departure for Europe—Mr. A. J. M. Milis is appointed Salt Agent in the central division of Cuttack, vice Mr. Lewis, the appointment to take effect from the date of the departure of Mr. J. A. Pringle for Europe—Feb. 1, Capt. Vallancy 36th regt Madras N. I., to be an Asst. to the Genl. Supert. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee—2d, Mr. R. W. Maxwell to be Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Backergunge, to take effect from the 15th ultimo, the date of the departure of Mr. G. Cardew for Europe—Mr. H. B. Brownlow to officiate until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Shahabad—Mr. W. Luke to officiate until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Sarun in the room of Mr. Brownlow—Mr. W. P. Gend to be an Asst. under the Commr. of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Bhaugulpore division—Mr. C. B. Quintin to be head Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Behar—The Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under the provisions of clause 1st Section XI. Reg. X. 1831, to

invest Mr. C. W. Smith the junior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, with authority to exercise, generally, all the duties and powers which are vested in the Board collectively, during the absence of Mr. Pattle to the Sand Heads—3, Captain N. Forbes is appointed Mint Master and Supert. of mint machinery, to take effect from the date on which Mr. R. Saunders embarked for Europe—Mr. H. B. Brownlow is appointed deputy Opium Agent at Shahabad—Mr. W. Luke is appointed dep. Opium Agent at Sarun—The above appointments to take effect from the 2d inst.—Mr. R. Houston is appointed to officiate as dep. Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium and Supert. of Stamps, to take effect from this date.—Mr. S. G. Palmer, the 1st Asst. in the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, to be deputy Secy. of that Board and Supert. of Stamps—Mr. H. Palmer, the 2d Asst. to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, to be Collector of Calcutta Stamps, and Supert. of the Sulkea Salt Chokies.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT. OF AGRA.—Dec. 16, Mr. G. Todd to officiate as Collector of Customs and Town duties at Mirzapoor—Jan. 15, Ensign H. M. Burwell to officiate for Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, 67th regt. N.I. as Aide-de-camp to Govr. until the return of Lt. F. to his duty—27, Asst. Surg. J. R. Brassey to be Asst. to the Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad—Asst. Surgeon A. C. Gordon attached to the Umballah Agency to be extra Asst. to the Political Agent at Umballah.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 13, Rev. H. Parish to officiate at St. John's Cathedral during the absence of Rev. H. Fisher—Feb. 3, Rev. E. White is appointed to officiate as District Chaplain at Barackpore.

FURLOUGHs CANCELLED.—Mr. E. Deedes.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Vt. H. J. Middleton upon Annuity—Mr. G. W. Traill—Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe to New S. Wales—Mr. C. Becher, upon Annuity—Mr. B. Golding to the Cape—Mr. C. Cardew.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William. Legislative Department, Jan. 11, 1836.—The following drafts of proposed acts was read in council for the first time on the 11th January, 1836:—It is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the zillah and city Judges within the Presidencies of Fort William and Agra, to refer to the principal Sudder Ameeus subordinate to them applications for the enforcement of decrees, to be executed by the said principal Sudder

Ameens under the rules prescribed in the general regulations applicable to such cases.—Act No. — of 1836 :—It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court by which any person shall be, or shall have been committed to custody under the authority of Section 22, Regulation III. 1802, of the Madras code, to liberate such person when such court shall be of opinion that the confinement has been sufficient for the punishment of his offence, and that no person shall, under the authority of the said section be kept in custody for a term exceeding two months.—Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.—Ordered, that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 29th day of Feb. next.

Fort William, Legislative Department, February 1, 1836.—The following drafts of proposed acts were read in council for the first time, on the 1st February, 1836.—Act No. — of 1836 :—1. It is hereby enacted, that, from the — day of —, the 107th clause of an Act of Parliament passed in the 53d year of King George III., and entitled "An Act &c.," shall cease to have effect within the territories subject to the Governments of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the Presidency of Agra.—2. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day and within the said territories, no person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be, in any civil proceeding whatever, either exempted from the jurisdiction of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, of the zillah and city Courts, or of the Courts of the principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens or excluded from having recourse to the jurisdiction of the said Courts.—It is hereby enacted, that from the — of —, it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bengal and for the Governor of Agra, to appoint any person whatever, to the situation of principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff.—And it is hereby enacted, that every British born subject of the King, or descendant of such British born subject, who shall be appointed a principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff, shall, in respect of all acts done by him as such principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff, be liable to the same proceedings, as well criminal as civil, and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the same tribunals, as if he were not of British birth or descent.—Act No. — of 1836 :—1. It is hereby enacted, that a

single Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut within the Presidencies of Fort William and Agra, and a single Judge of the Courts of Sudder Adawlut within the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, shall, in every stage of every judicial proceeding, possess and exercise the whole powers of the Court to which they are respectively attached. Provided, that it shall not be competent to a single Judge of the Courts aforesaid, of his own authority, to alter a decree or order of any other Judge of the said Courts. Provided also, that a single Judge of the Courts aforesaid, shall, in all cases whatsoever, in which he may deem such a course necessary to the ends of justice, be at liberty to refer a case before him for the opinion of another Judge to be dealt with according to what may have been or shall hereafter be established as the practice of the Court.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that a single Judge of the Courts of Nizamut Adawlut within the Presidencies of Fort William and Agra, and a single Judge of the Courts of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut within the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, shall in every stage of every criminal proceeding, possess and exercise the whole powers of the court to which they are respectively attached. Provided, that it shall not be competent to a single Judge of the courts aforesaid, to pass a final sentence of death without the concurrent opinion of another Judge. Provided also, that it shall not be competent to a single Judge of the courts aforesaid, of his own authority, to alter a sentence or order of any other Judge of the said courts. And provided further, that a single Judge of the courts aforesaid, shall in all cases whatsoever in which he may deem such a course necessary to the ends of justice, be at liberty to refer a case before him for the opinion of another Judge to be dealt with according to what may have been or shall hereafter be established as the practice of the court.—Ordered that the drafts now read be published for general information.—Ordered, that the said drafts be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 11th day of March next.

Fort William, Legislative Department, February 1, 1836.—The following draft of a proposed act was read in council for the first time, on the 1st February, 18 6.—Act No. — of 1836 :—1. It is hereby enacted, that the legality of acts done and levies made under Regulations 3 and 4 of 1817, and 7 of 1818, and 4 of 18-1,

and 19, 20, and 21, of 1827, and 15 of 1828, and 20 of 1830, and 2 and 13 of 1831, and 1 and 10 of 1833, of the Bombay code shall not be questioned in any court of law whatever.—2. And it is hereby enacted, that for the future the provisions of Regulations 19 and 32 of 1827, shall constitute the law for the collection of the several taxes therein enumerated, and for all purposes for which they were passed.—Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.—Ordered, that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 23d day of March, 1836.

Fort William, Legislative Department, February 1, 1836.—The following draft of a proposed act was read in council for the first time, on the 1st February, 1836. Act No. — of 1836:—1. It is hereby enacted, that from the — day of —, the 407th clause of an Act of Parliament passed in the 53d year of King George III., and entitled "An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges, for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter," shall cease to have effect within the territories subject to the Governments of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the Presidency of Agra.—2. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day and within the said territories, no person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be, in any civil proceeding whatever, either exempted from the jurisdiction of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, of the Zillah and City Courts, or of the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameer and Sudder Ameer, or excluded from having recourse to the jurisdiction of the said Courts.—Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.—Ordered, that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the legislative council of India after the 14th day of March next.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. FROM 23d Dec. to 12th Feb. 1836.—The station order directing Asst. Surgeon J. Duncan, M. D. 54th N. I. to make over medical charge of the artillery division to Asst. Surgeon C. Finch, M. D. 13th regt N. I. is confirmed.—Cornet E. K. Munsey, 7th

regt. L. C. is appointed to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to the corps, from the 29th Nov.—The station order directing Surg. R. Brown to afford medical aid to the detachment of 4th regt. L. C. under the command of Capt. S. Nash is confirmed.—The regimental order appointing Ens. R. A. Herbert to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to the 26th N. I. during the absence on leave of Lieut. J. M. Drake, or until further orders is confirmed.—5th regt L. C. Capt. W. Warde to be Major, Lieut. C. E. T. Oldfield to be Captain, Cornet J. D. Macnaghten to be Lieut. from 14th Dec. 1835, in succession to Major W. Buckley retired on the pension of his rank.—Up. Cornet J. H. J. M. Toone is brought on the effective strength of the cavalry.—7th regt. N. I., Capt. J. Johnston to be Major, Lieut. A. Charlton to be Captain, Ensign T. W. Oldfield to be Lieut., from 15th December, 1835, in succession to Major C. A. Munro retired on the pension of his rank.—6th regt. N. I., Lieut. A. K. Agnew is promoted to the rank of Capt. by brevet, 16th Dec. 1835.—Asst. Surg. D. Campbell, to be Surgeon, vice Surg. G. Skipton *dec.* with rank from 15th Oct, vice Surgeon J. Allan, M. D. *dec.*—Surg M. Powell to rank from 3d Oct. 1835, vice Surg. Skipton *dec.*,—Surg. J. Sowers Offg. 3d member to be 3d member of the Medical Board from 3d Oct. 1835, vice Surgeon Skipton *dec.*—Officialing Super Surgeon D. Renton to be a Super. Surg. on the establishment from 3d Oct. 1835, vice Surgeon Sowers appointed 3d member of the Medical Board.—Consequent on the return of Super. Surgeon S. Ludlow from furlough on account of his health, Super. Surgeon Renton reverts from the 7th Dec. to the grade of Surgeon agreeably to existing Regulations.—That part of the General Order, No. 256 of the 7th Dec. directing the return of Super. Surgeon Findon to his former rank is cancelled.—Surgeon A. R. Jackson, M. D. is directed to relieve Surgeon J. Grant and to officiate as Apothecary to the Hon. Company during the latter officer's absence at the Cape of Good Hope.—Lieut. J. F. Egerton of the regt of Art, is placed at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal for survey duty.—The station order directing Surgeon J. Forsyth, of the 45th regt. N. I. to afford medical aid to the Art. at Agra consequent to the departure of Asst. Surgeon W. Gordon, M. D. to the presidency on sick certificate is confirmed.—The order by Lieut.-col. C. P. King commanding the detachment at Jeypore, appointing Cornet and Adjt. M. R. Onslow of 4th regt. L. C. to officiate as detachment staff, vice Lieut. and Adjt. F.

W. Burroughs, 17th N. I. is confirmed—The regimental order by Major H. O'Donel commanding the 13th N. I. appointing Lieut. F. G. Beck to act as Adj. during the absence on leave of Brevet Captain G. H. Edwards is confirmed—Asst. Surgeon R. Foley is appointed to the med. duties of the Political Agency at Harowlee, vice J. Corbet appointed Asst. Opium Agent in Behar—Asst. Surgeon R. C. McConnochie to officiate as civil Asst. Surgeon at Sylhet—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Captains by brevet—Lieut. J. Mackenzie, 8th regt L. C.—Lieut. H. Clayton, 4th L. C.—Lieut. W. Benson, 4th regt L. C.—Lieut. J. Butler, 3d regt N. I.—Lieut. C. Chester, 23d regt. N. I.—Lieut. O. W. Span, 53d regt N. I.—Lieut R. McNair, 73d regt N. I.—Lieut. B. Bygrave, 5th regt N. I.—Lieut. J. Maclean, 11th regt N. I.—Lieut. S. Long, 40th regt N. I.—Lieut. E. J. Betts, 70th regt N. I.—The Neemuch Station order, directing Asst. Surgeon A. C. Duncan, M. D., Medical Store-keeper, to receive medical charge of the 37th N. I., from Asst. Surgeon E. T. Downes removed to the 49th regt is confirmed—The Dinapore station order appointing Lieut. J. R. Younger, Interp. and Quarterm. 56th regt N. I., to officiate as deputy Judge Advocate at a general Court-martial ordered to re-assemble there, is confirmed—Lieut. R. C. McLeod, of Engineers, acting Asst. Engr., Dehly division, is permitted to rejoin the corps of Sappers and Miners—15th regt N. I. Ensign J. W. Carnegie to be Interp. and Quarterm., vice Ogilvy appointed Adj.—Asst. Surgeon H. M. Green, 25th regt N. I. is appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of volunteers of H. M.'s service, proceeding to Bombay on the ship "Adelaide."—On being relieved from his charge at Bombay, Asst. Surgeon Green will proceed to Mhow, and do duty with the Art. at that station until further orders—11st regt N. I. Lieut. J. W. V. Stephen to be Interp. and Quarterm., vice Brevet Capt. F. W. Birch appointed Super. of Police, Calcutta—Lieut. J. T. Lane is appointed Adj. and Quarterm. to the Neemuch div. of Art. vice Lieut. W. O. Young appointed to the Ordnance commissariat department—The division order directing Asst. Surgeon D. Russell M. D. 10th regt, L. C. to join and do duty with H. M.'s 13th L. I., on their march from Agra to Kurmul, whence he will return and rejoin his own corps; and Asst. Surgeon C. McCurdy, in medical charge of recovered

men from Landour, to proceed from Allypore to Agra, and afford medical aid to the Art. at that station, during the absence of Asst Surgeon W. Gordon, M. D. or until further orders, is confirmed—8th regt L. C. Lieut. T. Moore to be Adj. vice Mackenzie to Europe—The Governor General in council is pleased to appoint Captain G. Young, 70th regt. N. I. to be a member of the military board, from the date of the departure of Lieut.-col. Craigie for Europe—Major H. O'Donel to be Lieut.-col.—13th regt N. I. Captain E. Gwatkin to be Major—Lieut. and Brevet Captain J. E. Bruere to be Captain, Ensign G. F. Whitelocke to be Lieut, in succession to Lieut.-col. A. Hardy retired; date of rank to be adjusted hereafter—Artillery, Super. 2d Lieut E. K. Money is brought on the effective strength of the regt, vice 2d Lieut. H. H. Cornish, resigned 15th July 1835—Medical Department, Asst. Surg. H. Clark to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon W. Hamilton, M. D., resigned, with rank from 15th Oct. 1835, vice Surgeon J. Allan, M. D.—The Governor General of India in council is pleased to place Asst. Surgeon A. V. Dunlop, M. D., lately appointed to the medical duties of the civil station of Furreedpore, at the disposal of the Agra Government—Asst. Surgeon C. Macintyre is appointed to the medical charge of the civil station of Furreedpore, vice Dunlop—Asst. Surgeon J. H. W. Waugh, now officiating for Asst. Surg. Macintyre at Akyab, is confirmed in that appointment—The following Officers to do duty with the Assam L. I.:—Lieut. J. Wemyss, 44th regt N. I.—Ensign A. P. Phayre, 7th regt N. I.—Lieut. G. Cantley, 8th regt L. C. (now doing duty at the convalescent depot at Landour) is appointed to act as Station Staff at Landour, during the absence, on leave, of 1st Lieut. G. M. McGregor, or until further orders—The division orders directing Surgeon W. Jackson, 8th regt L. C., to receive charge of the records, &c., of the Super. Surgeon's Office, from Surgeon D. Renton, and Surgeon T. Forrest, 25th regt N. I. to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Mirzapore, from the date of Surgeon A. Wood's departure to join the 5th batt. of Art. are confirmed—Artillery: Captain C. H. Bell to be Major—1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain C. M'Morine to be Captain—2d Lieut. G. L. Cooper to be 1st Lieut. from the 17th of Jan. 1836, in succession to Major C. P. Kennedy, retired on the Pension of his rank—1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain C. Grant to be Captain—2d Lieut. T. Ed.

wards to be 1st Lieut. from the 17th Jan. 1836, in succession to Captain J. Johnson retired on the Pension of his rank—Super. 2d Lieut. W. Maxwell and H. M. Conran are brought on the effective strength of the regt—Captain P. C. Anderson, 64th regt N. I. is transferred from the Mhairwarrah Local batt. as 2d in command to the Assam Sebundy corps—Lieut. P. Abbott, 72d N. I., Adj. Mhairwarrah Local batt. to succeed Captain Anderson as 2d in command of that corps—Lieut.-col. and Brevet Col. Sir J. Bryant, Kt., to be Colonel from the 6th Aug. 1835, vice Colonel (Lieut. General) G. Prole *dec.*—Major W. H. Hewitt to be Lieut.-col.—40th regt N. I. Captain M. A. Bunbury to be Major—Lieut. and Brevet Captain S. Long to be Captain—Ensign G. F. Ritso to be Lieut. in succession to Lieut.-col. Sir J. Bryant promoted, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter—Right Wing European regt, Lieut. C. Jordan to be Captain—Ensign J. W. Bennett to be Lieut. from the 16th Dec. 1835, in succession to Captain D. Ruddell *dec.*—The following appointments, published in general orders No. 28 of 1st Feb. are cancelled, Captain P. C. Anderson as 2d in command of the Assam Sebundy corps, and Lieut. P. Abbott, Adj. of the Mhairwarrah local batt. to succeed Captain Anderson as 2d in command of that corps—Lieut. H. A. Boscawen, 54th regt N. I. is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Clothing Board during the absence of Captain J. H. Simmonds, who has obtained leave to the Cape of Good Hope, or until further orders—The appointment of Asst. Surg. A. B. Webster, M. D., to officiate at the civil station of Bhaugulpore, published in general orders No. 243, of 16th Nov. last, is hereby cancelled—The Engineer order directing 2d Lieut. and Adj. H. Rigby to resume the duties of his office, is confirmed—The following division orders are confirmed: Appointing Lieut. R. Macdonell, 10th regt L. C. to the charge of the remount horses from the Hissar and Hauper funds allotted to the Madras army, as far as Nagpore, where he will deliver them over to the officer commanding the Nagpore field force—Directing Lieut. B. C. Bourdillon, 2d regt L. C., to receive charge of the 31 remount horses from the Hissar stud for that corps, and to await the arrival of his regt at Meerut, in course of relief—Directing Cornet G. Buist 10 regt L. C., to receive charge of the remount horses from the Hissar stud, from Lieut. H. Lawrell, 3d L. C., on his arrival at Multan, and proceed with them to Neemuch

and Mhow—Directing Asst. Surgeon J. V. Leese, now of the 41st regt N. I., to proceed to Bhaugulpore and receive medical charge of that station from Asst. Surgeon A. B. Webster, M. D., who will rejoin the detachment of H. M.'s troops proceeding by water to the Upper Provinces, under the command of Major E. T. Tronson—The district order directing Asst. Surg. A. Mackean to proceed to Belampore and relieve Asst. Surgeon J. Magrath from the medical charge of the 22d regt N. I., is confirmed—Surgeon A. Wood 5th batt. of Artillery, is directed to join and assume medical charge of the left wing of this batt. at Sultanpore, Benares, and accompany it to Cawnpore.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.—Lieut.-col. McCaskill, 9th foot, has been promoted to Colonel by brevet in the East Indies only, with rank from the 1st Dec., 1829, in the Bengal Presidency—Lieut. G. Fitzgerald 26th foot, has relinquished his leave to England—Ensign M. I. Hall 6th foot, has been promoted to Lieut. from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Salham *dec.*, subject to the confirmation of his Majesty—18th L. D., Brevet Captain Manners has obtained two years' leave to England on med. certificate—2d Foot, the Brevet commission of Captain Lytton has been antedated to 17th Feb. 1832—18th Foot, the sick, women, and children of this corps are proceeding by water from Agra to Kurnaul, under the charge of Captain Squire and Asst-Surgeon Brodie—20th Foot, Major Taylor has obtained leave to proceed his regt to England—44th Foot, Dr. Daunt has obtained two years' leave to England, on medical certificate—62d Foot, Lieut. H. Cooper has obtained two years' leave to England, on urgent private affairs—63d Foot, Paymaster H. C. Forster has obtained two years' leave to England, on urgent private affairs—Staff—Dr. Burke the Inspector Genl. of Hospitals, has been ordered to proceed on his tour of inspection, by water, from the Presidency to Kurnaul; and to return, by the same route, to Calcutta—Ensign W. H. L. D. Cuddy 55th foot, has been promoted to Lieut. vice Hope *dec.*, subject to the confirmation of his Majesty—Captain R. Telford 9th foot, has received back brevet rank from the 20th Jan. 1829—Lieut. Rainey 49th foot, is appointed to act as Interp. during Lieut. Meik's absence—The following officers have obtained leave to England:—Capt. T. E. Wright 29th foot—Lieut. C. Paterson 11th Dragoons—Lieut. G. S. Fitzgerald 26th foot—and Lieut. H. Croly 63d foot; the first on med. certificate, the others on private affairs—Lieut. J. B.

Dalway H. M.'s 2d foot, has been promoted to be Captain by brevet, in the East Indies only, from 19th Oct. 1835.—Captain H. M. Lyster H. M.'s 2d foot, who had served 15 years in India previously to his promotion to a company, has had the rank of Captain by brevet, in the East Indies only, granted to him from the 17th Oct. 1832.—Ensign English H. M.'s 31st regt, has been reported qualified in Hindoostanee by a district committee.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe:—Lieut G. Forbes H. M.'s 26th foot—Captain J. Wetherell H. M.'s 41st foot, for two years, from date of embarkation on private affairs—Lieut. G. Walsh H. M.'s 45th foot, for two years, from date of embarkation, on med. certificate.

REMOVAL AND POSTING.—Ensign C. F. M. Mundy from 1st to 84th regt N. I., as junior of his rank—Surgeon W. E. Carte, A. B., (in medical charge of the 1st local horse) from 70th to 40th regt. N. I.—Surgeon J. Atkinson from 43d to 70th regt N. I., at Barrackpore—Surg. J. Duncan (on furlough) from 15th to 8th regt N. I.—Surgeon D. Campbell, new prom., to 15th regt N. I., at Cawnpore—Surgeon T. Stoddart (on furlough) from 22d to 33d regt N. I.—Surg. H. Clark (new prom.) to 22d regt N. I., at Islam-pore—Asst. Surgeon K. M. Scott, now doing duty with 31st regt N. I., is appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 44th foot—Asst. Surgeon W. E. Watson from 1st brig. H. A. to 69th regt N. I.—Asst. Surgeon A. Henderson (on furlough) from 41st to 50th regt N. I.—Asst. Surg. J. V. Leese from 4th to 41st regt N. I., at Barrackpore.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.—48th regt N. I., Lieut.-col. H. M. Wheeler, Major R. A. Thomas, Captain T. Fisher, Lieut. H. Palmer, to take rank from 6th Aug. 1835, vice Lieut.-col. Sir J. Bryant, Knt. promoted—69th regt N. I., Lieut.-col. D. Crichton, Major H. Norton, Captain R. D. White, Lieut. G. Hatchings, to rank from 13th Aug. 1835, vice Lieut.-col. R. G. Pithfull *dec.*—34th regt N. I., Lieut. col. J. Stuart, Major R. Low, Captain R. Angelo, Lieut. P. J. Chiere, to rank from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut.-col. W. Kennedy *dec.*—13th regt N. I., Lieut.-col. H. O'Donel, Major E. Gwatkin, Captain J. E. Bruere, Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke, to rank from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut.-col. W. Stirling retired—Surgeon G. Mac-kinnon, to rank from 9th June, 1833, vice W. Hamilton, M. D. resigned—Surgeon B. Burt, M. D. to take rank from 23d July, 1833, vice J. Browne *dec.*—Surgeon J. Dalrymple, to rank from 30th July, 1833,

vice J. Watson, M. D. retired—Surgeon R. B. Francis *dec.*, to rank from 5th Aug. 1833, vice J. Savage retired—Surgeon D. Butter, M. D. to rank from 26th Aug. 1833, vice W. Glass M. D. retired—Surg J. Duncan to take rank from 20th Sept. 1833, vice G. Waddell, M. D. *dec.*—Surgeon W. E. Carte, A. B. to take rank from 7th Oct. 1833, vice R. B. Francis *dec.*—Surgeon E. T. Harpur to take rank from 26th Jan. 1834, vice H. H. Wilson retired—Surgeon A. Simson, M. D. to take rank from 1st Feb. 1834, vice C. Robinson retired—Surgeon J. Barker to take rank from 25th Feb. 1834, vice J. McDowell retired—Surgeon R. N. Barnard to take rank from 24th April, 1834, vice J. Evans retired—Surgeon G. Turbull to take rank from 16th Sept. 1834, vice J. Nicoll *dec.*—Surgeon A. K. Lindsey to take rank from 31st March, 1835, vice J. G. Gerard *dec.*—Surgeon R. Grahame to take rank from 28th May, 1835, vice J. Coulter *dec.*—Surgeon T. Forrest to take rank from 2d Sept. 1835, vice F. S. Matthews *dec.*—Surgeon M. Powell to take rank from 5th Sept. 1835, vice J. Eckford *dec.*—Surgeon D. Campbell to take rank from 3d Oct. 1835, vice G. Skipton *dec.*

FURLLOUGHS.—Captain E. J. Betts to Singapore—Lieut.-col. J. Craigie—Maj. J. Honeywood—Captain J. W. H. Turner—Lieut. W. Little—Lieut. W. Martin—Surgeon J. J. Paterson—Surg. J. Grant to the Cape—Captain J. Platt—Lieut. J. B. Revell to Van Dieman's Land—Lieut.-col. T. A. Cobbe to the Cape—Lieut. R. Smith—Lieut. G. Turner—Captain J. H. Simmonds to the Cape—Surgeon J. Hutchinson to Cape—Capt. F. E. Manning—Lieut. S. Smith—Lieut. J. H. Low—Lieut. W. St. L. Mitchell—Captain G. Griffiths—Lieut. J. K. Phibbs—Captain W. Ewart.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Surg. W. Hamilton from 9th June 1833 Lieut.-col. A. Hardy—Lieut. H. H. Cornish from 15th July 1835—Surgeon G. Govan, M. D., from 24th April, 1834—Asst. Surgeon R. Washbourn from 15th Dec. 1834—Vet. Surgeon J. Tombs—Maj. W. Price 20th May 1834—Capt. E. G. Archbold—Lieut.-col. W. Stirling—Lieut.-col. W. C. L. Bird.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Court-martial.—19th Dec.—At a general court-martial, re-assembled at Barrackpore on the 30th Nov. 1835, Captain Arthur Horne, his Majesty's 44th regt., was arraigned on the following charges;—1st. "For wilfully absenting himself from parade on the evening of the 26th October 1835, and for having evasively

and disingenuously stated in a letter addressed to Lieut. and Adjutant Codd, on the evening of the 26th October 1835, (but erroneously dated 'October 27th 1835,') 'that he,' Captain Horne, 'received no orders to attend parade,' whereas he had timely information of the parade.—2d. For evasive and insubordinate conduct on the morning of the 29th October, 1835, in directly refusing to answer the question put to him by me, his commanding officer, whether he did not know it, or was not aware of, the order of the parade on the evening of the 26th October 1835, previous to the parade taking place.—The said evasive and insubordinate conduct being in continuation of a series of similar insubordinate conduct which had led to his receiving, through me, a severe reprimand from Major General Watson, C. B., in a letter dated the 9th June 1835: and another severe reprimand from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, in a letter, dated the 26th October 1835: and being unbecoming the character of an officer, subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war." (Signed) J. SHELTON, Colonel, commanding H. M.'s 44th regt.—Fort William, 12th Nov, 1835.—Finding:—"As regards the 1st charge, not guilty, and does acquit him thereof. As regards the 2d charge, guilty of evasive conduct, in directly refusing to answer the question. Not guilty of conduct 'insubordinate,' nor 'in continuation of a series of similar insubordinate conduct,' unbecoming the character of an officer, subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war, and does, accordingly, acquit him thereof." Sentence:—"To be admonished." Approved by the Commander-in-chief.—Remarks by the Commander-in-chief:—"The court having sentenced Captain Horne to be 'admonished,' the Commander-in-chief cautions him as to his future conduct as an officer; and advises him to recollect that subordination and an active discharge of duties are as incumbent upon the officer as on the private soldier. He recommends that, for the time to come, instead of so composing himself as to have his name brought publicly before his brother-officers under the censure of his superiors, and as a person who would make idle complaints against his commanding officer, and neglect, rather than actively obey, his orders, he should so conduct himself as to obtain the favorable opinion of those under whom he serves, and to prevent the probability of fault being found with him. He is to be released

from his arrest, and is to return to his duty. As the Commander-in-chief, greatly condemns the frequency of general courts-martial, he feels it necessary to say that, in this case, the commanding officer of the 44th regt. appears to have had no proper alternative, but to bring this officer before a military tribunal. It is shewn in the evidence laid before the court, that when Captain Horne was questioned by his commanding officer as to his knowledge, that a certain parade had been ordered, he positively refused to give any answer to that point. The necessary inference was, that, had he been unacquainted with the fact, he would have replied in the straightforward way becoming an officer and have declared his ignorance; but, the contrary course being pursued, his commanding officer was obliged to conclude that he had known of it, and had absented himself without any sufficient reason. Under these circumstances, Colonel Shelton had but one of two courses to pursue. The first, to admit, tacitly, the propriety of such conduct as Captain Horne's, (which had he done, he would have much erred); the second, to bring him to account for his conduct before a general court-martial.

Fort William, December 21, 1835.—No. 279 of 1835.—In consequence of the paucity of senior officers present with the 48th regt. Native Infantry, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, to place Captain Fisher, of that corps, lately promoted to a company, at the disposal of his Excellency for regimental duty.

Fort William, January 18, 1836.—No. 20 of 1836.—Under instruction from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Governor General of India in Council has the satisfaction to announce, that full tentage will be granted to the commissioned officers of the European regiments stationed at Ghazepore, Dinapore, and Bareilly, from the 15th instant, the date of receipt of the Hon. Court's despatch.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 23, 1836.—No. 963.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Wednesday the 30th day of December, 1835, Ensign Henry William Rowen of his Majesty's 49th regiment, was arraigned on the following charge; viz.,—Charge: "For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in that he Ensign Henry William Rowen, did, on the evening of Tuesday the 29th Sept., 1835, appear at the mess of his Majesty's

49th regt. at Hazareebaugh, in a state of intoxication, he being at the time on duty as orderly officer of the day."—Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—Finding:—The court, upon the evidence before it, finds Ensign Henry William Rowen, of his Majesty's 49th regt, guilty of the charge preferred against him"—Sentence:—"The court sentences Ensign Henry William Rowen, his Majesty's 49th regt, to be cashiered."—Approved (Signed) H. FANE, General, Commander-in-chief, East Indies,—Calcutta, 21st January, 1836.—Ensign Rowen is to be struck off the list of his Majesty's 49th regt., from the date of this communication being made known to him, which the commanding officer will specially report to the Adjutant General of H. M.'s forces in India, and to the military secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. By order of the Commander-in-chief, (Signed) R. TORRENS, Col., Adjt.-Genl. H. M.'s Forces in India.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 20,* Serjt. S. G. Penn to Mrs. S. Howdway—21st Cawnpore, Mr. P. W. Powers to Mrs. H. C. Melhuish—Jan. 9. at Mhow, H. C. Bagge Esq. C. S., to Margaret, 2d daughter of Brigadier Bowen—12, Rev. A. B. Lish to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late St. Marston, Esq.—14, Lieut F. Dashwood H. Art. to Jane, daughter of the late Major Skyring, R. A.—16, Mr. S. Fisher mariner, to Miss L. Pereira—18, Rev. F. A. Dawson. A. M. to Louisa, daughter of the late W. Lowther, Esq., C. S.—22, Mr. E. Williams to Miss C. H. Bowler—at Berhampore, Mr. G. Henscap to Miss A. M. S. Jenkinson—23, at Kurnaul, Ens. R. Hill, 4th regt. N. I. to Caroline, 2d daughter of Col. Sale, C. B. 13th L. I.—25, J. S. Chisholm, Esq. to Miss J. S. Dobson—J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq., C. S. to Margaret, youngest daughter of Col. D. McLeod of Engineers—at Monghyr, M. Chardon, Esq. to Hannah, 3d daughter of the Rev. W. Moore—Mr. F. Des Bruslats to Miss C. Delanougere—24, E. W. Johnson, Esq. Indigo Planter, to Miss F. Egerton—Cornet J. M. Loughnan, 10th L. C. to Maria, relict of the late Lieut. Robertson—27, Mr. J. A. Ryper to Cecelia, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Dozey—28, Sub-conductor G. Grainger to Mary, eldest daughter of Serjt. Major MacDonald—Feb. 1, Mr. W. Masters to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late R. F. Crow, Esq.—O. Mackinnon, Esq. Indigo Planter, to Miss H. Studd—3, J. Colquhoun, Esq. to Louisa, eldest daughter of J. G. C. Sutherland, Esq.—4, Rev. J. G. Links of Bardwan, to Charlotte,

eldest daughter of L. Betts, Esq.—J. H. Patton, Esq. C.S. to Miss M. L. Chapman—6, Mr. M. D'Silva to Mrs. M. P. Goodwin, widow of the late Capt. J. H. Goodwin—at Dacca, A. H. Arrathoon, Esq. to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late C. Sethagassae, Esq.—15, D. Brown, Esq. of Tirhoot, to Mary, youngest daughter of Major T. Hall.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 9, at Puttyghur, Mrs. M. S. Henesmy of a daughter—11, at Jubbulpore, the lady of Lieut. C. R. Browne, 60th regt N. I. of a son—13, at Ballygunge, the lady of Captain W. S. Prole, 3d regt N. I. of a son—15, at Delhi, the lady of Captain C. Farmer, 21st N. I. of a still-born child—28, at Kuluie, the wife of Overseer J. Pigott of a daughter, who died—Jan. 4, at Petoaghur, the lady of Capt G. Holmes, 7th regt N. I. of a son—6, at Nusserabad, the lady of Brevet Captain C. H. Naylor, 8th regt N. I. of a son—9, at Muttra, the lady of J. Free, Esq. of a daughter—11 at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain H. L. McShie, H. M.'s 31st regt, of twin daughters—12, at Howrah, Mrs. J. Carter of a son—13, at Kurnaul, the wife of Conductor T. Steele of a daughter—the wife of Sub-conductor H. Michel of a daughter still born—14, at Ghazeepore, Mrs. M. A. Thriepand of a son—at Neenitullah Factory, the lady of T. B. Rice, Esq. of a son—15, at Meerut, the lady of Captain Mylne, H. M. 11th dragoons, of a daughter—16, at Mirzapore, the lady of W. H. Woodcock, Esq. C. S. of a son—at Delhi, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, of a daughter—at Allahabad, Mrs. J. Babanou of a son—17, at Haupper, the lady of Captain J. Hoggan, 53d, regt N. I. of a daughter—Mrs. J. Hullock of a daughter—Mrs. E. Green of a daughter—18, the lady of Lt. W. Martin, 52d regt N. I. of a daughter—19, Mrs. A. W. Stone of a daughter—Mrs. H. F. King of a daughter—20, near Cawnpore, the lady of W. Vincent, Esq. of a daughter—22, at Kidderpore, Mrs. R. Mortimer of a daughter—Mrs. J. Stark of a daughter—22, at Barrackpore, the lady of Captain J. Chamberlege, 41st N. I. of a daughter—23, at Elambazar, the lady of J. Erskine, Esq. of a son—24, in Fort William, the lady of Lieut. J. E. Cold, H. M.'s 44th regt of a daughter—25, at Cossipore, the lady of Major G. Hutchinson, Engineers, of a son—at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain H. J. Wood, H. Art. of a son—at Neemuch, the lady of Capt. C. Chester of a son—26, the lady of H. M. Watts, Esq. of a son—at Dinapore, Mrs. F. Smyth of a son—27, Mrs. G. Gill of a daughter—29, Mrs. J. Hyphier of a daughter—at Semulbaree Factory, the

lady of G. Walker, Esq. of a son—at Dinapore, the lady of J. Johnstone, Esq. M. D. 67th N. I. of a son—30, at Ghazee-pore, the lady of R. W. Barlow, Esq. C.S. of a son—Mrs. H. Andrews of a son—Mrs. Wetherill of a daughter—31, the lady of M. S. Owen, Esq. of a son—Feb. 1, Mrs. C. J. Sutherland of a daughter—4, the lady of J. W. MacLeod, Esq. of a son—5, the wife of Mr. A. Baptist, jun. of a son—at Sulkea, the lady of J. Mackenzie, Esq. of a daughter—7, at Chowringhee, the lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq. Bombay C. S. of a son—10, the wife of Mr. R. Locken of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Dec. 22, George, son of S. Williams, Esq.—23, William, infant son of Mr. B. S. Thomson—31, at Benares, William, infant son of the Rev. W. Buyers—Jan. 8, at Delhi, Serjt Major J. Concannon—13, at Bangundee, Helen, eldest daughter of G. Temple, Esq.—15, at Dacca, the wife of Mr. D. M. F. Beglar—16, at Delhi, the lady of Captain C. Farmer, 21st N. I.—17, Mr. C. J. Jones—18, at Intally, Master C. Wilson—19, Master J. Weaver—21, at Chowringhee, J. Palmer, Esq. head partner of the late firm of Palmer and Co—22, Mr. F. Esperanca—23, at Chowringhee, J. W. Alexander, Esq. C. S.—24, Mrs. E. Williams—at Berhampore, the infant daughter of J. M. Deveronne, Esq.—26, Mr. R. L. D'Oliveira—at Dinapore, Caroline, infant daughter of T. Sandys, Esq. C. S.—at Cuttuck, Henry, son of E. Kepton, Esq. C. S.—28, at Deegah Farm, Mr. John Havell—29, at Berhampore, Frances, daughter of Captain Roberts—Edward, infant son of Mr. R. Locken H. C. Maine—William, infant son of J. Becher, Esq.—30, Elizabeth, wife of Serjt. T. McEnefney—at Cawnpore, Elizabeth, wife of Asst Surgeon D. Menzies, 21st M.'s 16th foot—31, at Mirzapore, J. D. Elias, Esq.—Feb. 1, Eliza, wife of Mr. G. F. Bowbear—at Meerutt, the lady of Captain Mylne, H. M.'s 11th dragoons—2, Mr. J. Reid, late of Culen—4, Mrs. A. Carlow—5, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. M. Johnston—15, near Allahabad, Capt. E. N. Townsend, 51st N. I.—at Barrackpore, Captain T. Birkett, 6th N. I.—17, at Allahabad, Mr. H. Barnfield—22, Captain J. F. Mui, 72d N. I.

Madras.

The Governor, with laudable attention to proper military feeling, which we are sure will be appreciated by the army, has directed the valuation of the Government quarters at Arcot; and in case no purchaser shall be found to take them at

that valuation, the military commandant is to have the preference of occupying them as a tenant.

Lieut.-colonel Walpole, we hear, has been offered the appointment of political agent to his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, in succession to Colonel Hodges; and Captain Maclean A. D. C. is confidently spoken of as the Colonel's successor in the post of private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor—notwithstanding that "Mr. Carter, commonly called Captain Carter," was, it is said, a rival candidate; and entertained, at one time, the strongest expectations of success.

The annual meeting of the *Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society*, on Jan. 30, attracted to its interesting proceedings no less than 9 members! The President, Sir Robert Comyn, filled the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Spring performed the duties of Secretary.—The chief business of the meeting was passing the accounts of the preceding year, and filling up vacancies in the committee. The former were satisfactory, shewing that, notwithstanding the unaccountable apathy of our *Literati*, the Society still possesses an annual income of above 4,000 rupees; and in the latter the selections were judicious. Colonel Cullen, Captain Rowlandson and Dr. Malcolmson went out of the committee by rotation—the first desired to remain out, Captain Rowlandson was re-elected, and the vacant places filled up by the Venerable Archdeacon Harper and Mr. Minchin—Mr. Harper pledged his best exertions to impart a literary tone to the Society, in place of the solitary reputation as a Book Club it at present enjoyed, and the President expressed his willingness to give at all times to the committee the benefit of his valuable co-operation in their labours.

The *Standard* says that our Adjutant General will be appointed to the command of Hyderabad—as the allowance annexed to this office is less lucrative than that he now receives as Adjutant General, it is more reasonable to believe he will not be.

Post Office.—Some enquiries are in progress touching long complained of abuses in the post office department, from which we look for some good.—We are aware of the sentiments of Government on more than one particular connected with the complaints which have been preferred, and shall regret exceedingly, if those professing to be in possession of information to support any of the charges made, should decline to come forward to

verify on oath, the statements they have under other circumstances made. We have heard that a deficiency, to some extent, was some time ago discovered in the cash chest of that office, and that the amount was made good by the gentleman at the head of the department—if this be true, and we could assign more than one reason for supposing it to be, we contend it is a parallel case with that of Audi Narrain, late manager at the Sudder Adaulut—some person must have been equally culpable with that individual, and is equally deserving of punishment; and we incline to think it is not yet too late to trace the guilty person—we admit, however, it may be necessary to proceed with caution.

The Comet.—We are indebted to our able astronomer, Mr. Taylor, for the following information relative to Halley's comet—It is now again to be seen with the naked eye, situated in the constellation Scorpion—visible from $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3, till the setting in of twilight, and appears like a nebula, as bright as a star of the fourth or fifth magnitude. It has been generally remarked by astronomers, that comets after their return from the Perihelion, lose a portion of their brightness—This is ingeniously accounted for by some, as arising from the evaporation of some of the particles forming the comet, owing to its near approach to the sun; and, pursuing this theory, we should, of course, come to the conclusion that, after a certain number of returns, the comet would cease to exist. We have, however, in the present instance, a notable exception to this rule, for at this moment the brightness of the comet is much greater than that under which it appeared, when in a similar situation before the Perihelion passage. It will remain visible with the telescope for about six weeks or two months longer, and to the naked eye for about half that time.

A Temperance Society has been formed at Madras under the name of the Mount Auxiliary Temperance Society—Eleven members formed the society on 4th July last, 95 more have since joined—15 of whom have withdrawn; 20 broken their pledge and been excluded—15 gone to other stations, and 56 still remaining on the list—5 are commissioned officers.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 23, Lieut. M. J. Rowlands, 32d regt N. I. to act as Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic stipends, on the embarkation of Lieut. Col. Hodges, to England—26th, Mr. J. Haig to be 2d Judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the northern division, vice

Mr. Nicholls proceeded to Europe; but to continue officiating as 2d Judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the centre div. for Mr. Casamajor—Mr. H. T. Bushby to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Bellary—Mr. J. J. Cotton to be Asst to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Bellary—Mr. W. B. Hawkins to be Asst to the principal Collector and Magist. of Bellary—C. H. Woodgate to be Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore—Mr. R. W. Chatfield to be Asst to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara—Mr. B. Cunliffe to be Asst to the Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor—29, Mr. A. E. Angelo to be Judge and Criminal Judge of Bellary, vice Mr. Boileau—Mr. T. E. J. Boileau to be 3d Judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the N. div. vice Mr. Waters to Europe—Mr. C. E. Oakes to be an Asst Judge and joint crim. Judge of Guntoor, vice Mr. Angelo.—Feb. 2, Mr. G. M. Ogilvie to act as principal Collector and Magistrate of the northern division of Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Roberts on sick certificate, or until further orders—Mr. W. Harrington to officiate as 2d Judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the southern division, during the employment of Mr. Ogilvie on other duty, or until further orders—Mr. R. Nelson to act as third Judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the southern division, during the period Mr. Harrington officiates as 2d Judge or until further orders—Mr. E. B. Glass, to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Comacorum, during the absence of Mr. Lewin, or until further orders—Mr. E. P. Thompson to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Mutahar, during the employment of Mr. Nelson on other duty, or until further orders—Mr. Hatley Frere to act as Head Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Roupell, or until further orders.—The undermentioned civil servants attained the ranks set opposite their respective names, on the dates specified;

George Sparkes as junr. Merchant on the 1st Jan. 1856.—Mr. S. I. Popham as junior Merchant on the 30th ditto—Messrs. F. N. Malby, C. T. Kaye, T. H. Davidson, T. W. Goodwin, James C. Taylor, G. A. Harris, G. F. Beauchamp, Henry Forbes, as Factors, on the 12th Jan. 1856.—10, Mr. B. Cunliffe to act as an Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of the southern division of Arcot, until further orders—13, Mr. J. Wilkins to be Master Attendant at Negapatam vice Honnet &c.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 27th Dec. to 15th Feb. 1836—Ensign J. Campbell, 21st N. I. to be an Asst. Surveyor General of 1st class—Ensign C. will take charge of the Trichinopoly Survey during the absence of Lieut. Hill—Brigadier Vigoureux, C. B., H. M.'s 45th regt. to be a Brigadier General on the Staff of the Army, and to command the Mysore division till further orders—The command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force will devolve upon Lieut.-col. J. T. Trewman (next senior) officer until further orders—The services of Captain A. M. Arthur, 11st regt. N. I. are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government, with a view to his being nominated Superintendent of a division under the Commissioner in Mysore, vice Hunter appointed to the Silladar Horse—Captain C. E. Faber of Engineers to act as Civil Engineer in the 4th division Revenue Department—Lieut. S. Best to resume his appointment of 1st Asst. to the Civil Engineer of 3d division—Lieut. H. C. Armstrong is appointed to the charge of the Super. Engineer's Department in the Northern division, during the absence of Lieut. Bell, or until further orders—European regt, Captain St. J. B. French to be Major—Lieut. J. C. Hawes to be Captain—Ensign A. Walker to be Lieut. vice Stewart retired, date of commission 25th Jan. 1836—Lieut. J. Inverarity who will be relieved from the duty of 2d Asst. to the Civil Engineer of 3d division, with a view to his being posted to the corps of Sappers and Miners, and placed in charge of the Boring Party in the southern division—Asst. Surgeon R. Power to be Surgeon, vice Reid retired, date of Commission Jan. 15, 1836—Captain G. C. Whitlock, 36th regt N. I. to be deputy Asst. Adjt. General, Mysore division, vice Derville to Europe—7th regt N. I. Ensign C. A. Browne to be Lieut. vice Nixon invalided, date of commission 5th Feb. 1836—Captain A. W. Lawrence, 7th L. C. is relieved from the duties of the committee for the investigation of claims to Pensions, of which Captain Penning, 5th L. C. is President, for the purpose of rejoining his regt., Captain J. Davidson, 31st N. I., is appointed to be a Member of the above committee.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS—Asst. Surgeon J. E. Moyer from H. M.'s 39th foot to 20th regt N. I.—Asst. Surgeon C. Farber from H. M.'s 62d foot to do duty with H. M.'s 13th L. D.—Veter Surgeon W. H. Womalee from the E to the B Coy H. Art—2d Lieut. C. C. Johnston

of Engineers is posted to the corps of Sappers and Miners—Surgeon J. Ricks, M. D. (late prom.) to the 1st batt Art.—The services of 2d Lieut. Rundall, Inverarity, and Chapman, of Engineers, having been placed by Government at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, they are posted to the corps of Sappers and Miners—Captain Woodburn, deputy Judge Advocate General to the III. district, and will also, in addition, conduct the duties of the I. district until further orders—Lieut. McGoun, deputy Judge Advocate General will remain in the V. district during the absence of Captain Nepean on sick certificate, and will also, in addition, conduct the duties of the VI. district until further orders—Captain Osborne deputy Judge Advocate General will conduct the duties of the VIII. district, in addition to his own until further orders—Surgeon P. Roe, M.D. from duty in the General Hospital to do duty with H. M.'s 63d foot—Cornet W. N. Mills from 2d to do duty with 8th regt L. C.—Ensign W. P. Devereux to do duty with 18th regt N. I.—Ensign W. A. Lockin to do duty with 45th regt N. I.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—The 30th regt N. I. to march from Madras to Secunderabad, to be there stationed—the 17th regt N. I. now on route from Cuddapah to Palaveram to proceed to Madras to be there stationed.

INVALIDED.—Lieut. J. Nixon, 7th regt N. I. and posted to the Carnatic European Veter. batt—Capt. R. Francis, 45th regt N. I.

FORLEUGES.—Captain J. Gunning to the Cape—Asst. Surgeon W. Rose—Lieut. W. H. Welsh—Captain P. Henderson—Lieut. A. J. Hadfield—Lieut. W. S. Ommanney—Lieut. J. G. B. Bell—Major J. R. Godfrey—Major J. Tod.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Surgeon T. Williams from 1st March 1836—Surgeon D. Reid, M.D. from 15th Jan.—Major J. R. Godfrey, 1st regt N. I. from 10th Feb.—Major J. Tod, 3rd regt N. I. from 11th Feb.

GENERAL ORDERS.
Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 4, 1836.—The Commander-in-chief directs that the subjoined General Order, and extracts from his Majesty's regulations be republished for general information. His Excellency deems it necessary to remind the officers of the army that the rules prescribed in these orders have never been rescinded, and are, therefore, required to be strictly obeyed.—G.O.C.C. Aug. 30, 1820.—His Excellency, the Commander-in-chief has directed the following General Order issued from

the Horse Guards, to be entered in the standing orders of the Army serving under this Presidency, and to enjoin Officers in command to cause the same to be strictly obeyed.—“General Order, Horse Guards, 18th Jan. 1810: The Commander-in-chief has directed the following Order, issued by the General Officer commanding his Majesty's Forces in North America, to be inserted in the General Orders of the Army.”—“General Order—Quebec, 4th Oct. 1809: The Commander of the Forces has lately had occasion to see in a Halifax newspaper a copy of an address presented by the Sergeants of the 1st battalion Royal Fusiliers to Captain Orr, on that officer relinquishing the Adjutancy in consequence of being promoted to a company. So novel a circumstance could not fail to draw the attention of his Excellency, it being the first of the kind that has come to his knowledge during the forty-six years that he has been in the service, and as the first instance has thus, (so far as he is aware at least,) occurred on the part of the army, with the charge of which the King has been pleased to entrust him, he feels himself called on by every obligation of duty to his Majesty and the service, to bear his testimony against it, by a public expression of disapprobation. —His Excellency does not mean in this instance to ascribe any improper motive to the Sergeants. He has no doubt that their sole view was to express their regard and gratitude towards an officer, who, in the intimate connexion that had officially subsisted between them, had very commendably conducted himself with kindness to them, without departing from that strictness of discipline which was indispensable to the discharge of his duty.—But while his Excellency thus does justice to the intention of the Sergeants of the Royal Fusiliers, he desires at the same time very seriously to observe to them, that, in presuming to meet, in order to deliberate on the conduct of their superior officer, they have in fact, however unintentionally, been guilty of an act of great insubordination. — It matters not that the design of the meeting, or in whatever manner the address was unanimously assented to, was solely to express their respect and esteem, the very circumstance implies discussion, and by that discussion they rendered themselves obnoxious to the imputation alluded to. Who, indeed, shall say where such a practice, if once introduced, shall end; if the non-commissioned officers of a regiment are per-

mitted to express their approbation of the conduct of the Adjutant, why may they not exercise the same right with respect to their commanding officer; or what reason can be given why they should not be equally entitled to express their disapprobation? Indeed, should the practice become general, the merely withholding the former, would imply the latter. General Sir James Craig is the more desirous that his sentiments on this subject should be distinctly understood in the Fusiliers; because it appears on the face of the address of the Sergeants in question, that it has been countenanced by the officer who then commanded the regiment. The Commander of the forces does no more than justice to the character and services of that officer when he admits, that feeling as he does the dangerous tendency of the practice which he is censuring, he also feels himself the more bound to oppose it, in the first instance, from the strength which it might otherwise derive from the sanction which he appears to have given to it. Lieut.-colonel Packenham will, however, believe — that, though it was impossible the General should avoid the observation upon this error, yet his doing so can by no means detract from the esteem with which he has been taught to view his character as an officer, or the confidence which he should be disposed to place in his service. (Signed) EDWARD BAYNES, Adj.-General to the British Army serving in North America.” — “The reason for which the Commander-in-chief has directed the circulation of this order, is, that he may avail himself of this opportunity of declaring to the army his most perfect concurrence in the sentiments therein expressed by the distinguished and experienced officer by whom it was framed, on a subject which appears by some to have been very much misunderstood. The circumstance of inferiors of any class of military men assembling for the purpose of bestowing praise and public marks of approbation on their superiors, implies a power of deliberation on their conduct which belongs to the King alone, or to those officers to whom his Majesty may be pleased to entrust the command and discipline of his troops. It is a procedure equally objectionable, whether in the higher or lower ranks of the army, and as the Commander-in-chief cannot but regard it as in principle subversive of all military discipline, he trusts it is a practice which will be for ever banished from the British service, as deserving of

the highest censure, and he directs officers in command to act accordingly."—

GENERAL REGULATION.—"Military Discussion."—Deliberations or discussions, among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise, censure, or any mark of approbation, towards their superiors, or others, are strictly prohibited, as being subversive of discipline, and an assumption of power which belongs to the King alone, or to those officers to whom his Majesty may be pleased to intrust the command and discipline of his troops. T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj. General of the army.

January 18th 1836.—Lieut. Humphreys of the 23d Light Infantry, having been ordered for trial by a general court martial, upon the complaint of Mr. Bilderbeck, an inhabitant of Madras, is necessarily released from arrest, in consequence of the death of the complainant who was also the principal witness against him. As, however, Lieut. Humphreys declined to offer any explanation of his conduct, before a court of enquiry previously assembled; and as the written statement originally sent in by Mr. Bilderbeck is entirely clear and explicit as to the whole proceeding; the Commander-in-chief considers it expedient thus publicly to notify his marked reprobation of the wanton and unjustifiable nature of the attack made by Lieutenant Humphreys, in the public street, without provocation, upon an individual utterly unknown to him, and then labouring under a malady which has since brought him prematurely to the grave. This is not the first occasion on which this officer has been placed in peril of his commission; for he had but a few days previously to this offence been released from the police jail for an aggravated assault on a police officer. His Excellency can, therefore, only hope that Lieut. Humphreys, instead of being hardened by impunity, may profit by the narrow escape which he has made; and resolve to place his future conduct in honorable contrast to his past behaviour, which has been so little creditable either to the service or to himself.—Lt. Humphreys is released from arrest, and will leave the Presidency forthwith to join his regiment.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 25, at Cannanore, Lt. J. Martyn, 30th regt N.I. to Mary 2d daughter of J. M. Donnell, Esq. M. D.—27, Lt. W. Y. Simpson, Adj. of Art. to Mary, eldest daughter of Surg. G. Meikle 2d, M. R. C. Hart to Miss S. Roberts.
DEATHS.—Dec. 21, the wife of Q. M. Serjt. G. Laven, Assam L.I. of a daughter—25, at Moulmein, the lady of Brevet

Captain T. G. E. G. Kenny, 13th regt of a son—Jan. 7, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. J. Guest, missionary, of a daughter—12, at Kamptee, the wife of Serjt. W. Stewart of a son—at Moulmein, the lady of Asst. Surg. J. Kerbey of a daughter—13, at Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. C. Ireland, 11th regt of a daughter—18, at Cannanore, the lady of D. White, Esq., C. S. of a daughter—at Vepery, the lady of R. Walter, Esq. of a daughter—21, at Mangalore, the lady of H. F. Dumarque, Esq. of a son—23, at Bellary, the lady of Asst. Surg. A. B. Morgan, H. M.'s 55th regt of a son—25, the lady of Dr. Milligan, H. M.'s 63d regt, of a son—26, at Secunderabad, the lady of Major A. M. Farlane, 16th regt N. I. of a daughter—27, at Poonamallee Road, Mrs. E. Jones of a daughter—at Palaveram, the wife of Serjt. Major J. W. Jansen of a daughter—28, the lady of A. P. Onslow, Esq. of a son—29, at Cuddapah, the lady of Lieut. A. M. McCally, 28th N. I. of a daughter still-born—Feb. 1, at Palaveram, the wife of Barrack Serjt. C. Cassidy of a son—15, the lady of A. Freese, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Jan. 14, in Vepery, Mrs. M. Ritchie, wife of Mr. J. Maddox, Coachmaker—17, at Kamptee, Anne, infant daughter of Captain W. Cunningham, 44th regt N. I.—at Palaveram, John, son of Lieut. J. Gerrard, 45th regt N. I.—24, at New Town, Rev. Dr. J. P. Rottler, missionary of the society for promoting Christian knowledge—26, Mr. J. Honner, Acting Master Attendant of Cuddalore—at Vepery, Ann Caroline, wife of Mr. W. Edwards—29, at Otacamund, the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, H. M.'s 41st regt, and Military Secy. to the Commander-in-chief—at Berhampore, Frances, daughter of Capt. E. Roberts—30, Cecelia, infant daughter of Mr. D. De Cunha—Feb. 1, Juliana Mary, the only daughter of Mr. G. Batchelor—4, at Black Town, Mr. R. M. B. D'Crus—7, at New Town, Mrs. M. Spencer—21, Capt. W. Walker, 1st L. C.

Bombay.

Bussorah, Dec. 24th 1835.—"I hasten to fulfil my promise to send you the news from this quarter.—The embassy under Sir H. Ellis has arrived, and has been presented to the Shah. Dr. MacNeill has not accompanied it, but it seems is to follow, to replace Sir Henry as minister from his Britannic Majesty.—The south of Persia is still in an unsettled state, and no part of the country can be considered tranquil yet. The

causes of disturbance, however, are not such as to threaten the security of the state, they put a stop to commerce and that is all.—Arabia is, as usual, at war.—Colonel Morrison, the Resident has gone to the eastern coast to have a conference with two of the tribes there, to induce them to preserve peace during the pearl fishery, and has succeeded. They are, however to commence again as soon as it is over. There is no positive news from Colonel Chesney, and now he cannot be expected in less than two months.—According to the last accounts, one of his boats was launched, but had proved too large. The other has not yet received its boilers. The Colonel does not appear to doubt in the least of the success of his expedition. They fear nevertheless, that new obstacles will be thrown in their way by Ibrahim Pacha, and not by the Russians, whom the English journals, I observe, accuse very unjustly, and very stupidly, of opposing the expedition. All the difficulties that have occurred have undoubtedly been occasioned by Muhomed Ali, and they would have been avoided, I have no doubt, if Chesney had proceeded to Bus-sorah in the first place, instead of going to Syria."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Dec. 31, Mr. W. C. Bruce to act as deputy civil Auditor and deputy Mint Master during the absence of Mr. G. Grant—5th Jan., Mr. J. Erskine to be political Agent in Katchwar—9. Mr. A. Malet to be 1st Asst. to the political Commr. for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda—Mr. W. Courtney, to be 2d Asst. to the Political Commr. for Guzerat and resident at Baroda—Capt. J. Outram 23d regt Bombay N. I., to be acting political Agent in the Mahee Caunta—14. R. Wallace, Supert. of the Guicowar contingent at Sadra, to officiate as Asst. to the acting political Agent in the Mahee Caunta—13. Mr. G. Waddell to be Super Asst. to the principal Collector of Poona—Mr. D. Davidson to be Asst. to the Collector of Tannah—Mr. A. A. C. Forbes to be Asst. to the Collector of Ahmednuggur.—The Governor in council notifies that Mr. E. M. Stuart was examined in the regulations of Government, on 31st Dec., by a committee assembled for that purpose, and was found quite competent to enter on the transaction of public business—18. Mr. J. R. Morgan is directed to proceed to Ahmedabad and to place himself under the orders of the acting Collector at that station—19. Mr. H. R. Stracey is to proceed to Rutnagherry, and to place himself under the orders of the Collector

at that station—20. The Governor in council is pleased to notify that, on the 7th Jan., the Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court appointed J. L. Phillips, Esq. to act as Examiner on the equity side, and O. W. Ketterer, Gent., to act as ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, until the return of Martin T. West, Esq., or until further orders and J. L. Phillips, Esq., to act as clerk of the crown, clerk of the indictments, clerk of the arraigns, and register on the admiralty side in the criminal department of that court; and as Master in Equity—Mr. D. B. Smith to act as clerk of the small causes—26. Mr. A. Hornby to be Asst. to the Judge and session Judge at Tannah—27. Mr. E. G. Fawcett to act as sub-Collector of Bagul-cotta during Mr. Shaw's absence—Mr. H. Laddell to act as 1st Asst. to the Collector in Candeish—The Governor General of India has been pleased to confirm the nomination of Lieut. J. Hale 22d regt N. I., to officiate as an Asst. to the genl. Supt. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee in Western Malwa and Guzerat during the absence of Captain Outram—26. Mr. Spooner, acting 1st Asst. to the Collr. of Rutnagherry, is to be placed on permanent charge of the Malwan talooka—Mr. Price, acting 2d Asst. to the Collector of Rutnagherry, is to have permanent charge of the talookas of Severndroog and Unjenwell—Mr. E. H. Dallas, Asst. to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, to have charge of the Ankola talooka, in addition to the districts already in his charge.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 4th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1836.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed: Lieut. C. Shirt, 20th regt N. I. to act as Adjt. to the left wing of that regt on the departure of the head quarters from Rajpote to Baroda—Lieut. J. P. Major, 11th regt N. I. is appointed Commissariat Agent at Rhooj—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed: Lieut. T. Cleather, Golundauze batt. to act as Interp. in Hindoostanee to the 4th regt. N. I., from the 23d Dec. until further orders—Asst. Surgeon Kirk, at present doing duty in the Indian navy, is placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief—Asst. Surgeon Hughes is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.—The Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed under date the 4th Jan. to place Lieut. Ayrtzen, of the regt of Art. under the

orders of the Chief Engineer, for the performance of a special duty, in regard to which, he will receive instructions from that officer.—The general order dated the 19th Dec. placing Asst. Surgeon Sullivan at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian navy, is cancelled; and in his room, Asst. Surg. Winchester is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent.—Asst. Surgeon Clark will continue to do duty in the Indian navy until Asst. Surgeon Winchester can relieve him.—The deputy Asst. Adjt. General, northern division of the army, will assume charge of the Bazars at Ahmedabad.—3d regt L. C. Captain J. Sutherland to be Major.—Lieut. D. C. F. Scott to be Captain, and Cornet M. R. Daniel to be Lieut. in succession to Jameson *dec.*, date of rank 12th Oct. 1835.—Medical Establishment. Asst. Surgeon D. Forbes to be Surgeon, vice Cockerill *dec.*, date of rank 24th Dec. 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.—Captain J. Farquharson, 9th regt N. I. to assume the command of the station of Baroda, from the 4th Dec. until further orders.—Lieut. T. T. Christie, 17th regt N. I. to act as Quarterm. to that regt during the period Lieut. J. Pope may be in temp. charge of the regt.—Captain E. M. Earle, 24th regt. N. I. to act as Mahratta Interp. to that regt from the 5th Dec. until further orders.—Lieut. J. C. Anderson, line Adjt. at Rajcote, to receive charge of the Commissariat department at that station from the 7th Dec. until further orders.—An order by the general officer commanding the northern division of the army, dated the 1st Dec. appointing Lieut. and Brigade Major A. R. Wilson to act as Asst. in the Quarterm. General's department, and to accompany Brigadier General Saller, on his tour of inspection, during the absence of Lieut. Del Hoste, on duty at Tankaria Bunder, is confirmed.—Lieut. T. Christie, 17th regt N. I. is appointed Commissariat Agent at Hursale.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm a temporary arrangement, by which Captain A. Maclean, commanding the detachment of the 8th regt N. I. at Tanmah, assumed charge of the office of Paymaster of Pensioners in the Concan, on the 4th January, in consequence of the death of Captain Stokoe.—No. 33.—The following temp arrangement is confirmed.—Lieut. N. H. Thornbury 4th regt N. I., to act as Interp. in Hindoostanee to that regt from 14th Oct. during the absence of Lieut. Lucas, urgent private affairs.—An arrangement by which Lieut. E. Pottinger of the , has been ordered to proceed in com-

mand of a detachment of the Auxiliary Horse from Cutch is confirmed.—Captain Goodfellow to be executive Engr. at Poona, vice Captain Grant.—Lieut. T. M. B. Turner to be executive Engr. at Ahmednuggur, vice Goodfellow.—Lieut. C. H. Boye to be Paym. of Pensioners in the Concan, vice Stokoe.—Lieut. C. Threshie sub-Asst. Comm. Genl. in charge of Bazars at Deesa to act at Rajcote, during the time that Lieut. Hartley is employed at Belgaum.—Lieut. P. K. Skinner, of 9th regt N. I., to act as sub-Asst. Comm. Genl. in charge of Bazars at Deesa.—The Governor in council has been pleased by a resolution passed in the political department under date the 9th inst., to direct that the commands of Nandode and Veerpoor, be placed on the same footing as Porebunder.—Capt. D. Forbes and Lieut. J. Ramsay are, accordingly, placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, but the former officer will continue in his present appointment until the 1st of June next.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.—Lieut. D. Davidson 18th N. I. to assume temporary charge of the Comm. Department at Kulladghae, from the 6th inst.—No. 41.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the brevet rank of Captain, from the date specified opposite their names:—Lieutenants M. F. Willoughby, W. Brett, C. Lucas, H. W. Trevelyan, and T. E. Cotgrave, 19th Dec. 1835; Lieutants. J. Hale, R. Hutt, and W. Wade, 4th Jan. 1836.—The following appointments are made in the Quarterm. Genl.'s department, consequent upon the death of Major Hart, to have effect from 30th May 1835.—Capt. N. Campbell Asst. Quarterm. Genl. to be Dep. Quarterm. Genl., with the official rank of Major, vice Hart.—Lieut. E. P. Del Hoste Dep. Asst. Quarterm. General, to be Asst. Quarterm. General vice Campbell.—Lieut. W. S. Adams 10th regt N. I., to be Dep. Asst. Quarterm. General vice Del Hoste.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—2d Lieutants. H. Creed and C. R. Dent, the former to act as Quarterm., and the latter as Interp. to the 1st batt. of Art., during the absence of 2d Lieut. Gaisford, on leave.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Courts-Martial.—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay on 27th day of November, 1835, and of which Commander J. Sawyer of the Indian Navy is president, Mr. Midshipman H. H. Hewitt, mate of the Indian Navy, was tried on the following charges, viz.—Charges preferred by Commander, late

Lieutenant J. H. Rowband, in charge of Hon. Company's sloop of war "Ternate," against Mr. midshipman H. H. Hewitt, mate of the said ship.—1st charge: "For a breach of discipline, and undue assumption of authority; and disrespect towards Lieut. Frushard, in the evening of the 27th inst. in the following instance:—In reprimanding Mr. Castle, acting boatswain, while in the execution of his office under the immediate orders, and in the presence of Lieutenant Frushard his superior officer, such being at variance with the 28th Article of the general instructions to Captains."—2d charge: For highly disrespectful and grossly insubordinate conduct towards me his Commander, in the following instance: in addressing me as follows, when directed to pursue a different line of conduct from that mentioned in the 1st charge. "Then Sir, I will not do duty in the fore-top again," and repeating the same words on my desiring to be assured of what he had uttered."—Such conduct being grossly insubordinate, and highly disrespectful to me his Commander. (Signed) J. H. ROWBAND, Commander, late Lieut. in charge of the Hon. Company's ship "Ternate."—At Sea, 27th April, 1835. Upon which charges the court came to the following decision, — Finding and Sentence: "The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, come to the following decision: With respect to the 1st charge, that the prisoner Mr. midshipman H. H. Hewitt is guilty of the whole and every part thereof—With respect to the 2d, that he is guilty of the whole and every part thereof.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the articles of war in such cases made and provided, do sentence him (the said Mr. midshipman Hewitt) to be dismissed the Hon. Company's service." (Signed) JOHN SAWYER, Commander I. N. and President.—Approved and confirmed: "But in consideration of the strong and correct recommendation of the court, the length of arrest, the previous good conduct of the prisoner, and above all the contrition Mr. Hewitt has expressed since, at his deviating from it, leads the Commander-in-chief to meet the wishes of the court, in the hope that Mr. Hewitt's future services will shew that in zeal and obedience to the orders of his superiors, he is grateful for such indulgence.—Verdict is, therefore, extended to Mr. Hewitt, he is released from arrest, and placed at the disposal of Sir

Charles Malcolm, Supert. Indian Navy." (Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Genl. Commander-in-chief.

In continuation of the proceedings of the same court-martial re-assembled at Bombay on the 3d day of December, 1835, Mr. W. E. Campbell, midshipman of the Indian Navy was tried on the following charges, viz.—Charges preferred by Commander, late Lieut. J. H. Rowband, in charge of the Hon. Company's sloop of war "Ternate," against Mr. W. E. Campbell, midshipman of the said ship.—First charge: "For wilful neglect of duty, and disobedience of orders, in the following instance:—In quitting his post during his watch upon deck at about 7 p. m. on the 25th day of April, 1835, without permission, and under the pretence of taking tea, when he had absented himself from the deck for that purpose at four p. m. the appointed hour, and had even remained below longer than the prescribed time."—Second charge: "For wilful neglect of duty, disobedience of orders and contempt of authority, in the following instance:—In not relieving the deck in his watch at 4 p. m. this day, although twice sent for by Lieutenant Frushard, and further treating him the said Lieutenant Frushard his superior officer, with contempt, by not coming upon deck when sent for, or taking the slightest notice of that officer's communication."—Third charge: "For disobedience of orders in the following instance.—In not conforming to the regulations of the ship, in taking his meals at the periods appointed by me for that purpose. (Signed) J. H. ROWBAND, Commander, late Lieut. in charge H.C. ship "Ternate."—At Sea, 25th April, 1835. Upon which charges the court came to the following decision.—Finding and sentence: "The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, come to the following decision:—That with respect to the first charge, the prisoner Mr. W. E. Campbell, midshipman in the Indian Navy, is guilty of having quitted his post during his watch upon deck at about 7 p. m. on the 25th April 1835, without permission, and under the pretence of taking tea, when he had absented himself from the deck for that purpose, at 4 p. m. the appointed hour, and had even remained below longer than the prescribed time; but as the court are of opinion, in quitting his post under the circumstances did, the prisoner did not act contrary to the custom of the service,

they attach no criminality to his having done so, and they do therefore acquit him of wilful neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.—That with respect to the second charge, he is guilty of the whole and every part thereof, with the exception of the words "or taking the slightest notice of that officer's communication"—That with respect to the third charge, it is not proved.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, in breach of the Articles of War in such cases made and provided, do sentence him the said Mr. W. E. Campbell, midshipman in the Indian Navy, to lose three steps in the list of midshipmen, so that his standing shall be immediately below Mr. midshipman W. Fell, and next above Mr. midshipman A. Offer." (Signed) JOHN SAWYER, Commander, I. N. and President. "On a full consideration of this whole case, I approve and confirm the finding on the 2d and 3d charges, and the sentence of the court accordingly; but I dissent entirely from the opinion of the court on the 1st charge, although under all the circumstances, I do not deem it necessary to direct a reversal.—It appears clearly from the evidence brought forward, that Mr. midshipman Campbell's conduct was directly at variance with the orders issued a few days previous by his Commander, Captain Rowland, of which order he was reminded by the first Lieutenant Poole, and was even threatened with being reported to his Captain at the moment he was about to act in direct opposition to it. That the practice assigned by Mr. midshipman Campbell for quitting his post, appears to have been entirely groundless, and the distinctions he has attempted to draw in the course of his defence, regarding the meals of tea and supper (which he himself appears by his letter of complaint, and every naval man well knows, are one and the same) serve only to shew more clearly the spirit by which he was actuated in opposing the wishes and orders of his Commander, and that he deserves even a heavier punishment than that which the court has awarded him." (Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-Genl. Commander-in-chief.

In continuation of the proceedings of the same court-martial, re-assembled at Bombay on the 16th day of Dec. 1835, Mr. B. Hamilton, Midshipman of the Indian Navy, was tried on the following charge, viz.—"Mr. B. Hamilton, Midshipman Indian Navy, was brought to trial on the following charge:—"For conduct highly prejudicial to good order and naval discipline, while on board the

Hon. Company's ship of war 'Ternate,' in the following instances.—1st. In taking part in a personal conflict between the gun-room cook and midshipman's servant, and striking the former, on or about the 22d April, 1835.—2d. "For addressing to the late Commodore Elwee, two letters, one dated 21st April, another dated 3d May, 1835, being in their tone and spirit insulting and disrespectful towards me his Commander, and unbecoming his (Mr. Hamilton's) station as a midshipman; also reflecting upon my character as an officer, in his appeal against arrangements which I had found it necessary to make in carrying on the duties of the vessel, and against my enforcing the regulations of the ship with regard to the hours for the meals of the midshipmen." (Signed) J. H. ROWLAND; Commander, Indian Navy.—Bombay, 30th Nov. 1835. Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.—Finding and Sentence:—"The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution; as well as what has been brought forward on the defence; are of opinion that,—With respect to the 1st instance of the charge, the prisoner Mr. midshipman B. Hamilton, is not guilty, and the court do therefore acquit him. With respect to the 2d instance of the charge, that he is guilty of all and every part thereof.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, in breach of the Articles of War in such cases made and provided, do sentence him the said Mr. Hamilton, to lose two steps, so that his future standing in the list of midshipmen in the Indian Navy, shall be immediately below Mr. C. Rewitt and next above Mr. C. J. Cruikshank. (Signed) JOHN SAWYER, Commander, I. N. and President. (Signed) G. J. MANT, Captain, Officiating Judge Advocate.—Approved and confirmed. (Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-General, Commander-in-chief.—I regret I cannot see in these proceedings, a sufficient reason for complying with the recommendation of the Court, to remit the penalty awarded; the sentence is lenient, and again, the concluding remark of the court, does not appear borne out by the evidence adduced either on this or the previous trials, and is in fact rather inconsistent with the findings on them all, particularly that in the present case.—(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. General, Commander-in-chief.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.—Asst. Surg. R. Hunter, H. M.'s 2d, or Queen's Royal regiment has been tried at Boun-

hey, on the following charges:—1st. Highly unofficer-like and disgraceful conduct in being intoxicated and incapable of performing his duty as medical officer in charge of invalids proceeding from Poonah to Bombay on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th October 1835.—2d. Highly unofficer-like conduct and neglect of duty in quitting the detachment without leave, at Carli, on the 28th October, proceeding in advance and affording no medical aid to the Invalids during the remainder of the march to Bombay, viz., from the 29th October, to 2d November 1835.—3d. Scandalous and disgraceful conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman:—First, in appearing intoxicated before a board of officers, assembled at Poonah on the 25th November 1835, to investigate into the above conduct:—Second.—Appearing in the regimental hospital on the mornings of the 20th, 21st, and 22d November, [and the evening of the 20th November] in a state of intoxication. Finding:—"Guilty, except of words within brackets." Sentence:—"To be cashiered." Approved by the Commander-in-chief in India.—Remarks by the Commander-in-chief:—1. The Commander-in-chief desires to point the attention of the army to the case of T. Hunter, as it is but three months since this very individual was before tried for a similar offence!—2. The ruin of the man strongly elucidates the dangerous results of the habit of drunkenness, when once given way to.—3. It is with much regret that his Excellency has to observe that this is the third officer of his Majesty's army who has been cashiered for this odious offence, within the last two months, so that he can little wonder that thoughtless private soldiers should give way to the pernicious vice when such examples are set before them.—4. He has the utmost confidence in the commanding officers of his Majesty's regiments, that they will aid him in his endeavours to root out this evil from the army, and that they will oblige the officers under their command, not only to assist in preventing drunkenness amongst their men by personal exertions, but also by setting a proper example to those under them.

REMOVALS AND PROMOTIONS.—Ensign H. Feunon from 23d N. I. to 21st N. I. as the junior of his grade taking rank next below Ensign M'Gregor, as 4th Ensign.

FURLONGHS.—Lieut. J. Macdonnell—Captain J. S. Grant—Lieut. F. Anderson—Ensign R. Jeffery—Colonel F. D. Ballantyne—Surgeon J. McNeill—Asst.

Surgeon D. Grierson, M. D.—Lieut. W. Wade—Surgeon J. Walker to the Cape—Lieut. W. Jones.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 14, Captain P. M. Melvill, deputy Judge Advocate General, to Catherine, youngest daughter of J. Robertson, Esq.—27, at Poonah, J. Erskine, Esq. to Mary, 2d daughter of Brigadier C. S. Fagan, C. B.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 9, Mrs. C. W. Allen of a daughter—the wife of Mr. A. Cuthbert of a son, who died—10, at Broach, Dr. W. B. Barrington, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter—15, at Hingolee, the lady of Lieut. T. Davies, 4th Nizam's Service, of a daughter—17, at Ahmednuggur, the lady of Captain J. D. Hallett, 3d regt N. I. of a son—21, at Kulladghee, the lady of Captain J. Worthy, 18th regt N. I. of a daughter—27, the lady of Lieut.-col. J. G. Griffith, Art. of a son still-born—29, the lady of Captain J. Laurie, Art. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Jan 6, in Colabah Barracks, Lieut. J. T. Latham of the 6th or Royal 1st Warwickshire regt—12, Mr. J. Hannah—14, at Malligaum, infant daughter of Surgeon W. Gray—20, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. C. W. Allen.

China.

Loss to the Country by the Remittance of India Revenue through China.

—The Government of England having assumed as legal the Hon. Company remaining traders in bills, and several of those members in the House of Commons, from whom clearer ideas of right and wrong were expected, having joined in this assumption; it is not my intention here again to agitate the question of the right, but merely to show to the people of England what they pay for a good remittance of that portion of the Hon. Co.'s revenue coming through China.—The proportion of the India revenue coming through China may be taken at one million sterling; this sum, advancing the Spanish dollar in Canton at 4s. 8d. the present exchange, represents dollars, 4,285,714 and that at exchange on Bengal of 210 rupees, also the present exchange, represents Rs. 8,999,989, these rupees sold in Calcutta in bills on London would give 1s. 10d each under the worst circumstances, £843,749.17. Thus a gain is got on the exchange of £156,250 off which comes the expenses of the establishment of a finance committee in Canton which may be assumed at £9000, leaving a gain to Hon. Company of £147,250 per annum on their dealings in bills.—Having arrived at the profit, let us see what

the English people pay for this. The rates of tea in China, taking an average of Company's former prices;—the price current before the existence of finance committee:—and those prices proved on evidence before the House of Commons, were Boheas 13 taels—Congous: mid-dling 20 taels; good 25.—Hyson 46 taels. The price current of this day (26th January, 1836) gives Boheas 15 taels—Congous 28—Hysons 58—taking the medium of high and low, being an increase of 2 taels on Bohea; 3 on Congous; and 12 on Hysons (for the sake of argument all these excesses in price are taken under the rise *not* over.)

The supply of Boheas to Britain may be assumed at 5,000,000 lbs. or in rough peculs 37,593
a 2 taels - - - - - 75,186

The old Co.'s supply of Congous may be taken at lbs. 21,000,000
peculs 157,891 a 3 - - - 473,682

Do. do. Hysons 2,000,000 lbs. *
peculs 15,037 a 12 - - - 180,444

Total loss on teas per ann. Taels 729,312

Spanish dollars 1,012,933 ex-
change a 4s - - - - £ 236,549

Sum lost to England by enhanced prices of teas as above;

Deduct gained by Hon. Company on their remittance - - 147,250

Leaving a sum of clear loss to Britain, by this complicated machinery, of per ann. - £ 89,299

So far as dry figures can represent this loss, it is I feel confident, moderately estimated as above, and I without fear appeal to the practical merchants of Canton if it is not so.—Various other objectionable matters have arisen out of this measure, which (however formerly foreseen and dwelt on, as likely to happen, by the clear sighted) is now a matter of experience and of notoriety.—Two tea tasters employed by the Honorable Company have the power of refusing every ounce of tea on which this 4,285,714 dollars is to be lent; thus, giving these gentlemen the entire control of the tea market as much, (or nearly so,) as ever the Honorable Company had; moreover, I am informed, it is the usage of these gentlemen to take brokerage or commission from the Chinese seller, as well as the foreign purchaser: such being the case can any one be surprised at teas being up in price in China? So much for teas. Advances are also made on silk, and that article is up in price as much as teas are, but as that

may be made a doubtful question by the high price in Britain, that portion of the affair is left open for further discussion, yet it affords an opportunity to say that the prices of teas have (by whatever cause) risen here in the very face of a great depression at home.—*Corresp. of Canton Reg.*

Exp. of Tea and Raw Silk.—The following statement of the quantities of tea and raw silk exported to Great Britain from the port of Canton, between the 1st of October and 31st of December 1835, has been published by the secretary to the British chamber of commerce of Canton.—In 28 ships, tonnage 11,388, black tea, peculs 93,175, lbs 12,423,333; green tea, peculs 12,371, lbs. 1,619,466; raw silk, peculs 3,318.—Of the 28 ships, 11 and 5,924 tons sailed to London; 8 ships and 2,724 tons to Liverpool; 2 ships and 736 tons to Bristol; 2 ships and 583 tons to Scotland; 2 ships and 464 tons to Ireland; and 3 ships and 957 tons to Cork, for orders. The export of raw silk has been divided between London and Liverpool, 2,813 peculs having been sent to the former and 505 peculs to the latter port.

China.—With reference to the depression (long foreseen) of British goods in and the advanced prices of the staple goods of the Canton market with reference to the power of rejection of the Company's tea inspectors, and the double commission *still* to be charged by those gentlemen—though it is just to remark that no complaints, as to the manner in which they discharge their confidential duties to the public and to the Company, have ever reached us—with reference to and combining all these facts with the most important one that the Company's bill-agency in China is a combination against the manufacturers and capitalists of Great Britain, whilst it is at the same time a lowering concern to the country at large, and endows a body in Canton with, to say the least, a very suspicious degree of power, and of influence with the long merchants and, consequently, with the local government—when the greatest benefit contended for in the erection of this bill-agency is simply a trifle in the turn of the exchange of Calcutta—to contend that it is not illegal and at variance with the spirit of the Act of Parliament appears strange to us, and various more of the quibbling of a lawyer than of the spirit of an honest statesman of an enlightened and free people; but we are inclined to think that if not proved to be illegal a short period of further experience will not fail to prove its inexpediency.

THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

THE SALT TRADE OF INDIA.

After many ages of crime, England has at length acknowledged that she has wronged Africa; but, in the very same session, she dared again to charter away the rights of the millions of Hindostan to a joint stock company of the metropolis. The Proprietors of India stock, and the self-elected Court of Directors of the East India Company have the powers of a government, but they have none of the interests of a government. All Christendom abhors the idea of a Grand Seigneur presiding over his divan from behind an iron lattice; but that is an innocent precaution when compared with governing bodies, who never trust themselves in the same hemisphere with their subjects,—who never even dispute a commissioner to India, or admit any petitioner from India to an interview! Such an infamous mockery of the duties of a government never has been witnessed in any other age or country. The abominable East India Company of Holland always kept up some semblance of justice; but, in Leadenhall, whenever a Poynder, a Stanhope, a Gilchrist, a Forbes, or a Gowan, utters a cry for justice to some oppressed Indian, he is mocked, scouted, hooted, and silenced!

Every good government is based upon an identity of interests with the people, for public wealth and private wealth are identical: the maintenance of social order, prosperity, and civilization depend greatly upon this principle of government. But, look at the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; what identity of interests have those mere jobbers in India stock with the people of India! They have separated all their interests so completely from those of India, and secured their entire dividend so effectually that they no longer have any interest whatever in India; they do not even care whether India sinks or swims. However, they have party purposes in England; and to serve their own selfish

stock-jobbing views, they use India as their stalking horse; they cause their Sepoy general to mount upon it; and then they bring Old Slaughter forth against reform, just like grim death upon his white horse.

At present, all Europe is fully convinced of the extreme absurdity of forcing the production of any article at home, at a greater cost than it can be imported from abroad; the people of France now know the egregious folly they commit in wilfully wasting their money upon the culture of the sugar cane on two or three rocks, which they call their own; and upon the culture of beet root upon their own soil: they now wish to withdraw from their wasteful policy of lavishing their resources in forcing the production of French sugar, and needlessly granting away their money for unjust profits to the growers of beet root; but they are entangled in their own web,—in the web which they spread for the foreign planter, and they are unable to sweep away the monopoly which they cherished. In spite of themselves, they are obliged to continue to pay a needlessly high price for a very inferior sugar. They taxed themselves unnecessarily to give an artificial price for French sugar; and thereby they converted the regular and sure gains of the sugar trade into a gambling speculation dependent upon a monopoly, with its usual accompaniments of premiums, bounties, and other artificial encouragements. They violated the principles of justice and of liberty to gratify a whim, and to grant an unnecessary boon to the production of an inferior article.

However, the ancient policy of monopoly, of forced production, and of all similar abominations, is still acted upon by one body which has its location in Europe. The College in Leadenhall Street still adheres to monopoly—its own fundamental principle: science cannot produce any effect whatever upon the incurables; for they all agree in mocking the professors of political economy: they will not even permit their people to be numbered, or their empire to be surveyed. For more than half a century, the Economists have been incessantly attacking the Incurables on the subject of the Monopoly of Salt in India, but in vain; however, they have at length got Parliament to hear the case argued: accordingly, the old ladies of Leadenhall Street mounted their Peacock throne, and appeared before Parliament to defend their Monopoly of Salt in India; the Peacock exhibited his fine fan-tail, and attempted to sing to the praises of his own glories; but his song was as discordant to statesmen as the cry of a devotee of

Ram, when performing his poojah on the churruck, is to Poynder and to Peggs.

The Select Committee of the Commons appointed to inquire into the supply of Salt for British India, consisted of fifteen members, chiefly those of Cheshire, Liverpool, Glasgow, the Secretaries of the India Board, and the India House, as follows :—

G. WILBRAMAN	. South Cheshire	} Salt Districts.
J. E. STANLEY	. North Cheshire	
Lord R. GROSVENOR	. Chester	
J. BARNES	. Droitwich	
Lord SANDON	. Liverpool	} Commercial Cities.
W. EWART	. Liverpool	
J. OSWALD	. Glasgow	
T. THORNELEY	. Wolverhampton	
E. SCRUTT	. Derby	} Independents.
J. H. HAWKINS	. Isle of Wight	
R. GORDON	. Cricklade	} Joint Secretaries of the India Board.
V. SMITH	. Northampton	
W. CRAWFORD	. London	
J. W. HOOG	. Beverley	
J. BAGSHAW	. Sudbury	} Of the E. I. Com.'s Bombay Civil Service. A Candidate for the E. I. Direction. A Merchant of Calcutta.

The Committee has examined Mr. Worthington and Mr. Reid, both of whom are manufacturers of English Salt; also Mr. John Crawford, the Indian delegate; Mr. Peacock, of the India House; and Mr. Stark, of the India Board; they have also had before them a great deal of very interesting and recent documentary evidence; especially two Indian Reports: one drawn up by Mr. Parker, in defence of the Company's Monopoly of Salt; and the other by Mr. Trevelyan, exposing the extent to which Salt is smuggled in the upper provinces of Bengal. One of the most curious incidents which occurred during the enquiry was Mr. Peacock's voluntary statement, that the authorities at the India House are utterly unable to ascertain the grounds on which the trade in Salt is conducted at Bombay; but, that, from all he can learn, he believes Foreign Salt pays only 2½ per cent. import duty! However, he wished the Select Committee to infer, that, because he did not know that Salt was subject to the same amount of duty at Bombay as it is at Madras and Bengal, therefore, Bombay was the proper field for the English Salt merchants. The fact is, that, at Bombay, in ordinary years, the price of Salt rarely exceeds two Bombay rupees per ton; which is one penny a bushel! A fine field for speculation, truly! Even the Imperial Traders of Leadenhall never ventured to corrupt a constituency by "sending Coals to Newcastle."

On the 16th of August, 1832, the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company reported to the Commons on the Company's Monopoly of Salt in India, and said,—"it has been stated that Bengal might obtain a cheaper supply of Salt by importation from the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, Ceylon, the Persian Gulph, and even Great Britain, than by any system of home manufacture,"—"it is desirable to adopt means for encouraging a supply of Salt by importation, in lieu of the manufacture of the government: but, as it would be very inexpedient, at once, to abandon the home manufacture, and, as it is doubtful whether a large supply of imported Salt could be relied on from individual enterprise, while that manufacture continues, and the price consequently remains under the control of the government, it is desirable that they should, in the first instance, contract for the delivery of Salt, by advertisement, into the public warehouses of the port of Calcutta, at a certain price per ton. It is to be hoped, that, under this system, the home manufacture might be gradually diminished, beginning in those districts in which the cost of production and loss of human life is the greatest, until so large a proportion of the consumption shall be supplied from abroad, that it might be safe to permit the free import of Salt under a Custom duty, the government sanctioning the manufacture in such districts only (if any such there might be) where it could then be probably carried on. Your Committee trust, that, under such an arrangement, a material reduction might be effected in the price of Salt, which would prove of the greatest advantage to the Native population of India, to whom a cheap supply of this necessary of life is of the utmost importance."

Such was the report of Parliament on the Company's wicked monopoly of Salt in India—four long years ago! And how has the Company met the recommendation of Parliament? It has met it as the Lords meet bills sent up to them from the Commons—booted and spurred; sitting—with their hats upon their heads; whilst the supplicant bare-headed Commoners stand before their Lords.

In 1832, Mr. Reid tendered to supply the Company with some good wholesome English white Salt at a cheap rate; but the Company would not deign even to acknowledge the receipt of his letter. Mr. Peacock told the Committee that when people wish to get an answer from the Company, they write in two or three times; and as Mr. Reid wrote only once, the Company naturally supposed that he did not want an answer.

However, again this year, Mr. Reid and the other Salt merchants of England offered to land three hundred thousand pounds of good white boiled Salt at Calcutta, at the rate of ninety ~~Nicca~~ rupees per hundred maunds; yet, in spite of the Common's Report of 1832, the Company has had the audacity to spurn the offer of cheap wholesome English Salt, and to persist in compelling their wretched slaves to repair annually to the putrid marshes of the Sunderbunds, and there waste their lives, their straw, and their cattle, in ploughing up the mud, in order that it may become saturated in such a manner that they will be enabled to wash out of it as many mounds of black bitter Salt as their tyrant, the Salt Agent, may be pleased to order, from his princely residence in the Chowinghee quarter of the City of Palaces.

An Earl of Balcarras has had corrupt influence enough to seat one of his younger sons in the Court of India Directors; consequently the Earl's grandson proceeds to Bengal as a writer; and he rises in the service as rapidly as the Act of Parliament will allow him, until he becomes a Salt Agent, and then draws a commission upon Salt to the amount of about £10,000 a year: by this time he is tired of tiger shooting, and sick of the Agency; therefore he moves away from it, up the Ganges as near to town as possible: he prevails on his papa's Governor General in Council, to build a Residency on the very verge of the Salt Agency district, and to make a road from it to the Salt Pan Office: these public works serve to employ a few thousand of the rascally convicts, whose numbers can easily be supplied from the horde of Salt smugglers, refractory Salt boilers, defaulters, and deserters, who abound in every Salt Agency. However, the Salt Agent soon finds that he may just as well move up from Budge Budge to Chowringhee; and when the Molunghees are drowned, he finds it impossible to pay them for their Salt; therefore he retains the price which his papa and the rest of the Directors were good enough to allow as the cost of the Salt destroyed. All this is quite natural and quite consistent. It is all quite true and quite recent. The Court of India Directors sit in London; and they compel one portion of the people of India to make Salt at an arbitrary and infamously low rate, and they compel the remainder of the people of India to buy this Salt at an extravagantly high rate: they send out their own sons as the taskmasters and agents of this most absurd monopoly. In the Salt districts of Bengal the people are the

mere slaves of the Agents; they are compelled to make Salt whether they will or no; even the landholders are restrained from clearing their estates of jungle, and compelled to keep their lands in a state of forest, for the supply of firewood to the Company; sometimes without payment, and always at a mere nominal rate of payment: the cultivators of the land are compelled to supply the Company with straw for fuel, gratis; the potters are compelled to supply earthen pots and pans, gratis; the woodcutters, boatmen, fishermen, bazarmen, and, in short, every body is compelled to serve the Company on the Company's own terms: even the ordinary course of civil and criminal justice is obstructed whenever it comes in contact with the Company's Salt concern, or any of the property or persons connected with it. In fact, if any person desires to pourtray a more infamous state of society than imagination can conceive, let him go into the Sunderbunds, and there he will find it in actual existence. On the renewal of the Charter in 1813, the late Mr. Rickards attempted to abate the Salt Monopoly nuisance; and, in an appendix to his Speeches in Parliament, he published a letter from one of the Company's own civil servants, who appears to have been sent into the Sunderbunds to carry on their Salt concern; but, as soon as he saw how it was carried on, he exclaimed—"This is making Salt out of the blood and guts of the people!"

As soon as the Company acquired the upper provinces of Bengal they attempted to impose their monopoly of Salt upon their new subjects; but the Company were very speedily compelled to abandon the infamous experiment; however, the actual degree of freedom of the trade in Salt enjoyed in these favoured provinces may be judged of by the report of the Acting Collector of Humerpoor to the Bengal government in 1833 in which he states the fact, that, in the pergunnahs of Bundelcund, "it has been usual with the Tehsildars to summon the principal shopkeepers every year, and insist upon their taking out rowannahs for a fixed amount every month; which rowannahs are taken out, accordingly, with very ill-will, and with constant professions on the part of the shopkeepers, that they take them only because they are forced. On the other hand, the Tehsildars affirm, that were free-will, in this case, but hinted at, no rowannahs would be taken out at all."

This forced consumption of taxed Salt is on the very worst principle of the abhorred Gabelle of France. The Devoir of

the Gabelles was an obligation imposed upon each individual, above seven years of age, to consume seven pounds of salt annually.

All along the coast of Madras Salt is just as spontaneous a production as snow is in England; consequently it is just as useful an object for taxation. However, the clerks of the big house in Leadenhall-street in looking over the Indian accounts in France have seen that Salt is a source of revenue in Bengal; consequently, they have penned dispatches to their Governor in Council at Fort St. George, in which they command him to raise a revenue from Salt; the clerks had no hard task to find thirteen Directors ignorant enough to sign this dispatch; consequently it went out, and all the Salt upon the coast of Madras, as soon as it was formed, was declared to belong solely to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies: however, that was but the preliminary step: if the monopolist had stopped here he would have reaped but little benefit from his monopoly, for the very air is impregnated with Salt, so that the people have but to lick their lips and they are supplied with pure Salt to their hearts' desire: indeed Salt forms to that degree on those parts of the human body which are exposed to the sea breeze, that for personal comfort it requires to be washed off occasionally in the course of the day. The governor in Council knew it was utterly useless to argue with the people in Leadenhall; therefore, he merely wrote to them and requested them to send him some more European troops, together with cadets, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements for some additional regiments of Sepoys; and, as soon as he had received these supplies, he enacted a law by which he compelled the people to destroy all the Salt that was not required by the Company, and to buy all the Salt that the Company chose to exempt from destruction. The people were compelled to submit to the mandate from Leadenhall, for the Governor in Council had promulgated it as a law; that is his secretary had headed it, Regulations so and so, of such a year, of several eras; then he had set forth a preamble; and, in the subsequent sections he had declared that the Company was pleased to monopolise all Salt, and to compel each of their subjects to pay them a monthly tax for the privilege of being allowed to eat of the Salt which the honourable Company had been pleased to monopolise.

Thus, a transaction which in Christendom would be branded

with infamy, is regarded in India and in Leadenhall as a very good law! However, though the Governor in Council has registered the infamous edict in the archives at Fort St. George, and the army has compelled the people to submit to the accursed monopoly, yet it is such an unnatural imposition, that it causes a constant struggle between the government and the people; the people abhor the Devoir of the Gabelle; they eat the pure white Salt which covers the earth even to the very threshold of their huts, and therefore they do not go to the Company's Salt Pans, with money in hand, to pay the Salt tax and to buy the black slimy scrapings of the Salt Pans, after the top Salt has been sold for exportation.

MR. RICKETTS AND THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

We have already noticed at some length the case of Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts with the East India Company, and of the "Refutation" published by him some months ago, of the charges preferred against him by that *honorable* body. Having failed to obtain any redress, Mr. Ricketts has addressed another letter to the Court of Directors, in which he states: "Should the Honorable Court, on a review of the real nature of their proceedings against me, see reason to believe that they have violated any great principle of justice, it cannot be derogatory either to their dignity or their integrity to retrace their steps." And after forcibly exposing the arbitrary and unjust course of proceeding adopted towards him, proceeds to make an appeal to them in their individual capacities, which to men, imbued with a high sense of honor and strong moral principle, would have led to at least some examination of the arguments put forth by him, and some consideration for those feelings of equity and justice, which ought ever to be the characteristics of a governing body. Not so, however, with the Court,—their decision once given is final—they are not willing to undergo the fatigue and labour of a re-examination into a case, however strong and conclusive the public impression may be, that as in the case of Mr. Ricketts, the decision has been erroneous, and, however severe the suffering to which a fellow-creature may be consigned through it.

It is not our intention at the present moment to revive the arguments adduced by us on a former occasion, in support of

this case, or to do more than submit to our readers a copy of Mr. Ricketts's letter and the Court's reply ; but we cannot help noticing the observations of one of the Company's scribes in the Calcutta Courier, whose volunteered defence of their proceedings in this case, it is expected, no doubt, will procure favor and regard from his employers.

The " Courier " in allusion to our advocacy of this cause, states that " the principle of this Magazine is that the Company *must* always be in the wrong "—and that our reasoning and that of the " Cheltenham Journal," to which he also refers, " appears to him but a tissue of sophistry, and an evasion of the question altogether." After so confident a declaration, we naturally expected to find some facts adduced, some reasoning advanced, some arguments put forth, by which the fallacy of our opinions could be established, and his defence of the Court's proceedings justified ; but what do we meet with—the simple solitary fact, that Mr. Ricketts appears as a creditor in the books of two or three of the Insolvent Agency Establishments to the amount of about seven lacs of rupees ! and is it upon this the " Courier " pretends to found his conviction of Mr. Ricketts's guilt ? Who but himself would wonder, that a civil servant, enjoying the lucrative appointments Mr. Ricketts did, and the opportunities for profitable employment of money which then offered, could have amassed such a sum ; but the " Courier " seeks not to convince himself upon a question on which his mind had been made up—long before the publication of any of the proceedings connected with this case ; for before he condemns our reasoning, he tells us that he had not seen Mr. Ricketts's pamphlet, and that possibly it may shake the opinions he had " formed *long ago* upon the question of Mr. Ricketts's guilt or innocence."

Whether these opinions formed so long ago were founded upon common report, or upon documents and evidence inaccessible to all but the " Courier " we do not know, but from what he proceeds to say, that " we do not consider ourselves at liberty to notice what we have heard, or may privately know about his remittance transactions to England, or any other facts connected with his pecuniary affairs," we may confidently assume, that this boasted knowledge, if any, is derived probably from the circumstance of the Editor of this paper having been a partner in the late firm of Palmer and Co., and if so, we leave it to our readers

to say, whether it would not have been far more candid and honorable that he had at once stated what he did know that he might be answered, than suffer an impression to be produced which Mr. Ricketts has not the power to remove—and before he again condemns the reasonings of others as a tissue of sophistry, he should be better prepared to expose it by facts and arguments more solid and conclusive than “what he may have heard or may privately know.”

To the Editor of the East India and Colonial Magazine.

SIR—Since without solicitation on my part you kindly inserted the substance of my case in your several Magazines, and manfully expressed your own genuine sentiments on the bearing of such documents relating to it, as have been published respectively by the Court of Directors of the East India Company and myself, I take the liberty of furnishing you with a copy of a final appeal which I lately made to that Court, on the injustice of their proceedings against me. You will perceive by the reply of the Court, which I annex, that they have not attempted either to deny the facts, or to answer the arguments advanced in that appeal. They shrink still, as they have done from the first, from entering upon any matter, which would lead to an exposure, and consequent examination of the principles on which they have acted—and I therefore see nothing to prevent me from submitting the grounds of my complaint to the judgment of the public, as I now do in self justification.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

Lake House, Cheltenham, 15th July, 1836.

To the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

GENTLEMEN,

On my application for the payment of my Annuity from the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, in May 1836, I was informed that it was for the present withheld. On making a similar application on the 2nd inst., the answer which I received was, “we have no annuity for Mr. Ricketts.” In the former instance, the Honorable Court appears to have stopped my pension *in transitu* in anticipation of the future operation which their influence, or, at least which the influence of the resolution they had passed purporting to dismiss me from the service, would have upon the managers of the fund in India, in inducing them to discontinue their payments to me upon the construction of the 13th regulation of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund. In the latter instance the Court may possibly have a substantial declaration, or an expressed determination of the managers to act upon.

If, however, the managers have in truth, come to any decision on the subject, they could only have done so, on the presumption that the vote of dismissal passed by the Court against me was valid, and applicable to my case. And as the influence of the Honourable Court is most powerful with their civil servants, (from which body the managers are selected) and as there can be no doubt that any alteration the Court might make in their views of my case would effect a corresponding alteration in the decision regarding my annuity, I trust that previous to my adopting the legal measures I contemplate against the managers, there can be no impropriety in my once more addressing the Court on the subject of the *peculiarity* of the circumstances under which they have thought fit to exercise against me the strongest powers of a governing body. There can be no doubt that if the Court were to intimate an opinion that my pension would be restored to me, the opinion would be adopted. I am entitled, therefore, to consider not only the declaration of my guilt, and the resolution for my dismissal, but also the stoppage of my pension as the Act of the Court; and I associate the latter with the two former, inasmuch as it proceeds from the communications they must have made to the managers of the fund, and as it was the contemplated result of the measures which they shaped against me.

As the matter stands, then, the Court have pronounced a sentence so explicit against my character, and have directed a blow so vindictive against my property, as could only be justified by the previous establishment of unequivocal guilt upon unexceptionable evidence.

It is not, however, to defend my character that I now address your Honorable Court. The nature of the correspondence I had with them last year, and their refusal to give me an opportunity of entering into the merits of the matters of which, as they then informed me, I had been accused before them, imposed on me the necessity of resorting to the public press, in order to exhibit a full refutation of every one of these charges in detail. And the unanimous assurances of my friends have satisfied me that my character needs no further vindication. Upon this head, therefore, I am at ease.

But I have yet a demand upon the justice of the Court: I make it with all respect. They have passed a resolution dismissing me from their service; and, connecting this resolution with the 13th regulation of the Bengal Civil Annuity Fund, they withhold from me that share of its proceeds, in which I have by purchase acquired a vested interest; and I call upon the Court to give their consideration to the reasons which I have to offer, why they should in justice revise their proceedings in both these matters. It were more becoming the position of both parties that I should owe the restoration of my property to their sense of justice, than that I should be driven to appeal to the British Laws or the British Legislature for redress.

Should the Honourable Court on a review of the real nature of their proceedings against me, see reason to believe that they have violated any great principle of justice, it cannot be derogatory either to their dignity or their integrity to retrace their steps. A call of this nature is daily made upon our Courts of Law, and implies neither presumption in the applicant, nor any imputation on the judges. I proceed then, with the strongest hope, to lay before the Court the grounds on which I plead for a reversal of their judgment. And first, as to the resolution of dismissal.

The Court, I apprehend will not silence me *in limine* by the assertion of any power inherent in them, of dismissing their servants at the mere avowal of their will, for when they notified to me my dismissal, they assigned a cause for their act, arising out of certain allegations which were made to them regarding my conduct at Lucknow. And, indeed, there are certain laws of their own, by which they themselves are restrained, which regulate the mode in which charges brought against their civil servants are to be dealt with. These laws forbid the Court to proceed to the extreme act of pronouncing a judicial and penal sentence, like that pronounced against me, until some criminating facts have been established upon evidence, until some case of guilt has been absolutely brought home to the party suspected, according to the precise mode of proceeding which they enact.

On this principle the Court must be understood to assume, by the very resolution which they have passed against me, that some case of guilt has been proved

upon me, by proceedings conducted according to the provisions of these laws, which were expressly framed by the Company to prevent accusation from being mistaken for proof, and suspicion from furnishing the same ground of action as crime.

But I now entreat the Court to inquire which of their regulations which regard the conduct of an investigation of charges brought against their civil servants, has been observed in my case, or rather which of them has not been violated. No solemn commission was issued by the Governor-General for the purposes of the inquiry,—no two commissioners were appointed to conduct it,—no call was made on me, through my agents or friends, to answer the complaint after the evidence had been produced,—no report declaratory of my guilt was made by the party who conducted the investigation,—no further report expressive of an approval of such investigation was appended to it by the Governor-General—and yet, according to regulations eight and ten of 1806, seventeen of 1813, eleven of 1814, eight of 1817—all these are preliminaries indispensable to the pronouncement of any sentence by the court, excepting that of acquittal. I am not now arguing the question of my guilt or innocence, but I humbly submit to the Court, that as a governing body, sitting judicially, they are bound to consider such an investigation, as my case has alone undergone, as an informal, incomplete, extra-judicial and *ex parte* proceeding, which cannot be acted upon by them, but in defiance of their own laws.

The Court cannot say, that by such an irregular investigation, I have been tried, or even if that were a trial, they cannot say that a verdict of guilty has been pronounced against me by those who tried me; and I, therefore, upon the failure even of the moral and judicial grounds upon which they profess to have founded their resolution for my dismissal, respectfully but firmly call upon them to rescind it.

I feel justified in making this call upon the Honourable Court (not upon the question of my innocence; which, as I have said, I abstain from now discussing, because it could not now be entertained in a manner satisfactory to any party,) but, upon the fact of the Court having had no sound foundation for their resolution, even had the resolution itself been applicable to the circumstances in which I stood, when it was passed. But in the next place, I further call on the Court fairly to ask themselves as men of honour, whether the attempt to consider me still in their service in 1834 be consistent with the simple integrity in which justice should be administered, and whether it be not at best, a dangerous abandonment of fundamental principles in order to accomplish a particular object. There was nothing in my position at the moment to contradicting my case from those of the rest of the retired servants. I had taken every step, without one exception, which had been by invariable custom received by the Court as an actual resignation of the service. No one retired servant had taken any further step towards the announcement of his retirement, than those which I myself had taken. Whatever then was my position in respect to the Company, was also the position of all who had acted like me. And again, I call upon the Honourable Court to ask themselves, whether they ever for one moment considered all the other civilians on the retired list, and all the other annuitants on the Civil Fund, as actually in their service, and consequently amenable to their authority on the 30th June, 1834, the date of my dismissal. Surely they cannot say, that they were consciously maintaining a secret hold over all the retired servants, of which these latter were dangerously ignorant. But if they did not consider them in their service, with what uprightness can they persevere in an assertion with respect to my case, which they abandon with respect to all others similarly circumstanced.

The inapplicability of this vote of dismissal will be still more apparent if the Court will advert to the constitution of the Bengal Civil Annuity Fund, and to their own connection with it. The Court have fully recognised the whole body of the regulations which are laid down for the management of this Fund; many of which were insisted on by themselves, and all formally approved by them. So that without entering on the question, whether, by such approval they are or may not have become by law the compulsory administrators of these regulations, I may safely assert that their integrity and good faith stand pledged to the general tenor, as well as to the particular provisions of them.

Now the whole tenor as well of the constitution of the fund as of the regulations for its management, draws the distinction which common sense requires, between a subscriber and an annuitant. A subscriber cannot be treated as an annuitant, nor an annuitant as a subscriber. No one can retain the two capacities at the same time. He who is a subscriber, cannot have become an annuitant, and he who is an annuitant must have ceased to be a subscriber.

By 15th Regulation, an absolute voidance of the service is indispensably necessary, before a subscriber can be entitled to his annuity; and by the 11th Regulation, a certain payment is required when the annuity is claimed by a subscriber, not by way of continuance of his annual subscriptions, but as a final adjustment of his subscription accounts "on his quitting the service." The Court themselves caused the 27th Regulation to be inserted, which provides that the annuities of the retired servants in England shall be paid through the Company's Treasurer in London, on an order of the Directors; and to prevent any mistake as to the cases in which these payments shall be made, the Court further required by the 32nd Regulation, that notice should be officially and formally given to the Court of Directors by the Managers of the Fund in India, of the claim made to the annuity by each individual subscriber on his retirement from the service; and of the fact of his having paid his final adjustment money according to a scale assigned.

Upon these considerations, and upon the further one, that no form of resignation, or of the acceptance of such resignation is not only not laid down, but not even in the remotest manner alluded to, in any of the Company's laws, or in any of the Civil Annuity Fund Regulations; it becomes evident that the claim made in India to the retiring annuity, and notified officially to the Court of Directors in England, is considered by all parties, as tantamount to a tender of resignation, and that the actual payment of the annuity by an order of the same Court implies, without question, that such tender has been accepted by them.

If this were not so, every payment hitherto made to an annuitant by the Treasury of the Company in Leadenhall Street, has been, and continues to be, a gross and fraudulent violation of the regulations which make a previous voidance of the service necessary on his part, and deceives him as to his actual position with the Company. For I call on the Court to declare, not merely whether their actual practice has ever conveyed any other, but whether it has not always, under the circumstances mentioned, conveyed the identical interpretation of that regulation which is here contended for. Have they ever, I ask, since the establishment of the Fund, received any other tender of resignation than the application for the annuity, coupled with the official notification of the same to themselves? Have they ever signified their acceptance of a resignation in any other way than by the payment of the annuity? Have they ever intimated to the service the necessity of any other, or ever suggested the possibility of a doubt on the subject?

I humbly conceive that I have now established two distinct grounds on which the resolution, which the Court passed for my dismission, should be rescinded. First, that, contrary to their own recorded principles, it was founded on a case of suspicion only, and did not result from an investigation conducted according to the provisions and restrictions of their own laws; so that inasmuch as I was never properly and duly tried, I was not obnoxious to a penal sentence. Secondly, that such a resolution was inapplicable to the relation in which I stood to them at the time, inasmuch as whatever quibble of law might under other circumstances be started in their favor, their own integrity and good faith was in the present case pledged to consider all annuitants as no longer in their service.

So much for the moral and judicial grounds on which the resolution itself stands. I now proceed in the second place to consider it in connection with the 13th Regulation, as leading to the stoppage of my pension; with a view to which result, the resolution was evidently passed as is sufficiently proved by the fact that the Court stopped my annuity before any communication could have been received from the Managers of the Fund in India.

In order to show the Court that the 13th Regulation which is made to bear upon me is utterly inapplicable to my case, I have only to advert to the actual position in which I stood in regard to the Fund at the time the resolution was

passed. I had paid up my adjustment money *which finished my dealings with the Fund as a subscriber*. I had been entered on the Manager's Books in India as an annuitant. As an annuitant I had been received at the India House, and as entered on the official list, published by authority, and as an annuitant for four successive years I had been paid by an order of the Court.

But what are the terms of the Regulation of the Fund which is quoted against me?—"Any subscriber who may be *dismissed* from the Honorable Company's Service shall forfeit all right to benefit by the Institution, &c." Now I call upon the Court to shew explicitly how this Regulation applies to me? I call upon them to shew how and when I ever was in the position of a *dismissed subscriber*. The Court can no more apply to the annuitant this regulation *which, in its terms is limited to the subscriber than they can, under another regulation similarly limited, demand of the former the annual contribution which is due only from the latter*.

The sum of the matter is this,—I have a vested interest in a certain fund, because it was formed partly by my own annual contributions, and because I furnished these contributions in consideration of a certain future benefit expressly contracted for, namely—a given amount of annuity *when my payments should be completed*. This future and stipulated benefit, can only, by the regulations of the Fund, be defeated by an express contingency, namely, my dismissal from the service *whilst a subscriber*—I say *whilst a subscriber*, because the Regulations, individually and collectively make it imperative that every individual concerned shall have *ceased to be a subscriber* for one twelvemonth at least, and shall have satisfied a specific claim which the Fund has upon him *at parting*, before he can be paid as an annuitant; or in other words, be put into possession of the benefit contracted for. Now this *contingency* had not occurred when I had fulfilled all the terms of the trust-deed; and when, having paid my parting adjustment money, and having for four years actually received my annuity, I had not only *ceased* to be a subscriber, but if there is meaning in words, I had finally *entered* on the benefit of my contract.

When I had thus entered on the final benefit, the *contingencies* of the contract had inevitably ceased,—and as the Court were parties to all these acts, with what pretence of justice or honor can they at this period again call me "a subscriber," attempt again to revive these very *contingencies*, and by a kind of ex post facto law, deprive me of the stipulated benefit of which by the express terms and unquestionable intention of the same contract, I had been for four years in *absolute* possession.

The Court which I am addressing, I know to be composed of gentlemen of the highest personal honor, and I now beg to be allowed most respectfully to request each individual among them to imagine such a case as mine to have occurred within his own private dealings.

Let him suppose himself in consequence of having for many years accepted an annual portion of the earnings of his domestic servants, to stand pledged to pay to each of them a stipulated annuity for the rest of their lives. Let him further suppose the payment of these annuities to be, nevertheless, contingent upon two circumstances; the one, that the servant should not have been dismissed his service for misconduct, the other, that on *voluntarily quitting it after a given number of years*, he should further pay down a certain principal sum, which sum, calculated in reference to the gross amount of the whole annual subscriptions of the servant, the master should only be entitled to demand, upon this voluntary dissolution of the contract of service. Would the master upon some suspicion (however strong) instilled into his mind of the previous misconduct of any one of these servants who had not been dismissed up to the time when he performed all these stipulated acts,—would the master, I ask, feel himself, *after having received that servant's parting money*, and paid his annuity for four years, justified in withholding it for all future time, upon the sole plea that he could, and did now, dismiss him from his service? Will any individual of your Honorable Court rise in his place and say that he himself would on such a plea, retain in his own pocket the amount of which he thus deprived the annuitant? Would not his conscience demand of him how he could withhold the annuity on the ground that the annuitant had been in his service up to the *present* date, and at the same time

keep possession of that very sum, which he was only entitled to receive on the express ground that the service was relinquished, and the man's title to the annuity made good four years ago when that sum was paid? Is there an individual of your Honorable Court who would stoop to minister to his own benefit, in the face of such a contradiction in terms, and in violation of so plain an agreement?

If there be not one, who, in his individual capacity would hesitate to consider such a course inconsistent with his private honour and integrity, I call upon your Honorable Court, composed as it is of such individuals, to consider what there is in their collective capacity, to give them a different view of the principles which should regulate the discharge of their public duties. Does the principle of private honor differ from that of public faith? Is a public body exempted from the sacred ties which bind the consciences and feelings of individuals? Is each man to lay down his own private sense of right the moment he finds himself, and only *because he finds himself*, incorporated with others, who may nevertheless be equally imbued in private with similar principles to his own. Or is he at liberty when he finds the part which he is called upon to take as a public man, to offend the integrity of his private feelings, to shelter himself under the reflection that he is only one among many who commit the act of injustice? If not—if the principles which are to regulate both our public and our private conduct be alike founded upon one comprehensive and unerring law, I earnestly implore your Honorable Court to carry their high feelings as individuals into the reconsideration of the question, whether, in withholding the payment of my annuity, they do not, in truth, break the solemn faith they had pledged to me? I was not dismissed when I laid claim to the annuity—I was not dismissed when my claim was officially notified to the Court—I was not dismissed during the whole time I was a subscriber—I was not dismissed when nearly five thousand pounds was accepted from me as a *parting* payment—I was not dismissed for four years after this claim had been so completely conceded by the Court, that payment was regularly made by them upon it. What then was there to hold the contract in suspension? The terms of it were already satisfied, and as I have already said, the contingencies which alone could break it were long since annulled.

There is now but one point more to urge upon the notice of the Court:—It is this: that even the strongest moral conviction in their own minds that I was guilty of these unproved accusations would not justify the Court in treating me as if they were proved. The Court have condemned me in secret, upon a case of suspicion only. They have never called on me to *rebut any sort of evidence whatever*—they have not even gone so far as to pretend that the case against me was backed by testimony worthy of credit. I was once, indeed, before I quitted India, called on by the Governor-General to *prove the contrary of a mere assertion*, and because I indignantly refused so *illegal and unjust a test of innocence*, they professed, in their published extract from their despatch on the subject, to take this refusal as a positive acknowledgement of guilt. Against such a deduction I protest; common sense—the interests of society—revolt at it; according to the wise principles of British jurisprudence, justice is not allowed to strike its victim until his guilt has been proved, *according to rules of evidence and forms of Court*. Divested of such rules and forms, the character of justice is lost. Forming as these do, the only machinery by which the principle itself can work, they become the main security and guarantee for the integrity of it; in all cases, therefore, even those of the strongest suspicion, guilt must be *judicially proved*, before punishment can be awarded. The spirit of our laws, and indeed their letter, enjoins that individual guilt should be rather suffered to escape, than that in order to reach a particular case of it, the flow of justice should be so violently diverted, that the image of it should be lost by the disturbance of those pure fountains in which alone it can be reflected.

But in seeking my condemnation, the Court have allowed their *own laws* to be overlooked, their *own forms* to be abandoned; they have given an unforeseen and untenable interpretation to the spirit as well as to the letter of an agreement involving the highest principles of faith between a governing body and their servants. They have entangled themselves in a manifest contradiction in terms, and have been driven to treat the position in which I stood at a given time to-

wards them, as different to that of others whose circumstances were precisely similar to mine.

I submit to the Court, that to persevere in inflicting a penalty on me, which has been awarded under such a violation of justice, of honor and of good faith, would constitute a public and private wrong of which they will not, I am sure, be consciously guilty.

In adopting the line of argument which I have taken in this letter: I plead as a ruined man for nearly the last remaining provision for a rising family. But I beg it to be understood, that this part of the question has nothing to do with the defence of my character which lies elsewhere. The grounds which I now urge for the restoration of my property, are independent of that on which I defend my innocence—that innocence I have elsewhere established, and my present argument refers entirely to the impropriety of the mode by which the Court have caused so heavy a penalty to be inflicted on me.

This argument is a valid one, when urged upon men of honor; and I beg the Court to believe that in stating it, I have not wished to say anything offensive to their feelings as individuals; I have urged it in the full conviction that the Court have not seen the matters I have pressed upon their notice, in the light and under the bearings in which I have now put them,—and though I have been forced to state plainly the various acts of injustice by which I have been made to suffer; yet, so far has it been from my intention to impugn the individual integrity of the members of the Court, that it is to that very integrity that I appeal, for the redress of my wrongs when a reconsideration of my case shall have exhibited the real nature of them.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

Lake House, Cheltenham, 12th May, 1836.

East India House, July 1st, 1836.

SIR,

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have considered your letter, dated the 12th May last, stating the grounds upon which you request the Court to revise their proceedings in your case, and to rescind their resolution dismissing you from the Company's service, by the operation of which you are excluded from the benefits of the Annuity Fund; and I am commanded to inform you, in reply, that the Court decline to depart from the decisions which they have passed on your case.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JAMES L. MELVILL, *Secretary.*

M. Ricketts, Esq.

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Minutes of Evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1835.

(Continued from No. 68, page 30.)

MAJOR JOSEPH WAKEFIELD, 39TH REGIMENT, CALLED IN,
AND EXAMINED.

114. Have you served some time in New South Wales?—I have served for six years in New South Wales.

115. How long have you been returned from it?—Three years; I left New South Wales in July 1832, for India.

116. The regiments there are greatly detached, are they not?—Very much: very distant from head-quarters, and very small detachments too.

117. Is the requisite duty there hard upon the troops?—Yes, I think it is upon those in the interior, particularly if stationed over road-gangs.

118. Upon an average, how often are they called upon to mount guard?—I really do not know, but I think very frequently they have not more than two nights in bed; often only one; perhaps sometimes they may have three.

119. At the time you were in New South Wales, it appears there were but three regiments?—Two in New South Wales, and one in Van Dieman's Land.

120. Are the duties required not only numerous but various?—The duties are various and numerous. A great deal of escort duty is required, which is very fatiguing.

121. It appears that there is a great number in the commissariat department in New South Wales; are their services much called for there?—Yes; but I am not acquainted with any commissariat department in particular; I do not know what number they have.

122. What detachments over convicts are there in New South Wales?—There are convicts where most of the detachments are; but Moreton Bay and Norfolk Island are the penal settlements of New South Wales.

123. What is generally the relative strength of the detachment and the number of convicts at each station, upon an average?—I will state the force at the stations at which I was: at King George's Sound, where I was for two years, (I went there when it was first settled) I had a serjeant and 20 rank and file, and about 30 convicts, but they were men of better

character than you generally meet with, picked men on purpose, that they might clear the ground, raise huts, and act as mechanics. I was fifteen months at Norfolk Island, and I think there were about 300 convicts there at that time. When I first went down, the strength of the detachment was about 64 rank and file; it was afterwards increased, and I believe it is now 120, or perhaps a few more. The convicts had no barracks, nor had the soldiers, so that I required at that time rather a strong force for the number of prisoners.

124. You have spoken of the comparative strength of the troops and convicts at the different stations; it appears that at Long-bottom, Springwood, and Weatherbourne, at each of these places there is one single soldier, and no other military person; on what duty do you suppose that individual soldier can be employed?—I cannot say; one man would be perfectly useless; perhaps he may be left in charge of the barracks vacated by the detachment, or be a mounted police-man stationed on the road.

125. Are they ever allowed to be servants to civilians?—No.

126. Do you know the strength of the Governor's body-guard?—I do not know the strength. I think there were about 12 or 14 mounted in Sydney; but I do not know.

127. Have they much duty to perform?—I am not aware of any duty except attending the Governor, and carrying despatches occasionally between Paramatta and Sydney. I am not aware that they perform any other duty.

128. What is the whole extent of coast of New South Wales, which the troops have to guard?—I think from Sydney to Moreton Bay is about 300 miles to the north eastward. King George's Sound, I believe, is 1,500 miles to the westward, upon the southern coast.

129. How far does the guard extend internally?—I do not know the extent of it, never having been along the boundaries myself. There is a strong detachment at Bathurst, which is 120 miles in the interior of the country, to the westward.

130. Were you ever at Van Dieman's Land?—I have been there three times, but never quartered there to do duty.

131. Is the duty there equally severe upon the troops as in New South Wales?—I cannot say.

CAPT. HENRY SMYTH, 39TH REGT., CALLED IN, AND EXAMINED.

132. How long have you been in the service?—Since 1804, in the 39th regiment.

133. How long were you stationed in New South Wales?—From the latter end of 1826 to December 1832.

134. During that period were you often in detachments?—Almost the entire of the time.

135. In command of detachments?—Yes.

136. Is the duty severe upon the troops there?—I think it is rather severe. I have always fancied there was a paucity of troops in the stations where I have been, for the duties they had to perform. My first station was forming a new settlement at the northern extremity of New Holland, called Raffles Bay, which was afterwards abandoned, and I think, with that of Melville Island, concentrated in the one now formed by Capt. Stirling at Swan River; both those settlements were abandoned about the latter end of 1828. Subsequently I was sent to Port Macquarrie.

137. As you have served in so many places, do you consider the comparative duty in New South Wales is more hard or more light upon the soldiers than in other stations where you have been?—It is much harder, I conceive.

138. Does that include Van Dieman's Land?—No, I know nothing of Van Dieman's Land. I am now speaking more particularly from the soldiers' frequent complaints to me of the hard duties they had to perform, especially at Port Macquarrie, where they had only a night, or a night and a half in bed. It is customary for soldiers so to express themselves. I frequently made applications for relief; but as the men were sent to head-quarters, the number of the detachment was allowed to diminish; none were sent to supply their places. Subsequently Port Macquarrie was made a free settlement.

139. How many nights in bed had the several detachments, upon an average?—They had not two nights in bed certainly in Raffles Bay or Port Macquarrie, but I think they had two nights in bed at Sydney. I am not aware how far the duties of the other detachments go, but should consider they were pretty equal in point of duty, for that distribution would naturally take place at head-quarters.

140. Is not the climate in some parts of the year very oppressive?—I never found it so; now and then, perhaps, when a particular wind is blowing, somewhat like the sirocco in Malta, it is rather oppressive, but not to affect the constitution in any way.

141. The troops are generally healthy there?—I think particularly so; what sickness there is with them, I fear too com-

monly arises from their own indiscretion ; there is too great a facility of obtaining what soldiers generally like, spirits.

142. What stations have you held the command of during the period you were in New South Wales ?—Raffles Bay and Port Macquarrie only.

143. Were you ever at Van Dieman's Land ?—Merely in the harbour, and that was on my passage out ; I was on shore.

144. Are you acquainted much with the duties which the commissariat are called upon to perform in New South Wales ?—Not much beyond that which particularly appertained to my own stations.

145. I suppose there is an officer or clerk of the commissariat department at each station ?—There were two with me, a clerk and an assistant.

146. Were both necessary ?—I think quite so. It was an extensive settlement ; I had from 200 to 300 prisoners, also some female convicts in a factory there. The out-stations were very wide asunder, and the duties of the commissariat of course on an equally extensive scale ; even then, with all the vigilance they could adopt, depredations were occasionally committed.

147. Did you ever hold a civil office connected with your military command ?—Yes, I was appointed a magistrate at Port Macquarrie ; the duties were chiefly with the convicts.

148. Had you extra pay for that ?—I had 10s per diem.

149. In addition to your military pay ?—In addition to my military pay. The appointment of a military office to that station ceased with me. B. Sullivan, Esq. succeeded me as magistrate there.

150. Were there any complaints with regard to the barrack department, as to the maintenance of the barracks, where you were quartered ? In what way are they kept up ?—Yes. They are within the military walls ; they are carried on in the same sort of way as usual.

151. Under the colonial government, are they not ?—Yes.

152. Do you consider that system answers well ?—It never appeared to me that the barrack system was a good one, but I am not prepared to say why ; it appeared to be always in some degree disorganised.

153. Was there any want of barrack utensils or barrack furniture ?—Yes, I do think there was a great deal ; and it appeared to me the restrictions on the barrack-master were more than usual in such situations, and that he was not on that respectable footing which is generally the case.

154. You have been in other colonial stations besides those two?—Not in New South Wales.

155. You have been in other colonies?—I have been in Malta, Sicily, the Peninsula, Canada, Ireland and India.

156. Then you do not consider the barrack department so well managed under the colonial government as under the ordnance?—Certainly not, in my opinion.

157. Were you stationed at Sydney during the time you were in New South Wales?—A very short time; it was merely during the period between my return from Raffles Bay and my going to Port Macquarrie.

158. Do you know anything of the duties of a mounted body guard?—There was one, I think, a serjeant and 12 privates; I frequently used to meet them on the road between Sydney and Paramatta; their duties, I believe, were principally taking despatches to out-stations.

159. Paramatta is the Governor's residence, I believe?—The Governor has a residence at Paramatta, but Governor Darling generally resided in Sydney; Governor Bourke, I believe, prefers Paramatta.

160. Is there any other information which you can give the Committee?—No. I beg to say with respect to the barrack department, there appeared to me to be a want of comfort and a want of regularity which did not exist in those I have seen at other places, but that is merely a matter of opinion; I had no facts upon which to form my judgment, but it appeared to me that the barrack department in general was not conducted with the best regularity.

161. Was the commissariat department satisfactorily conducted, as regards the officers and men?—I think particularly so. Some times the contractor for bread did not issue that of the best quality, and complaints were then made, but they were remedied; generally speaking, the bread they supplied was very good, and the meat also was very good.

162. Had you any opportunity of judging whether it was economically conducted, with reference to the public service?—I had no opportunity of judging to a certainty, but there appeared to me to be nothing to the reverse.

163. Or whether its establishment was large relatively to the duties it had to perform?—I did not consider it extensive. There appeared to me to be a great deal of regularity and a great deal of attention in that establishment.

164. And you have had great experience in the supply of troops by the commissariat?—I had. In going out to Raffles

Bay, I was unfortunately supplied with some very indifferent salt meat, but that was the only instance.'

165. In point of fact, the establishment there is larger, relatively to the number of persons for whom they have to provide, than you have known them at other stations? There are a great number of individuals employed in the commissariat there?—Yes, I think it is very possible there may be; but the commissariat have to supply an immense number, the troops and convicts together.

166. Then you do not think the establishment too large for the number they have to provide for?—No; I think they are very actively employed.

167. But you think the barrack department is ill regulated, or might be better organised?—Yes.

168. Do you think it would be improved, supposing it was transferred to the Ordnance?—Yes, I have not a doubt of it.

169. There are a great number of public stores, are there not, under the charge of the commissariat?—Yes, there are.

170. Do you think their diffusion over a great extent of country renders a greater number of commissariat officers necessary?—Yes, that is the reason. There is a difficulty in the transport of provisions to out-stations, and when sent in any magnitude, should be taken charge of by one of the department. It is very difficult even with a serjeant who has only 12 men to perform that duty. He may be supplied by a contractor near to his station, and then he may do very well, but he could not do it where there were a couple of hundred people to provide for without commissariat assistance.

171. How long did you serve in the Peninsula?—From the latter end of 1810 till our arrival at Bordeaux and Pauliac in 1814.

172. During that period you had pretty good experience of what was required in the commissariat department?—Yes, I had.

173. With reference to what you said before, that a serjeant and 12 men might have the charge of stores and provisions, should you not think that at Bong Bong, where there are only 12 men, the deputy-assistant commissary-general might be retrenched?—If that is the only duty he has to perform, he might. That is a direction in which I have not been, but I think there are various stations concentrated in one commissariat duty, and somewhere in that neighbourhood.

174. You have stated the duties of the commissariat with regard to the convicts; then I suppose you by no means look on the commissariat as exclusively a military establishment?—No, certainly not; I consider it includes the whole.

175. By which you mean, that if there were no convicts there, the troops would not require anything like the present establishment?—Certainly not.

176. May I ask whether you consider the convicts under the charge of Government would require a larger number of commissaries to provide for them than the same number of King's troops would?—I do not perceive why they should, as the distribution is nearly the same; in fact, as no spirits are issued to the convicts, there is rather less duty in providing for them.

177. Are there not superintendents over the convicts?—Yes, selected from themselves, in some instances; in fact, in many instances it is indispensable, such a number as there are in the road-gangs, who have only to throw down their spades and step out of sight immediately; it requires a great deal of attention to keep these men in order.

178. It has been stated by General Darling that the number of convicts under charge of the Governor is about 5,000, so that the convicts and King's troops together amounted to between 7,000 and 8,000; it also appears from this Return that the number of commissaries and clerks amounted to between 80 and 90 in the Australian colony, whilst at Ceylon, where the troops are very numerous, 5,000 rank and file, there are but 17 commissaries and clerks; why is there so much difference in the amount?—I should think the extent of the distribution is much greater in New South Wales. The extent of country is very considerable. Bathurst is upwards of 100 miles; Norfolk Island, Moreton Bay and Port Macquarrie are at a great distance; various other stations are very much distributed and difficult to communicate with.

(To be continued.)

THE PURVEYANCE SYSTEM IN INDIA.

In Mr. Trevelyan's report upon the inland customs of the Bengal Presidency, he notices the tyrannic abuse of the prerogative of purveyance of carts and boats, in the following terms:—

It is to be feared, that, the system of purveyance is yet far from being rooted out of the country. At Allahabad, which is the local capital of the Upper Provinces, the chowdry of carts levies, as his perquisite, an aana in the rupee, which is six and a quarter per cent., of the hire, not only of the carts which are required by Government, but of all those which are taken up in

the district, by merchants and travellers, whatever the occasion may be; and, besides this, he takes an annual sum of one rupee per cart.

As far as I could learn, there are between three and four hundred carts in the Allahabad district; the greater part of which are continually let out to hire; from which, we may form some conception of the gains of the chowdry. An expensive establishment is kept up, by this personage; the distribution of which, according to his own account, is as follows:--In attendance upon the chowdry, himself, one Persian writer, at six rupees a month; two peons, at four rupees, each; one saees, at three rupees; and, one pony, for his own use, the keep of which we may estimate at four rupees. At the mart of Jobnsee, on the opposite side of the river, two peons, at four rupees, each. At the mart of Poolpoor, on the opposite side of the river, several miles distant from Allahabad, two peons, at four rupees, each. Being, in all, nine persons at thirty-four rupees per month.

Thus, while the head of this noxious establishment remains in attendance at the magistrate's office, and is a constant visitor at the houses of the European gentry, to receive any orders that may be given to him, his dependants are stationed at the various places of trade, in the district, to seize the carts that may be required, and to levy his exactions, not only from these, but, from all others, of whatever kind and however employed.

It is evident, that, so long as coercive powers, of this nature, are vested in the chowdry, he must be able to realize considerable sums of money from all the carts; and, consequently, from all the inland trade of the district, as the price of his forbearance; for, if any body were to refuse to comply with his demands, he has only to say that his particular carts are required for Government; and, whatever may be the nature of the mercantile or other business, for which they have been engaged, all altercation must then be at an end.

The rates of hire, allowed by Government, although they may have been what was usually paid, when they were originally fixed, are now much below the market rate; which adds greatly to the coercive power vested in the chowdry.

The Allahabad chowdry, for instance, might ruin a person against whom he had any cause of enmity, by sending his carts off to Sangor, or by keeping them constantly employed, nearer home, in the service of Government or of European officers.

The chowdry stated, that, from fifteen to twenty carts are

always employed in the service of European travellers and others; and, if a regiment happens to be passing by, many more are required. A treasure party is the most ruinous of all, to the owners of bullocks; for, they are driven so hard, on these occasions, that their cattle are said to die sometimes in great numbers.

Another great objection taken to the service of Government, is, that, full hire is paid only while the vehicles are in actual use; and, after they are seized, many days often elapse before they are used at all; besides, frequent delays on the road; and the time taken up upon the journey, for which they only get half hire. In the service of merchants, hackery owners are always able to secure full hire, both going and returning.

Let it not be said, therefore, that the continued existence of this grievance is owing to the submissive character of the people; for, as long as the chowdry is suffered to retain his present connection with Government, the people must be at his mercy. When I was at Allahabad, a Native family hired ten carts at three quarters of a gupee each, to go to Muttra, for the celebration of a marriage. Muttra is sixteen days' journey from Allahabad; and, it was expected that the party would take forty-five days, going and coming: at this rate, the hire of each hackery would be thirty-three rupees and three quarters; the sum-total, of all, 337½ rupees; and the chowdry's exaction twenty-one rupees, one anna and six pie. This is a true statement, and it was mentioned to me, at the time, as an instance of the extent to which this extortion is carried: but, chance-gains, of this kind, bear no proportion to what is levied from the carts, which are employed by hundreds at a time, in the trading season, in carrying on the commerce of the country. The chowdry is vested with such arbitrary powers, that, by his simple fiat, he could stop the trade of the whole district; and, therefore, of course, of any particular individual: and, this, not occasionally, on the occurrence of extraordinary emergencies but constantly.

Let it not be supposed, that, this heavy tax, levied from the community, is of the nature of an established perquisite, attached to an hereditary office. The present chowdry is a native of Rewaree, near Delhi; and, he is the first of his family who ever resided at Allahabad. He holds this office, under a charter from the magistrate, a literal translation of which will be found in the appendix; I will not offer any comment upon this extraordinary document.

The evil is far from being confined to Allahabad. Wherever chowdries or others are commissioned to impress hackeries or boats, for the public service, the case is exactly the same. At Benares, and elsewhere, very large sums are annually extorted from the community, by the ghaut-manjees, or chowdries of boats. I conceive it to be due to the authorities at Agra, to state, that, the Native merchants, in every part of the country, concur in saying, that there is less oppression of this kind exercised, and, generally speaking, more attention paid to the interests of trade there, than anywhere else.

INDIAN LITERARY CHARACTERS.

DR. JOHN GRANT.

They who have paid any attention to Anglo-Indian literature, during the last sixteen or eighteen years, must be aware how much it owes to the labours of this able and accomplished writer. The different periodical publications of the country have teemed with the productions of his ready and effective pen. Newspapers, Literary Gazettes, Magazines, and Annuals, have been ornamented, and supported by his prolific genius with a prodigality that is perfectly unexampled. No single individual has so liberally diffused his mind over the whole surface of our local literature. To have written so much and so well and on such a variety of subjects as he has touched upon or grappled with, is a proof of a versatility and power of intellect, and an ardour in the cause of literature, that could scarcely be too highly estimated or too warmly acknowledged. We are the more eager to pay a tribute of respect to the character of Dr. Grant, when we recollect, how ready he has ever shown himself to do justice to his fellow-labourers in the literary vineyard. He has apparently not a particle of jealousy in his soul, and is a great deal more apt, like all truly generous and noble-minded men, to over-rate the talents of others than to weigh his praise or censure with too nice a caution, in the scales of criticism. To those who may be regarded as in some degree his competitors in the field of fame, his conduct is frank, manly and cordial, and no veteran writer has ever exhibited more tenderness and good faith towards the younger aspirants after literary distinction. At the commencement of D. L. R.'s literary career some fourteen years ago, no one so cheered and praised him as Dr. Grant, who was then editor of the *India Gazette*, and when some few years afterwards Henry Derozio's

first effusions appeared in that paper under the signature of Juvenis, the young East Indian poet looked up to him alone for encouragement and advice. He not only introduced him with eager kindness to the public, but benefitted him materially by his private friendship, and at his untimely and lamented death, he followed him with undiminished affection to his grave. He smiled upon his infant muse and wept upon his bier.

This eagerness to foster talent in others, and a manly and liberal scorn of those petty feelings of rivalry that are too sweepingly attributed to literary men, are amongst the most prominent and pleasing traits in the public character of Dr. Grant. They greatly endear him to all his literary brethren, and are in beautiful keeping with the tone of his private life. A more courteous, kind, and generous-hearted man we have never met with. His delicacy may shrink from this public tribute to his private character, but when he remembers that however studiously he has ever avoided any *hostile* allusions to private character, he has been lavish in *personal commendations*, he must allow that he has fairly laid himself open to a similar treatment, and has no right to object, when we pass for a moment the strict limits of public criticism, urged on by a sincere admiration of his social virtues.

Dr. Grant first became generally known to the Anglo-Indian public, as a man of talent by a series of papers, published in the *India Gazette* in 1819 or 20. They were short essays, chiefly of a humorous cast and a local character. We forget their title, but they were signed *Gabriel Sensitive*. These were afterwards followed up by another series of similar articles under the general title of the *PROSER*.* We recollect them well, and they often threw us into hearty fits of laughter. They were extremely dramatic and abounded with the happiest illustrations of the scenes and characters that are to be met with in different parts of India. The humour, though sometimes of that quiet kind which only produces a smile, that never breaks into a laugh, was generally broad and irresistible. The very names of the Dramatic Persons were so odd and ludicrous that it was difficult to hear them unmoved. Dr. Grant exhibits a particular felicity in the invention of apt names and titles full of laughable or characteristic associations, and there is a great deal of real wit and ingenuity in his use of quaint and novel

* These ought to be collected and published in a volume. We are sure they would be popular both here and at home.

phrases. He is not, however, distinguished only for his humour, for he mixes it sometimes with a gentle pathos in the manner of Sterne and Goldsmith. It is of that kind which may be called sentimental and easily glides into the pathetic. Though he frequently exhibits on the same page an alternation of gaiety and gravity, there is no abruptness or want of keeping in the transitions.

It was in 1822 that Dr. Grant commenced, not his literary, but his editorial life. The *India Gazette* was the first paper that he was connected with. He conducted it with great tact and talent for many years, until he transferred his services to the *Government Gazette* (now the *Courier*) in 1828. The absurd notion of the Court of Directors that one of their own servants ought not to be suffered to conduct a political journal was the cause of his resigning the editorship of that paper about three or four years ago. He has now, therefore, retired altogether from the labours of a political editor, and confines himself, with the exception of occasional contributions to the literary periodicals, to his official duties and the co-management of the *India Journal of Medical Science*, with his able friend Dr. Pearson.

Dr. Grant's writings are so extremely numerous and scattered over so many works, that it would not be very easy to give a connected account of them, or to fix upon the best specimens. We have been glancing over a great many of his productions, and are actually puzzled, amidst such a variety of excellent materials which to select as most characteristic of the writer and most likely to be acceptable to our readers. If we could afford room for entire papers we should have less difficulty, but we are afraid that the exhibition of mere fragments will hardly do justice to the author. The judicious reader, however, will take this circumstance into due consideration. We could not, perhaps, refer to a better specimen of Dr. Grant's peculiar humour than his story of the Griffin, originally published in the *Orient Pearl*.

"Griffinage is the isthmus of a middle state between English and Indian life. It is the second infancy, as it were, of all who quit the 'tight little island,' for the fervid shores of Ind. It partakes, accordingly, of much of the helplessness, artlessness, and credulity of natural childhood. A little suckling waking out of sleep, and crying for its absent nurse, is not in a more pitiable condition, (or, as we say in Bengal, *lackar*.) than the poor Griffin, who lands at Chandpal Ghat without a Mentor to direct him. The unhappy being is quite bewildered and confounded, and scarcely knows what to do with himself. As nurse too, by way of amusing *Toony*, makes believe to catch the moon for him, and to tell him what the crows say; so does the Griffin's 'guide, philosopher, and friend,' take pleasant little liberties with his ductile pupil, dropping hints about the muslim

trees, bungalows with twelve oars gliding down the Ganges, and the sayings and doings of those exceedingly formidable barbarians, the Doolies and Coolies. There is a little difference, however, between the motives of the parties; *Tommy's* guardian holds a palaver with the crows to please the child, but his friend mystifies the Griffin merely to please himself.

The state of Griffingage commences the moment Johnny-Raw steps on board the ship that is to convey him to the land of gold-mohurs; which I suspect, after all, is to be found somewhere near the South Pole, since after spending the best years of my life in India, I have seen very few of them as yet. Of all the sayings of the wise Hebrew Prince, and seven Grecian sages also, there is none more true than that of our own Bacon; for he it was, if I remember right, who said, that knowledge is power. Of this, the Griffin speedily receives thorough conviction, when he, for the first time, steps on the deck of an Indian outboard-bound. He is for a period like a plucked weed, neither useful nor ornamental. He feels himself nobody, knows nobody, is cared for by nobody, and is in every body's way. Oh with what bitterness he then thinks of that home which he is most likely never to behold again, and of 'its dear familiar faces!' But see, by way of a change,* he steps below, there nothing can exceed the 'looped and windowed raggedness' of his cabin, (if he has one,) or of his corner in that no-man's land the steerage, should the *rex angustæ domi* necessitate him to suspend his cot therein. The Captain is too much absorbed to notice him, being wrapped up in a lofty peak of Teneriffe-like dignity; the first officer puts his tongue in his cheek as he passes him; the second tells him bluffly to keep out of the way there; the third nudges the fourth with his elbow, and asks him, in an audible whisper, which sets a knot of jolly tars near him on the grin, 'if ever he twigged such a lolloloy boy?' If he wanders towards the poop, he meets the Quarter Master, whose look of grave salt-water sarcasm, with a perceptible leer, tells him that he is a mere land-lubber that does not know what 'bait-the-binnacle' means. Even *Jemmy-Ducks* considers himself a personage of considerable importance compared with him; for it cannot be denied that many valuable lives are entrusted to his charge, whereas the poor Griffin can scarcely take care of his own."

After a variety of other laughable tricks played upon the unhappy hero of the story, he is persuaded to wait upon Lord Hastings under circumstances that are both conceived and painted with the happiest humour. The following scene is truly rich and quite irresistible.

"Breakfast over, Captain Radcliffe took the Griffin with him to his agent's. Mr. Anchises Macpherson, from whom he had a most kind reception, and an invitation to take up his quarters in his house. This was the more acceptable, as Major Scarp and Captain Radcliffe were also his guests; and, during our Griff's stay, nothing could exceed the truly gentlemanlike hospitality he experienced, and that too from one on whom he had no claim whatever: nevertheless, at first, the Griff had some difficulty how to act.

I am really extremely obliged to you, Sir, but as Lord M— recommended my taking up my quarters in the Luggar Hotel, Bow-bazar Street I—'

'Lord M— recommended your taking up your quarters in the Luggar Hotel, Bow-bazar Street!' exclaimed Mr. Macpherson, in a tone of unfeigned surprise.

'Yes, Sir, you can ask Captain Radcliffe.'

'Oh!' said Mr. Macpherson, with a smile, 'Radcliffe is just the same wild fellow he was at Bernaut; he has been griffing you.'

'Griffing me! what's that?'

'Depend upon it, my dear Sir, you will soon, by the friendly assistance of Radcliffe, be initiated into the mysteries of griffing, and various other mysteries.'

Major Scarp, after an absence of a week, spent with a friend at Barrackpore, returned to Mr. Macpherson's. Addressing himself to our hero, he asked him if he had been to the Governor-General's yet; to which question he of course answered in the negative.

'Why, how is this, Radcliffe; has he not been to see his Lordship?'

'And have you *not* been to see his Lordship?' asked Captain Radcliffe too, with a look of surprise. 'I deemed *that* so notoriously 'understood a thing, that I supposed you must of course have done so.'

Lud,' said the Cadet, alarmed, 'I was not at all aware such a thing was expected or necessary.'

'Necessary!' continued the Captain, 'why my goodness, I fear you have got into a sad scrape by having neglected the observance of proper etiquette so long. What! have you so soon forgot the melancholy fate of Cadets Beadle, Wheedle, and Tweedle, whose mortal remains are whistling in the wind on Melancholy Point? Remember, my boy, that you are not now in Derbyshire. No, no, men in power have a summary way of managing matters in this country.'

'Yes,' said Major Scarp, 'and you must immediately write to the aide-de-camp in waiting, to solicit an audience of the Lord, and, as is usual on such an occasion, to ask for an appointment.'

'True,' said Captain Radcliffe, 'and as the appointment of Resident at Lucknow is just become vacant, and as it is the only tolerable thing going, you should at once apply for it; and should his Lordship demur to your request, you can claim it as your undoubted right, under Regulation 542, of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.'

This was all Hebrew to poor Abel Peters, who took notes of what he was advised to do, and wrote immediately for an audience; his friends instructing him how he was to comport himself towards the great man.

In half an hour, a note back came from the aide-de-camp, to say, that his Lordship would be glad to see Mr. Peters the next day at one o'clock, p. m. 'But,' observed Captain Radcliffe, 'there is one thing we had like to have forgotten, you cannot present yourself before the Governor-General in plain clothes: have you your uniform ready?'—'No,' responded the Grif, 'but I have in my chest fifteen yards of scarlet cloth, provided for the purpose, by Stalker, Welsh, and Milburn, of Leadenhall Street.'—'Whew! but there is no time to make a coat of the cloth; what *can* be done?'—'Oh! now I have it!' exclaimed the Major! 'true, I am stouter than our young friend, but my regimentals will answer the purpose very well for all that.'—'A most happy thought, indeed,' observed the Captain.

Next day, accordingly, be-booted and be-spured rather grotesquely, in a suit of the Major's regimentals, a world too large for him, the Cadet prepared with palpitating heart, to visit the Governor-General. When the Major saw him, he screwed up his face as if he had an attack of the tooth-ache, and could only prevent an explosion of laughter, by cramming his pocket-handkerchief into his mouth. Captain Radcliffe gravely said, that every thing was *comme il faut*, and that the old Peer could not fail to be much struck with his appearance, which unquestionably turned out to be the fact.

'But it's drawing near the time,' observed Major Scarp, taking out his watch, 'we must get your *senarrie* ready.'

'My what?'

'You Grif, do you think you could proceed to Government House without a proper retinue?' On this, two *kitmutghars*, the cook, the mussiahy, and the bhistry were called, and told to march before our hero's palankeen. This ridiculous cortege proceeded towards the great northern entrance of the Government House, and when the palankeen reached the portico, our hero, perspiring at every pore, issued out of his wooden vehicle, and marched up the steps with as much dignity as he could assume, to the no small admiration of some of the inmates, who saw him from the windows. At length he found himself in the antichamber, where the presence of such an apparition caused a general sensation. *Some* tittered, and others wondered 'who it could possibly be.' At a distance he looked a field-officer; on a nearer approach, his was, indeed, 'a most questionable shape.' The aide-de-camp, who was very short-sighted, after ushering in several persons, at length came to our hero: 'Will you be good enough, Sir, to say what your name is.'—'Peters. Sir, Abel Peters.'—'Major Abel Peters, have the goodness to walk this way.' And to his consternation, our Grif, in 10 seconds more, found himself, for the first time, in the presence of a Lord, and that Lord the Governor-General of India.

As previously instructed, he made a most profound bow at the door, he

repeated his elaborate conge in the middle of the room, and at length coming close up to his Lordship, he dropped on one knee, and suiting the action to the words, said, in an agitated and fluttering tone, 'I kiss your Lordship's hands! Oh, for the pencil of Cruickshanks to pourtray his Lordship's look of amazement, and the smile that played over his singularly benign and expressive countenance! He was, however, too polite a man to keep even a Griff in any degree of painful suspense, by a display of emotion at such a ludicrous exhibition, more especially as he observed the poor Major looked exceedingly embarrassed and heated. Outra and absurd too, as the exhibition he had just made was, his Lordship, at a single glance of the man, (or rather *Hobbledehoy*,) felt quite satisfied that up disrespect, but the very reverse, was intended. He pointed to a chair, and asked the Major how long he had been in India.

'About ten days, my Lord.'—'You belong to the Infantry, I believe, Major?'—'I do, my Lord.'

'And a fine service' is, Sir, that ever teems with openings and contingencies for conduct and gallantry to win their way to renown.' Here, his Lordship paused, and our Griff began to feel an indefinable uneasiness creep over him, on observing his Lordship's eye scanning his habiliments with a glance of keen but smiling inquiry. At length, the pause became so oppressive to him, that he gasped out the words, 'I hope, my Lord, that there is nothing in my dress or appearance that your Lordship deems improper?'

'Oh, by no manner of means, Major; I was only thinking how fortunate you have been in your rapid promotion!'

'Rapid promotion, my Lord! I observe, too, that your Lordship has been pleased to call me Major; why, my Lord, I am only a Cadet.'

'Indeed! By your dress, my dear Sir, I considered you to be a field-officer.'

'Why, my Lord, I was informed that I ought not, to present myself before your Lordship in coloured clothes, and having no uniform of my own made, Major Scarp kindly offered me his.' Here, his Lordship turned aside, apparently to indulge in a little fit of sudden coughing, but really to prevent his laughing outright. He then again addressed our Griff.

'Is there any thing, Mr. Peters, in which it is in my power to serve you?'

'I have a small favor to submit to your Lordship,——'

'Which is it Mr. Peters?—'

'That your Lordship would kindly appoint me Resident at Lucknow; that situation being, I am informed, vacant.'

His Lordship here gave look and gesture of most unfeigned astonishment, and his eye, resting for a moment on the youth, to see if he was in possession of his right senses or not, at length was lighted up with a slightly sarcastic smile, as he said.—'Why, really, Mr. Peters, I am not quite prepared for this request, I must confess. But will not any thing else suit you? What say you to getting into Council at once? Mr. —— is now going out, and if I am not mistaken you are as well fitted for the one situation as the other!'

'I am much obliged to your Lordship, but I prefer what I have said; besides, my Lord, I believe I can claim it under the usual regulation.'

'The usual!—Yes, my Lord,' said our Griff, who deemed that he had now *clenched* the Peer, 'yes, my Lord, No. 542 of the *Sudder Dewanny* and *Nizamut Adawlut*.'

His Lordship was now fairly overpowered, and laughed outright, until the tears rolled down his cheeks. Our Griff was much disconcerted at first, but he rallied, and, according to the instructions he had previously received, proceeded, 'If your Lordship should not deem it proper to grant this my request, perhaps you will do me the favor to appoint me to the *Rhinoceros Corps*.'

'The *Rhinoceros Corps*! Mr. Peters! Perhaps you mean the *Dromedary Corps*!'

'No, my Lord, I was told the *Rhinoceros Corps*.'

'Well, well, Mr. Peters, we shall not dispute about the point, but pray oblige me by saying where you picked up your extraordinary correct information about the *Nizamut Adawlut* regulations and the *Rhinoceros corps*?'

'From Captain Radcliffe and Major Scarp, my Lord.'

'Ah, my young friend,' said his Lordship, rising, 'Major Scarp and Captain Radcliffe are great wags; but as they appear to be old acquaintances of yours,

and they dine with me to-morrow evening, perhaps Mr. Peters you too will give us the pleasure of your company at half-past seven o'clock?"

Our Griff respectfully accepted the invitation, but in taking leave of his Lordship, contented himself with a low bow, having some misgivings respecting the excess of ceremonial with which he had graced his *entré* into the great man's presence."

A series of admirable articles entitled '*Thespic Reminiscences*' appeared some time ago in the *Bengal Sporting Magazine*. These united humour and pathos in the manner already alluded to, and, perhaps, are amongst the very best of Dr. Grant's various writings. His recollections of old theatrical scenes and friends are sometimes exceedingly amusing and at others dashed with a solemn tenderness that goes directly to the heart. His dramatic criticisms, though they sometimes err from the partiality of friendship, are generally very lively and discriminative. One of the best of his histrionic notices in these papers is that upon the acting of Terry. It is so admirable that we cannot forbear to quote it:—

"For my own part I cannot help thinking that Terry's powers have been underrated. I have seen all the great performers of our times, some of whom 'after life's fitful fever now sleep well.' And in parts congenial to him, in the highest walks of his profession, I have witnessed, and felt in common with others that electric thrill—that consentaneous shock of the mental flash, which is the never failing test of excellence, produced as vividly by Terry as by any of them.

"It was in impetuous bursts of passion, in the terrible, and in the sternly great, that Terry shone in the tragic walk. I do not think there was his equal on the stage as a Cassius, or a Glenalvon; as respects the former character, not even excepting Young, super-eminent as he is in the part; for, according to my idea Terry's countenance was more Roman than his—his movements more classically stern, and he threw, if I may so express it, a greater degree of the ancient Italian *indomitabilità* into the character than the other. To see him the Cassius to Kemble's Brutus indeed was a sight! In that inimitable scene, which is one of Shakespear's innumerable good hits—the lion-like chaffing—the terrible impatience of the one, and the blended god-like calmness and grand contempt of the other—formed a magnificent antithetical display of beautiful acting.

'Urge me no more, I shall forget myself;

Have mind upon your health, tempt me no further.'

"You saw the struggle that Cassius had to keep his sword in its sheath—and as he sprang impassioned and fiery towards 'the noblest Roman of them all'—you felt an instinctive dread of the consequences—a kind of conviction that bloodshed must ensue. Then came the rebuke that called the other to proper recollection,

'Away! slight man——'

Here Kemble majestically waved his hand and arm as if he would brush away an insect, and without deigning even to look at him whom, in his then mood, he considered 'a slight man.'

Terry's delivery of the following injunction wherein he commands his reluctant attendant to kill him—was singularly impressive.

Come hither, Sirrah;

In Parthia did I make thee prisoner;

And then I swore thee, saving of thy life,

That whatsoever I did bid thee do,

Thou should'st attempt it. Come now, keep this oath!

Now be a freeman: and with this good sword,

That ran through Cæsar's bowels, search this bosom,
Stand not to answer: here take thou the hill;
And when my face is cover'd, as tis now,
Guide thou the sword—Cæsar thou art reveng'd,
Even with the sword that killed thee.

(Diss.)

Here he fell in a way peculiar to himself; indeed Kemble's in *Coriolanus* and Terry's in *Cassius* were perfect models of grand stage falls. The former made you shrink while admiring, for as the Volscian swords pierced the hero, he stood a moment apparently unmoved with his face to the audience, and then gradually like some tall Alpine pine whose rooted holds of the rock have been severed by an avalanche, he fell backwards, with his whole length coming with a clang upon the stage. The last time I saw Kemble in the part (I have seen him in it four times) he was too feeble, and in too delicate health, to admit of this fall, and though, as before, he fell backwards, he was caught in the arms of those around him.

When Mrs. Siddons bade farewell to the stage in the Northern Capital, she chose Terry as the Thane for the evening. This was of itself the highest compliment that could be paid to Terry's talents. I remember the whole thing as if it had occurred but yesterday. How many that rushed vehemently forward to the avenues of the theatre that it have fretted their hour upon life's stage and now are 'heard no more!' How did I in the buoyancy and carelessness of that 'golden time' dream that I, be many and many years afterwards chronicling the sayings and doings of evening in the distant capital of Bengal!

I was nearly crushed to death in striving to get a seat—the rush of the living tide was prodigious. Indeed, what with the shrieks of ladies, the screams of children, and the imprecations of men pushing desperately to carry away out of that closely wedged mass, some female relative who had fainted, it was an awful scene which I would not willingly witness again. Many were in peril of their lives. Recollect too, that I am not speaking of a rabble, but of a multitude principally composed of respectable householders, and boasting amongst its numbers much of the chivalry of the place, and all excited to the utmost by their expectations of the finest intellectual treat that ever mortal witnessed—Mrs. Siddons in *Lady Macbeth*! Aye, and to witness her for the last time. Oh, that word *last*—how it grated upon the ear, and how the dropping of the curtain fell on the heart like a knell! At length I succeeded in getting in, and that to my favourite seat, the middle of the fourth form from the Orchestra. I would not then have given up my place for a larger sum than I choose to mention.

The scene on the blasted heath was over, I was chatting with a friend, and one of the most tremendous peels I ever heard thundered all at once throughout the house. Methinks I still behold that magnificent and truly Queen-like form! She had just entered from the side of the stage. She was dressed in black velvet with her beautifully-turned-snow-white-arms bare, and her hair hung down her shoulders in one large simple classic coil. She had the letter in her hand on which she looked down, and there she stood, the very impersonation of Tragedy!! What a deafening volley of enthusiastic greeting to genius sounded in her ears! but no—she heeds it not—she does not forget for an instant her ideal being—she is *Lady Macbeth*—she is not on a stage, but in the privacy of her chamber cogitating aspiring thoughts—her eyes are intently fixed on that letter. At length she raises them—all is hushed—that mighty heart—the audience is still, still as midnight, and you might hear the 'mole's foot fall.'—They met me in the day of success; and I have learned by the perfectest report, they have more in them than mortal knowledge.

These words were pronounced in the calmest under-tone as if she were thinking audibly, and yet that voice, scarcely above a whisper too, struck the ear distinctly in every part of the house. Well did the Bard of Hope sing of her and her immortal brother.

Together at the Muse's side
The tragic paragons had grown,
They were the children of her pride,
The columns of her throne!

But to return to Terry, he was, I said, the Macbeth of the night. I have seen Kemble repeatedly in the same character. In the more stormy parts I thought Terry more effective, but in the finer developments, and grand depths of passion, Kemble left him, and all others, far behind. Kemble's dagger scene was magnificent. I cannot decide which was the best in the murder scene, but will endeavour to describe the manner of each. Terry, as he went to the stage-door, clenched his muscular hand and held it aloft, and there was an expression of ferocity in his countenance, as he pronounced the words 'Hear it not Duncan, &c.' He then rushed into the closet, and, during his absence, the *only* Lady Macbeth in the world stood near about the middle of the stage, listening with that deep abstraction of tragic interest which itself was a matchless picture. At length a noise was heard at the door, and Terry at one bound was on the stage close to Lady Macbeth, firmly grasping the dagger and looking wildly into her face, while with a kind of horrid smile wonderfully expressive, he rapidly said 'I have done the deed!' The smile was terrific, more especially as it was instantly followed by a look of the most hopeless dejection when he glanced at his 'hangman's hands,' and burst into that sublime lament 'Macbeth hath murdered sleep,' and 'Macbeth shall sleep no more! Here, Terry's head sunk upon his breast, and he burst into tears.

Kemble's 'Hear it not Duncan,' was given in a shrill but subdued voice, and as he said 'to heaven or to hell' he closed his eyes, and gave a shudder which made all who saw him shudder in return—so eloquent was that simple movement of the 'horror of the time.' At the next glance he was gone. When the door re-opened, his majestic, but *then* cowering figure issued slowly forth, holding the dagger towards the dark void within the door-way while his head was turned over his shoulder in the same direction, as if 'some fiend behind him did tread.' In this attitude he staggered slowly up to Lady Macbeth, and without looking at her, but having his eyes frozen in exquisite horror, as if the ghost of the murdered man stood beckoning him in the door-way, in tones just audible, intimated that he had 'done the deed,' he then turned to look at Lady Macbeth, and asked in a manner not to be described, and to be understood and appreciated requiring to be seen, 'didst thou not hear a noise?'

In the scene where the murder is being discovered to the household, Kemble was transcendent. Terry's uneasiness was too perceptible, and must, under any circumstances, have palpably betrayed his guilt. Kemble's, on the contrary, was so finely dissembled, that the rising suspicion on every one who observed him, was not at once converted into certainty, as in Terry's case. Who can forget Kemble's 'I am fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf!'

In comedy, Terry had a certain terseness, as well as raciness of manner, that was very felicitous. It was a flavor of the old Pierian. He was (at least to my taste) the best Sir Oliver Surface on the stage, and an uncommonly good Sir Peter. His Lord Ogleby was admirable; there he went out of himself. It was no longer Daniel Terry you had before you, but the superfine old gentleman of days gone by. His Malvolio was unique; but I must not expatiate on the details of either."

As a specimen of the delicacy and richness of Dr. Grant's fancy, we quote the following illustration of one of the superstitious in the Highlands of Scotland. We take it from a story in the *Bengal Annual* for 1830:—

"That, certainly, friend Emir, is a strange story."

"Aye, Sir, and many equally strange are told of Ferrachur Leeich; for instance, being once called away to the assistance of the Duine-uasul of Knockow, who was seized with a strange and sudden stitch in his chest, as he was wandering one evening late near some rocks, where the fairies from time immemorial were known to dwell, (it is said he was struck by an elf-bolt, which there can be little doubt of, as one was picked up near the spot the next day;) Ferrachur continued travelling all night, for the house of the sick man was very far from his. An hour before dawn, the *gour-ber** was heard high over head. Ferrachur

* Literally 'air goat,' a Highland name for the snipe, whose night cry is not unlike the distant bleating of that animal.

stopped short, and said to the messenger;—' We have good five miles to travel yet, before we come to Knockow; but as my assistance is required elsewhere, I must go where it is needed; your master at Knockow no longer wants it, for the silver cord is loosed, and the golden bowl is broken.' And so he turned on his heel, and when the servant arrived at Knockow, he found his master a corpse; and on enquiry, it appears, that he had given up the ghost at the moment Ferrachur had spoken. Then, Sir, he would fall at times into strange trances, in which he beheld things unearthly, and terribly beautiful. Once, travelling with his nephew and his foster-brother, who carried his herb box and his Hebrew bible, they came to the old cairn near the end of Glenvarrich, where a great battle was ages ago fought with the Norsemen, who lie buried under the cairn, and whose ghosts still haunt the glen. It was a bonny spot, the long grass being sprinkled with the sweetest flowers, and the honeysuckle and wild thyme breathing their fragrance from the crevices of the cairn where they had rooted themselves.

Turning to his foster-brother, Ferrachur said, ' Deep sleep weigheth heavy on my soul; mark me, in repose touch not me nor ought about me, remember, remember.' Scarcely had he spoken, when he was stretched on his back in a deep sleep like unto death. The young men conversed in whispers, and not a sound was to be heard, but the chirp of the grasshopper as he grasped the bells of the wild hyacinth between his long paws, or bathed his face in the dew of the violet; or the hum of the sheillen entering the cup of the honeysuckle. Even the cuckoo in a neighbouring rock, which had hitherto cooed incessantly, ceased his notes, as if unwilling to disturb the slumbers of the sage.

A change came over the face of the sleeper; his features seemed wrung with some sudden agony; he breathed thick, and the perspiration oozed out on his brows. In a moment after his breathing ceased entirely; his face became as pale as the waning primrose, and his nose thin, and sharp; and his half-open eyes lustreless; in short, he appeared so like death, that his nephew arose, and giving a cry of alarm, made a movement towards what seemed now a corpse; but the other held him back, whispering earnestly, ' For your life, move not, speak not, touch not: ' and then and there, upon the instant, there issued forth out of the mouth of the man that lay in that deadly sleep, a tiny, tiny, wee, wee form, as of a butterfly of the most matchless beauty, that ravished the sight to behold. It seemed as if a moony dew-drop had made to itself wings from the petals of a violet, and as that ineffable insect-like thing floated by in its spangly glory. The nephew, enraptured at the sight of it, made as if to catch it; but the other held him back with a look of horror, and whispered, ' Madman! Murderer! for your very life touch not that thing, for in it there is an awful yet beautiful mystery. Oh, touch it not!' As he yet spoke, that tiny, tiny thing,—that living diamond with wings of sapphire,—glided like a thought away, vanishing, as it seemed, in the dark recesses of the cairn.

The sun had well nigh sunk behind the western hills, and the mavis was about to commence his even-song, before he that slept gave the slightest sign of life, or consciousness; and the young men longed, with an impression of mingled pain and awe, for the issue; when a sound was heard like the gentlest sigh of the breeze breathing on the strings of a harp, and presently that tiny, tiny, beautiful thing was seen coming from the cairn, and it again entered the mouth of the sleeping man, who drawing his breath long and deeply, gave a sneeze three times, and taking up his staff, said, ' 'Tis well! let's on, let's on; but spoke not another word for upwards of an hour, although once he was heard to say, as if speaking to himself, *Eternal! Eternal! Eternal!*

Dr. Grant has not confined himself to prose composition, and that he can also excel in the art 'unteachable, untaught,' the *Bengal Annual* will sufficiently testify.

It is, perhaps, not easy to characterize the general style of Dr. Grant's prose. It occasionally reminds us, by its ease and

flexibility, of Leigh Hunt's, but its character is not uniformly the same. It is sometimes irregular, inaccurate, and nerveless; but this is only when he writes carelessly, and with too much rapidity. It often exhibits great pith and firmness. Just before he retired from the editorship of the *Government Gazette*, he wrote several editorials in that paper that were remarkable for their measured stateliness. He is not always sufficiently regardful of even the grammatical construction of his sentences, which is surprising in a writer who is known to be one of the very best scholars in the country. This defect is owing to the haste with which he often writes, and his 'fatal facility' of composition. When he gives himself time his style is as excellent as his matter, and there is no writer in India whose productions are more generally relished and admired.—*Oriental Observer*.

HISTORICAL NOTICE CONCERNING CALCUTTA, IN THE DAYS OF JOB CHARNOCK.

'One man can play a fiddle; another man can establish an Empire.'

The records of the British Empire in India are locked up in a damp cellar in Leadenhall Street. But, in pursuing our search for any fragments of such documents which might exist in the library of the British Museum, we have met with an old sea journal, which throws some light upon the history of Job Charnock, and the steps he took in founding the "City of Palaces," the proud Metropolis of Asia! Mr. Bruce, the historiographer of the East India Company, appears not to have met with this journal of the Bengal Factory. It is an unpublished manuscript, of the Egerton collection, numbered 283; entitled,—“Voyage from Bengal to Madras, 1688 until 1690;” and is as follows:—

Aboard the *Resolution*, at Chutanuttee, this 11th of October, 1688:—Sirs, you may please to order a letter to be wrote that we are free immediately to serve the Nabob in his expedition against the Arraccanners, with ten ships of war, for twelve months, provided he will confirm all our old privileges in Bengall, and, for assurances thereof, he sends us immediately his firmaund, under his own hand and seal, for the building a fortified place which may secure ourselves and trade from the villanies of every petty governor, which is all the end we design it for; and that his full order for doing the same be immediately returned! being we design otherwise in a few

days to depart this country peaceably; our positive orders being to stay no longer here to trade in fenceless factories, where we are harassed by every governor, as at this time appears by him of Ballasore, who abuses our nation beyond what was ever done to any European; we forbear to give particulars, hoping you will give orders to forbear; otherwise, we may be compelled to make satisfaction of that place ourselves.—
William Heath.

Dacca, the 29th of October, 1688.—To the right worshipful Job Charnock, agent and governor for affairs of the right Honorable Company in the Bay of Bengall, &c., Council,—Sirs, our last to your worship, &c., was the 27th current; just now came in yours of the 20th ditto; wherein we advised that your requests as to a Fort, &c., could not be complied with that expedition as you expected, because the Duan and Boremull think it not convenient to intimate any thing thereof, until some account be given to the Nabob by Mellick, of your intentions, which is daily expected; on the arrival of which, both the Duan and Boremull have promised to work so upon the Nabob, that may induce him to grant your requests; which they will urge more particularly as to the fort, that we have no ill design thereby, but to secure our persons from the violations that may be offered, from the subordinate governors; wherefore, we humbly intreat your worship, &c., would be pleased to give us twenty-five days' time more, for the effecting the same, and not to proceed till the last of November, which we earnestly pray and subscribe, right worshipful, &c., Sirs, your most humble and obedient servants. We shall deliver the arras-dast in the morning, it being now night; idem,—C. Eyre, R. Braddyll.

Dacca, the 3d of November, 1688;—To the right worshipful Job Charnock, agent and governor for affairs of the right Honorable English East India Company in the Bay of Bengall, &c., Council;—Sirs, our last to your worship, &c., was the 29th past month, (since have yours of the 24th of ditto,) in which we humbly intreated twenty-five days' time, from the date thereof, for a grant of your requests, which we are in a fair way of procuring, by the assistance of Boremull; who, this morning, sent for us in all haste, and told us that he had discoursed the Nabob largely concerning each particular, and had gotten his consent and promise of his *rewahnah*, which we may expect to get out in a few days. We presume the Muttasuddies will expect gratutyoos for their speed shewn, which we hope you

will please to allow of, and wait for its arrival, which pray God prosper. We are, right worshipful, &c., Sirs, your very humble and obedient servants.—Charles Eyre, Roger Braddyll.

A coppie of a journal of voyage from Bengall to Madrass, commencing the 8th of November, 1688, and concluding the 3d of March, 1689; with letters concerning Captain Heath: received per Chundos, 1690.

A coppie of a journal of voyage from Bengall to Madrass, commencing the 8th November, 1688, and concluding on the 3d of March, 1689-90, with letters, etc., received concerning Capt. William Heath's transactions in the right Honorable Company's affairs.

IN A VOYAGE TO BALLASORE.

Chutanutte, November, Anno, 1688, Thursday, 8th.—This morning news was brought the Colluck beauge was arrived at Barnagur, with commission from Mullick to treat with us. This morning, about nine of the clock, the right worshipful the agent, attended by the second and one or two more, taking boat, did leave Chutanutte, with all the ships and vessels there being, viz., ship *Resolution*, Captain William Sharp, commander, Captain Heath being thereon; ship *Williamson*, Captain Stephen Ashby, commander; ship *Diamond*, Captain George Herron, commander; ship *Recovery*, Captain John Hampton, commander; ship *Success*, Captain Thomas Walthrop, commander; ketch *Samuel*, Edward Tench, master; ketch *Thomas*, John Gorbould, master; sloop *Beaufort*, Edward Hussey, master; with the ship *Resistance*, John Bunt, master; ship *Cumneer Merchant*, Anthony Pennislon, master; and ship *Retrieve*, George Paulin, master. At about eleven of the clock, received a letter from Mullick Burcurdan and Meer-mood Ecbar, wherein they very kindly intreated the right worshipful the agent to stay, till they can send peons or come themselves, to discourse him about the right Honorable Company's affairs; are very desirous to know wherein his dissatisfaction was and what would passifie him; upon reading of which letter, the budgerow, in which the right worshipful agent and others were, broke just in the middle, being in deep water, without touching or striking against any thing; but, God be praised, every one got safe to shore, by the assistance of the wind and help of the oars, just below Kidderepore, much about the same time the ketch *Thomas* came on ground just above the said point; which accident occasioned the fleet to anchor there.

At a consultation, the right worshipful Job Charnock, Esq., agent, Captain Wm. Heath, Mr. Francis Ellis, being met, one Rugdue brought down prisoner, for the sum of nine hundred rupees, delivered to him by Mr. Wm. Bowridge, for to provide provisions, appeared and made complaint, that, Mr. Jeremiah Peachie was indebted to him above eleven hundred rupees, which he petitioned might be accepted of for his aforesaid debt, he not being otherwise able to make good the same, which he humbly desired might be taken into consideration, that he might be set at libertie; whereon, Mr. Jeremiah Peachie was sent for; but, not being found, the aforesaid Rugdue desired that Mr. Cross, Mr. Bowridge, and Mr. Littleton, who had formerly examined the accounts between them, might be sent for; the which was accordingly done; and Mr. Cross and Mr. Bowridge appearing, they were ask't what they knew concerning the said, and did affirm that Mr. Peachie was indebted to him as aforesaid; therefore, in regard we were now leaving the place, we thought it but just to accept of the same; and that by transporting his debt to Mr. Peachie's account to clear him; which is accordingly resolved and ordered—that, Rugdue be set at libertie,—Job Charnock, William Heath, Francis Ellis.

This evening came a Portuguese from Tannah fort, being sent by Collocbeauge, to the right worshipful the agent, desiring leave to come and pay a visit; which was granted and answer returned by the Portuguese that the same would be acceptable; but he came not. This night, through the means of Captain George Herron, Captain Wm. Heath ordering boats and men to assist, the ketch *Thomas* was got of,

9th.—Received a letter from Mullick Bircundar, to Captain Wm. Heath, and another to Mr. Richard Trenchfield, desiring the former to adhere to a treatie of peace, and the latter to persuade him to the said; in order to which he was come with full commission from the Nabob Behauder Caune; at reading of which said letter, on board the *Resolution*, the said ship struck on an unknown sand and fetcht such a sallie that she narrowly escaped oversetting, several of the men falling overboard, which accident caused the fleet to come to an anchor, thereabouts, being a little above Ulaberreah.

10th.—The right worshipful the agent and others went ashore at Ulaberreah, to dry what was in the budgerow, when sunk at Kidderepoore. Received a gentt from Mr. Charles Eyre and Roger Braddyll, dated the 3rd current,

whereby they advise that the Nabob, having been discoursed about our business, seemed to consent to what we desired, which they had great hopes to effect, by procuring his *poorna* in confirmation of the same, if we would but stay 25 days' time. Wrote a gentl to Mr. C. Eyre and Mr. R. Braddyll pressing them speedily to procure what they have so much hopes of; for which the accustomed fees to the Mussuddies would not be scrupled, if it reach our hands at Ballasore-road. Received a letter of this day's date from Captain W. Heath, inclosing his answer from Mullick Burcurdan, which were wrote in the country language, and forwarded by the same conveyance.

"The 10th of November, 1688;—Worshipful Sir, I have herein inclosed sent answer to Mellick's letter as transcribed by Mr. Trenchfield, which I desire you would be pleased to order your Gentoo writer to turn into the country language, forwarded to Mellick, and if my hand in English must be put to it, any man may do that for me; please to peruse my answer and Mellick's letter, and keep them till I next see you.—I am, Sir, your humble servant, WILLIAM HEATH."

The right worshipful the agent wrote a letter to Mullick Burcurdan, in answer to one received from him, advising that we hitherto had endeavoured what we could to compose differences with the Nabob and his Mussuddies, but had been constantly put off by their continual delays; and, now, after so long patience, we were minded to leave the country, if the Nabob's *perwanna*, to our liking, did not overtake us, before we left Ballasore-road, whither we were now bound.

11th.—The fleet sailing thence, anchored at Rangarnatte, and the right worshipful the agent and others went ashore at Coleulah, where the ship *James*, Captain Abraham Roberts, commander, was riding at anchor.

12th.—This morning, the right worshipful the agent and the second, attended by Mr. Charles Pate, Mr. Richard Watts, and Samuel Price, quitted the budgerow and embarked on the ship *Madapollom*; and, after some hours sail, came to anchor with the whole fleet at Muckerabputtah, alias Buffalo point.

13th.—In the morning, setting sail thence, the other budgerow was perceived to be cast away; and, soon after, came on ground ourselves; but, without any harm, got off, with the flood, and came away, accompanied with the *Resolution*, *Success*, and *Thomas*, on which latter Captain William Heath embarked, in order to his more speedy arriving in

Ballasore-road, leaving behind the rest of the fleet ; and, after some hours sail, we came to an anchor, a little below Kedgerree river's mouth.

14th.—This morning, weighing anchor and setting sail thence, we anchored at Cuelee, both to supply ourselves with wood and stay for the rest of our company ; which being done, and the tide serving, we again set sail ; and, in the evening, anchored at Sumbereroe trees, where Captain Walthrop came on board of us to know when we intended to go over the Braces ; which was resolved of, to be with the morning light : he informed us, how that on the 12th current, at night, he left the ship *Diamond* ashore, with her head at Bufflo point, but in little danger, being taken care for by Captain Heath, and supposeth she got off with the flood then coming in.

15th.—Set sail and passed over the Braces, and, coming in sight of the Nelligreen hills, we anchored in seven fathom water.

16th.—Setting sail, we arrived in Ballasore-road, about a mile off of the ships *Defence* and *Princess of Denmark*, by whose sides lay the ketches *Samuel* and *Thomas* ; and, coming to an anchor, we were saluted, from the *Defence*, with nine guns, which we returned with seven ; the last of which having some loose cornes of powder, in the carriage, which took fire, and, with a blaze, did set on fire the soldiers' bandileers and pouches, which caused such a smoak that not any thing could be discerned in either the cabin or steerage, so that we could think of little but being blown up, if the gun-room, which was under the cabin, should take fire ; the sad apprehension whereof caused the men to be expeditious in throwing water ; so that, in short time, the fire was extinguish't ; for which deliverance, God be praised. In the evening, the right worshipful the agent and the second, on Captain Heath's invitation, embarked on the ship *Defence*.

17th.—A French ship arrived in the offn and sent their boat ashore. Captain Peniston advising he designed for the coast, we thought convenient to send a gentt by him, and desired him to stay till the same was ready.

Balasore, the 17th of November, 1688 ;—To the right worshipful Job Charnock, Esq., agent, &c., Council for affairs of the right Honorable English East India Company in Bengall and Orisa. Yours dated the 2d of October, which we presume was meant the 2d instant, we received the 13th ditto, to which have nothing to reply to at present, having concerns of greater

importance to advise of, viz., our own safety of which you have been as little mindful of as possible ; otherwise, we must have been on board the Europe ships, as well as the rest of the right Honorable Company's servants ; but, we never had so much as an order for shipping off the right Honorable Company's goods, or securing our persons ; and, although the first could not have been effected, the last must with much ease ; therefore, we leave yourselves to be judges how hardly we have been used. We heard that yesterday *were* two Englishmen were ashore with the governor who demanded us and the goods ashore, which we heard he refused, saying that the Nabob ordered him not to let go either ; on which, the Englishmen gave him hard words, threatening to bring both us and the goods off by force, which we fear will hardly be effected ; for, it is unreasonable to believe that as soon as your people have forced themselves past the Moor's fort, and that they too are not able to withstand them, they will either cut us all off or hurry us away up further into the country ; which we leave to your consideration and desire all fair means possible may be first used. We are at present prisoners in our own house, there being strong guards round us. We have not as yet reason to complain of hard usage, they suffering us to buy victuals, and have servants to attend us ; but, we know not how long this privilege may last ; for we perceive, that, since the ships arrived in the roads, they have watched us more closely. We would be glad to hear from you before you attempted anything, that we may know what to trust to ; for, if we were certain when you designed to make your assault, we would endeavour to defend ourselves till such time we thought you might come to our aid, which we believe would be in four and twenty hours ; but our risque will be very great, having not either arms or ammunition sufficient. All which we leave to your consideration ; and remain, right worshipful, &c., Council, your most faithful servants,—Hen. Stanly, Jno. Haynes.

18th.—The French ship arrived in the Road, but anchored a great distance of our fleet. Captain Heath dispatched the ketch *Thomas* for Piple, chiefly to buy provisions. The ship *Recovery* arrived in the Road, from the Braces, bringing news of the ship *Dimond's* being in safety. Captain Heath sent the *Recovery* to examine and bring in the Frenchman ; who, after two or three times sending, sent his mate on board, with his pass, which was found insignificant. Received a gentl from Mr. John Haynes, from the Governor's tent, at the point of land,

advising that the Governor obstinately refuseth to let go either the English or goods ashore, and saith, we can't effect any think by force; but, if — would hearken to a peace that then the deputie to the King's duan, at Dacca, was on the way with terms for us.

“ From the Governor's tent at the Banksall yard, the 18th of November, 1688, about 11 of the clock;—To the right worshipful Job Charnock and the worshipful Wm. Heath, &c., Council. This serves to acquaint you that I am arrived with the Governors, &c., officers at the Banksall with whom have discoursed, who tells me plainly that it will be impossible for you to get either us or the goods off the shore; saying, that he hath the Nabob's orders, upon forfeiture of his life, not to let go either; and says, further, that upon the first attempt that is made to get us off, by force, he will put all the English on the shore to the sword, and seize upon the goods for the King's use, and send them further up into the country; but, if you will treat, or, come to any terms of peace, he is willing to hear them; and that the Duan of Dacca's naib is upon the way hither, with terms for us; further, he added, that, if your occasions require your speedy departure, you may go and leave us here; where, he says, we shall live with all the freedom we ever had formerly: if you think fit to send any one ashore, with your resolutions, they may be admitted. 'Tis my opinion that you will never effect any thing by force more than orcueng yourselves, of the Moors for ord. deaths, and the loss of the right Honorable Company's goods; therefore, it is my opinion, you had better let us and goods remain, than to run the risque of loosing both. I leave it to your more considerations, and remain your humble servant, JNO. HAYNES.—I have letters but cannot be admitted to send them off.—J. H.”

19th.—The French ships came in, being followed by the *Recovery*.

20th.—The Frenchman's boat came from Ballasore and had letters; which, by Captain Heath, were taken and read. The ketch *Samuel* arrived from Piple. Received a gentt from Mr. Stanly and Mr. John Haynes, at Ballasore, advising that since the arrival of so many ships in the road, they were confined to their house, and that if we entered on hostilitie, their hazard would be great; therefore, desired all fair means might be first used.

(To be continued.)

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. XVII.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,

1. To give stability to this great empire, by maintaining its military engine more complete and effective ; and, through the medium of toil and of honor, to provide for and improve the civil departments of the State, will not be deemed an object undeserving of public attention, nor of the particular consideration of those invested with the direction of its affairs.

2. Under a British Government, it is the lot of the man, who has been induced to enter upon a military life to be confined to it. He sees no period to his career; but with the termination of his days; perhaps under a generally received impression, that the veteran soldier must be the better calculated to support and to undergo the fatigues of an arduous campaign, and to conduct himself with the greater firmness in the day of battle.

3. The experience of modern days, or a change in the system of warfare, has proved the fallacy of such opinions; while it ought to be remembered that, with advance in years, that enterprise and ardour, so essentially requisite in the soldier, become more and more diminished; and, if he has a family around him, the disinclination of encountering danger also becomes every day stronger.

4. In the Native army in India, this latter cause will be found to operate both very generally and very powerfully; for the man, who would have centered his hopes in his officer and in the service, when young and unencumbered, will desert both, the moment he is aware of the approach of danger, or has reason to expect a tedious campaign, or a long march, through which he has often a wife and family to drag along with him.

5. Since the peace of India has been secured, and the cultivator has been enabled to employ himself in quiet and in security, fewer men have been found to resort to our standards, which they were formerly impelled to join from necessity, and the distracted and unsettled nature of the times; and, indeed, of late, no small degree of difficulty has occurred in preserving our battalions complete.

It would, therefore, be highly politic that a greater incentive should be given to enlist, by an establishment of an ultimate, comfortable, and respectable provision, and of quiet occupation and employment for deserving men; especially, as Government have it in their power to effect such an arrangement with advantage to the other departments of the public service, and in a manner which will tend greatly to reduce their

own pecuniary expenditure, by gradually unburthening their military pension-list.

7. The establishment of inferior officers and peons, attached to the police, revenue, judicial, and to many of the other civil departments, are very numerous, and frequently filled with hale and active young men, well calculated to occupy the military ranks, during their early years; and as the duties of these departments are neither arduous nor complicated, and easily to be learned and understood, it would, perhaps, prove a judicious measure on the part of Government, to fill such vacancies as may occur in them, with meritorious old Native officers and soldiers who had served in the army, not less than a specified number of years, (say fifteen,) and who might soon, perhaps, by continuing to prosecute a military life, become an encumbrance to the pension-list, but who, by living in comparative quiet and comfort with their families, might continue yet many years to serve the public, and be enabled to stimulate other young men to occupy their places as soldiers; in the hope, and as the only medium, of enjoying a similar situation of tranquillity, ease, and retirement.

8. The Governments in India, while they would thus effect a very considerable reduction of their present pecuniary expenditure, in supporting a large pension list, would also be enabled to reward the services of steady and trust-worthy men, and would encourage them to place their sons and relations in their stead, for the defence of the State;—they would likewise, by this arrangement, contribute greatly to prevent those desertions which were formerly so frequent—they would facilitate the recruiting of their armies, and introduce a description of men in whom greater confidence might be reposed—they would place both young and old in an appropriate situation of being usefully, industriously, and agreeably employed—they would be enabled to embody regularly trained corps of veterans in maintaining the internal quiet of the country, in the absence of the regular army, which would thus be preserved more effective, by being chiefly composed of active, hale, and young soldiers;—the army would become more respectable, and the men likewise would feel more attached to it; whilst, by such a measure, a regulated chain would be established, suited to the disposition, character, and enterprise of the youthful, and to the enfeebled condition and generally encumbered state of the aged and worn-out soldier, tired of the

RED COAT.

Bombay, 2d May, 1834.

MEMOIR ON CHINESE TARTARY AND KHOTEN.

Chinese Tartary.—The province of Chinese Tartary contains, at present, nine towns of considerable magnitude, namely. Yarkand, Kashgar, Aukso, Ela, Yengi Hissar, Ooch Turfan and Koneh Turfan (which is sometimes called Hami) Gummi and Lopp.

Yarkand.—Of these, Yarkand from the extent of its population, may be said to be the capital of the province, though in a political point of view, each of the governors and Chinese residents of those towns exercise independent authority. Yarkand is described as being a flourishing and populous city. It has two forts: the principal one is of large extent, but its walls are of clay, and it is uninhabited; the other, which is rather smaller, has four gates, is inhabited, and is considered by the natives as very strong, being built of stone and chunam, and surrounded with a ditch. The suburbs extend over a considerable space. The population of Yarkand is said to consist of about 30,000 families, as found by a census made by the Chinese—each family consisting of from five to ten persons. Only 200 Chinese merchants are fixed residents; but many other traders of the same nation resort to the city—departing after a temporary stay. There are also many Tungani merchants resident in the place, and a number of Chinese artisans. Many natives of Kashma have settled at Yarkand, a very few Hindus, and some Shiahhs, or, as they are called, worshippers of Ali; but no Jews or Nogai Tartars. The houses are generally one story high, and built of clay, which answers the purpose sufficiently well, as very little rain falls in these countries. Yarkand boasts of numerous mosques and colleges. There are two spacious bazars—one within the fort, and the other in the suburbs, besides other smaller bazars in different quarters of the city. Horse-flesh is sold in the butcher's shops, and generally eaten: it is not considered unlawful food by the people of the country, and generally sells for the same price as mutton. Kimmiz is not used by the inhabitants of the towns, but by the Kalmuks, and other roving tribes. The tenets of the Musalman religion do not appear to be very strictly observed in Chinese Tartary; and the inhabitants seem to be much more tolerant than those of Kokan, and other places in Independent Tartary.

The Chinese Government has a force stationed at Yarkand, stated to consist of about 7,000 soldiers, partly Chinese, and partly Mandshus, or Mongols, of whom a portion garrison the forts; the remainder are cantoned outside the town, much like

the English troops in India. The whole are under the orders of an officer, who has the title of Umbaun. There are no Tungani soldiers in Chinese Tartary; for, as they are Musalmans, the Chinese fear that they would, being of the same religion, join the Usbeks in case of any insurrection taking place. The Tunganis live in the country, the chief towns of which are Salar and Seiram. Alexander, the Great is said to have penetrated as far as Salar, and to have left a colony of his soldiers in the country, from whom the Tunganis are descended. They derive the name from several Turkish and Persian words, in different ways, signifying, left behind, looking back, &c. &c. It is a general tradition, that Alexander carried his conquests through this country to the frontiers of China Proper. The Umbaun, who is the Chinese resident, is the chief, political as well as military, authority in each district. The present Governor of Yarkand is Abdul Rehman Beg Waug, who is the nominal Usbek ruler of the country; but is to all intents, under the most complete control of the Umbaun, who has sole authority over the regular Chinese troops stationed in the district.

There are many small towns and villages dependent on Yarkand. The whole district round it is said to be most populous, and is thickly interspersed with villages and hamlets. The country is described as very fertile also; and amongst its productions are enumerated wheat, barley, rice, gram, *jawari*, *bajri*, and various seeds from which oil is extracted. Melons, grapes, apples, and other fruits of temperate climes, are also abundant. A large portion, however, of the wealth of the people of the country about Yarkand is said to consist of flocks of the shawl-goat, called by them *Akhchaks*, of which almost every landed proprietor possesses a large number. The dumba or fat-tailed sheep, is also common. Plantations of mulberry trees are very numerous, and great quantities of silk are produced.

Irrigation is said to be carried on to a great extent, the whole of the lands in the vicinity being plentifully watered by rivulets and streams of water flowing from the mountains.

Trade of Chinese Tartary—A very extensive commercial intercourse is also carried on between Yarkand and the large towns near it, as well as with Kashmir, Baddakshan, China, and the Russian territories on the north western borders of the Chinese empire.

From Kashmir the natives of that country, bring to Yarkand shawls, kincabs, chikun, white piece goods, and leather; and

take back ambu, or pure silver, the wool of the shawl-goat, called tibbit, and other articles.

The merchants of Fyzabad, which is the capital of Baddakshan, bring to Yarkand slaves, and precious stones, taking back silver and tea. The *kafila*, which comes once a year, is generally about 40 days on the road; but by forced marches, the journey may be performed in twenty.

Communication with Pekin.—From Yarkand it takes a caravan from four to six months to travel to Pekin, (which the natives call Pechin;) but by quick marches, the journey may be performed in three months. There is but one road to Pekin, which caravans or travellers can use; for though there is said to be another and shorter route its use is prohibited by the Chinese government. In the way there is one very difficult pass, where 20 matchlock men may oppose a whole army. A party of Usbeks is stationed. At every stage is a Chinese *Ortung*, or post, of seven or eight Chinese, and about 20 Usbeks. No passport is necessary for persons going from Yarkand to China; neither are they prevented from remaining there as long as they choose, the leave of the Emperor not being requisite for this purpose.

An extensive trade is carried on between China and Yarkand. Great quantities of silk, great numbers of cattle, &c., are taken to China; articles of China manufacture, porcelain, and especially tea, form the returns.

Road to Tibet.—From Yarkand to Ladak (or little Tibet,) which is nominally dependent on China, is a journey of 30 or 40 days. The country on the way is inhabited for two stages, where Chinese *Ortungs* are met with, five Chinese and 20 Usbeks in each; but for the next twenty days, the country passed through is a succession of plains and mountains, without inhabitants. The people at the *Ortung* inspect the passes given by the *Umbann*, and after stamping it with their seals, return it: but it is kept at the last post, and given back on the return of the party, which must account for absentees. These *Ortungs*, however, it is said, may be easily avoided. By forced marches, Tibet may be reached from Yarkand in 17 or 18 days. Thence to Kashmir, it takes a *kafila* 25 days; but the journey, by quick marches, may be performed in 15; there is plenty of wood, water, and forage, on the road.

Volcanoes—Sal-Ammoniac.—At the distance of 10 days' journey from Auksu, are two very high ranges of mountains,

between which there is a valley, the surface of which, to a considerable depth is covered with sal-ammoniac. There is a dreadful heat at this place, occasioned by a volcano, which, by the people of the country is called "God's fire." The heat prevents them approaching it in the summer. During the eruptions, the sal-ammoniac is said to be thrown out, and showered over the valley like mist to the distance of one kos; it afterwards hardens, and becomes during the winter, crystallized like ice. People go there in that season, cut it into convenient pieces, and carry it away. It is said, that near old, or Koneh Turfan, also, is a mountain, out of which flames of fire are seen to issue.

Earthquakes—Cholera—The natives state, that about three years ago, there were constant earthquakes in the province; and that the cholera committed great ravages at Yarkand. In Badakshan, the earthquakes destroyed a great number of houses and people.

Revenue—Albaum, or Land-Tax—and Customs.—The revenue derived by the Chinese, or rather the payment made to them by their subjects in Chinese Tartary, is denominated "Albaum," which consists of a capitation tax of one rupee from each man, per month, and a tenth of the produce of the land.

Seyds, mullahs, pizadehs, faquirs, soldiers, &c., are excused from paying the "Albaum," according to the laws of Genghis Khan. Formerly, land customs were levied on merchandize in transitu through the province; and were collected at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value, (or as the narrator described it, "1 in 40, that is, of 40 pieces of cloth, one was taken:") but, about twelve years ago, this duty was entirely abolished, by order of the Emperor of China, and merchandize now passes free of impost.

Chinese Troops.—The military force stationed by the Chinese, in their provinces, is said to amount to between twenty and thirty thousand men.

Nature of the Government.—The Chinese government is represented to be very unpopular, at the present time, throughout these countries. There seems to be nothing in its system calculated to conciliate, or productive of advantages tending to reconcile the people to subjection to foreigners. The feeling of dislike, with which the Chinese are regarded, has been latterly

much increased, in consequence of their carrying on vast works of fortification, and building walled towns, by the forced labour of the natives. The Musalman princes, chiefs, &c. are said to occupy, by the natives who had passed through India, nearly the same political position under the Chinese residents, or Umbauns, and stand in the same relation to them as they supposed the Nawabs, Rajas, &c. of this country do to the residents of the English government, the Chinese interfering little in the direct management of the people, and leaving to the native princes the administration of the government and laws. The revenue, however, is realized entirely by the Chinese, the princes, &c. having large landed assignments.

English in India.—It is known at Yarkand, that India is governed by a nation of Europe (Feringis); and, it is said, that the Chinese entertain a high notion of the power of the English, which they view with feelings of apprehension, connected with an idea, that is prevalent in the country, of its being destined to fall into their hands.

Chinese Tartary accessible to European travellers.—It is said that provided a person would dress as a native, allow his beard to grow, and accompany pilgrims on their return from Mecca, there would not be much difficulty in penetrating into Chinese Tartary; but that the easiest way would be by way of Kokan and Kashgar, as large kafilas of merchants pass that way. The person must however be able to speak Turki, as very few of the natives of the country understand Persian; whereas in the Kokan country in Independent Tartary, the population of whole towns speak nothing else. It would not be difficult for the individual to go even to Pekin in China. All that is requisite is to get a pass from the governor by paying a few tenkehs to the Chinese officers, giving out that his object is trade. My informants stated, that some years ago, a European made his appearance at Yarkand, in a native dress. He was discovered accidentally, and brought before the governor, who threatened him with torture if he did not confess who he was; but assured him he would be well treated if he spoke the truth. He admitted that he was a European, and was sent out of the country.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

This fine colony continues to be depressed by an overwhelming and rapidly increasing load of taxes; as may be seen by the following account of the collections, rendered by the Auditor General, at Sydney, for the last two years.

	1831	1835		1834	1835
	£	£		£	£
Customs	127,599	143,383	Brought Forward	202,285	261,562
Excise on Spirits .	1,690	1,267	Property sold . .	876	532
Licenses for ditto .	9,877	10,023	Water to Shipping	126	203
Do. for Hawkers .	45	11	Church Estates	1,163	4,712
Auctions	2,395	3,220	Pew Rents . . .	334	889
Post Office . . .	3,735	4,311	Repayments . .	269	389
Crown Lands . .	43,482	89,380	Forfeitures . .		2,459
Rents	3,578	1,132	Seizures . . .		206
Fees	9,191	7,100	Surcharge . . .		128
Fines	690	1,162	Miscellaneous .		165
Total	202,285	261,562	Total	£ 205,053	273,745

Hence, a population of seventy thousand persons, of which one third of the adults are state prisoners, is burthened with taxes to the amount of four pounds sterling per head, or more than £30 per family; and this is what England calls encouraging colonization: she seizes upon the entire continent of Austral Asia and monopolizes it as a state prison-house and as a refuge for her state paupers; imposes the highest possible amount of taxes she can wring out of the few colonists, by means of two regiments of her immense standing army, in time of peace; leaving them a prey to any single cruiser in time of war. Besides this, she cramps the commerce of the colony in every possible manner; closing its fisheries; seizing its ships; and forbidding the colonists any degree of intercourse whatever with foreigners; even with other British colonies. There ought not to be a single tax levied in all Australia. The land itself is more than a sufficient fund to meet all the necessary and just demands of the good government of the colonies settled upon it; but it is not enough to satisfy the cupidity of the two great aristocratic factions which alternately possess themselves of the giant power of old England; indeed, Potosi and Golconda would fail to satisfy the demands of Goderich, Murray, and others. The colonists themselves must look to their own resources. Now, they are all fully aware of the infamous schemes by which they have always been tricked out of their rights in the sea and in the land. They alone have a right to the territory they inhabit. England has no more right to meddle with it than America has. Much less has England any right to interfere with the trade of the people

of Australia : her interests are not their interests ; her wars are not their wars ; her laws are not their laws ; for her Parliament is not their Parliament : it is true, indeed, that Australia still continues to acknowledge the King of England as the King of Australia :—Hanover, the Canadas, and the Indies also acknowledge him ; but much in the same way as Ireland acknowledges King William and the Pope ; setting up Daniel O'Connell to hold the scales in which these two sovereigns are balanced against each other !

Our full conviction is, that, all the colonies of Europe are infamously mis-governed ; that those of England are worse governed than those of any other nation ; and, that, considering the energy of the colonists, Australia is worse governed than any other British colony.

For England to alienate the mind of a colony of only seventy thousand persons is just as unnatural as for a mother to alienate the affection of an infant of seven years old. Every witness of such a scene feels ready to adopt the foundling. The revolted colonies of Britain, in North America, have a peculiar duty conferred upon them by the God of Nations ; the American Union is his Angel of Mercy, appointed to check the crimes which England perpetrates against the residue of injured colonies. The people of America are one in language, religion, and law, with the people of England and with the people of Australia ; therefore, they are fully qualified to judge of the mode in which England treats Australia. By a constitutional law of the United States, the colony of New South Wales and also that of Van Dieman's Land, is entitled, by the amount of its population, to govern itself.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF INDIA.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine—Sir, The answer of Government to the following letter, dated 5th November, 1833, was, that the Governor General did not deem it expedient to comply with Mr. Reed's prayer for an investigation, and in reply to two petitions from Mr. Imlach of the 26th January and 16th February, 1835, praying for an enquiry into the illegal conduct of the public functionaries, he was informed that his Honor saw no cause to interfere with the jurisdiction of the competent revenue authorities. This will give you some slight idea of the favor and protection extended by Government to the members of the Civil Service, which

will be placed in a stronger light, when I mention, that, for a misdemeanor, for which a native officer of the country courts, or a native judge, with a small salary, would be imprisoned for seven years, and declared (publicly) disqualified from holding any public situation,—a civil covenanted servant, a judge, with a large salary, would only be suspended,—receiving the monthly allowance, however, of a senior, or junior merchant,—and, generally, after the lapse of a short period, again appointed to a situation. Indeed, we have known civil servants (late Colin Shakespear and J. W. Sage) being suspended twice or thrice, and as often restored. Such partiality is contrary to the principles of justice and equity, but such is the case in India; and a private individual has little or no chance of obtaining redress against the self-created aristocracy of India. The expense of prosecution in the Supreme Court is so heavy, that but few individuals can afford to apply to that authority for redress.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

AMICUS.

TO CHARLES MACSWEEN, ESQ.,

SECRETARY IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

SIR,

17.—The delay which has occurred in delivering this and the accompanying address, although very contrary to my inclination, may prove advantageous;—for Mr. Imlach has sent a petition to the Sudder Board of Revenue, written as a reply to Mr. Read's above noticed letter, which petition contains the most important disclosures. Also, until the 29th of last month, when the cool weather commenced, great bodily weakness rendered me very unfit to conduct any serious public case. The present favorable change of weather, though not likely to renovate my health, will, I hope, restore my strength so far as to enable me to struggle through this and the other cases of gross injustice and oppression, which repeatedly have been brought under the notice of Government.

18.—On the 2d instant, Mr. Imlach's said petition was read to me; it is written on twenty sheets of stamped paper; and of course is much too long to be wholly, or in all its principal parts, noticed in this address; but I will state so much of its contents as establish that the public good demands a full and especial investigation to be made into the doings complained of. Mr. Imlach, in effect, declares—

First : That a most foul conspiracy exists at Purnea, between Mr. Hawkins, (civil and session zillah judge,) Mr. Read, (acting magistrate and collector of the zillah,) Mr. Charles and George Palmer, in order greatly to despoil the estate entrusted to his (Mr. Imlach's) charge, and to put the money arising from such spoliation into the said Palmer's pockets.

Second : That in one instance the said conspirators attempted to despoil the said estate of 120,000 sicca rupees (24,000 rupees annually for five years) ; and that, because Mr. Imlach resisted the said fraudulent attempt,—because he would not basely join in the said conspiracy, he was illegally removed from his office of Surbarakar or manager.

Third : That, in order to obtain a pretext for effecting the said removal, the conspirators prevailed on an owner of part of the said estate,—by illegally paying to him 34,000 rupees, and by creating in him an expectation of obtaining far greater illegal gains, to prefer false charges against Mr. Imlach.

Fourth : That, in furtherance of the said designs of the said conspiracy, the said Palmers were suffered to exercise such lawless power, that they oppressed and plundered the ryots to an extent which could not be endured ; and that the said oppressed ryots, finding they could not obtain redress from the constituted authorities (Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Read,) they were constrained to abandon their homes and their country, and to fly for shelter to a neighbouring deleterious and tyrannical state.

Fifth : That, in further prosecution of the said designs of the said conspiracy, the said Mr. Read (with the knowledge of Mr. Hawkins,) wrote the most false representation to his official superior, the Commissioner of Revenue, and forwarded to him the no less false statements of the said Messrs. Palmer, in order to induce the said Commissioner to authorise the said designed spoliation of one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees.

19.—A copy of parts of Mr. Imlach's reply, on which the above stated five heads are principally founded, accompanies this address, marked No. 2 ; but many other parts of that reply contain most important information, and support, in a greater or less degree, the said five heads. If in addition, to the nature of the case, and to the above-mentioned report of the superior court, Government, before ordering a full and effectual investigation, desire to obtain further evidence, the most important evidence immediately may be obtained from persons now in Calcutta.

20.—Mr. Imlach has written what implies that “ the para-

mount influence of the Palmers, and the consequent impunity of their creatures,—in oppressing the ryots, may be proved even from the records of the civil and criminal courts.” This terrible state of things is, in effect, affirmed by the declaration stated above, in paragraph five; and, considering Mr. Imlach’s situation, the most serious assertion contained in his said reply must be considered as entitled to credit, or he must be set down as a madman. Long before the commencement of Mr. Imlach’s case, particulars were mentioned to me by different creditable persons in Calcutta, which fully established the most iniquitous paramount influence that the Palmers possessed in the criminal and judicial administration of the zillah. That information is now forthcoming.

21.—How iniquitous,—how heart-rending,—how terrible are these doings. Are they not natural consequences of the attempt to murder me,—the spoliation of my estates,—the stoppage of the public post,—the destruction of all the fathers of the Dantee family and some of their children, with all the attendant lawless spoliations and cruelties, committed on the said family,—the continued contumacy shown to the orders of the Superior Court, and the repeated audacious slanders written against the Judges of that Court,—being suffered to pass with impunity? Here are the lamentable effects of that impunity! From the Dantee family, which consisted of forty-seven individuals, the Palmers were suffered to depopulate whole villages,—to oppress thousands and hundreds of thousands of our fellow creatures,—of British subjects,—to drive numerous families from their homes and from the British territories, under circumstances which inevitably must have brought hundreds of the said British subjects to an untimely death, attended by the most aggravated sufferings!

22.—Will not the members of Government regret that earlier notice was not taken of my complaints? Will it not be regretted that due notice was not taken of the Superior Courts’ Report, which was laid before Government in September last year? What lamentable consequences have followed! Were one of the numerous families (or even a single individual,) who have been driven from their homes and their country, connected with the rulers of the land, would it be necessary for me to solicit investigation and redress on behalf of the oppressed? So far from being myself injured and oppressed, how should I be favoured and commended for interesting myself on the occasion! Again, I observe, that many of the poor indivi-

duals who were driven from their homes and their country, must, in consequence, have suffered an untimely death.

23.—Is it possible for Government, on this occasion, to order too especial an enquiry,—to use too great endeavours to bring to light all the particulars of the wicked doings complained of, and to relieve the sufferers? I desire no favor, neither for myself nor for my oppressed fellow-creatures; I ask for no more than is our undoubted right, both by divine and human laws; I desire no more, neither on this nor any other occasion, than that due obedience be paid to the declared will of our Creator! What I ask cannot be refused without violating that will!

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) CHARLES REED.

Kidderpore, Nov. 5th, 1833.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF CHINA.

The amount of the military force which defends this immense empire, and holds in vassalage many of the neighbouring powers, has like the revenue, been very differently stated.

Du Halde, seemingly on credible grounds, rates the number of men at about 700,000, who are commanded by 18,000 mandarins. It is remarkable that this is the lowest estimate named by any writer, and, therefore, it is, perhaps, the most probable. He adds, that 565,000 horses are constantly kept for mounting the cavalry.

Van-ta-zhin, the military mandarin who accompanied Lord Macartney, reckoned the Chinese force at 1,000,000 of infantry and 800,000 cavalry. The embassy considered this as agreeing pretty well with their own observations as to the foot, but if there was such a great body of horsemen, they must have been stationed on the frontier or in Tartary. They believe the statement to have been made with candour, though not with the same care as that given by the civil mandarin; but we have no doubt of its being much exaggerated. These troops are said to be divided into five classes:—Tartar cavalry armed with the sabre; Tartary infantry armed with the bow; Chinese infantry armed with bows; the same infantry armed with matchlocks; lastly, tigers of war, who bear before them shields painted with strange and grotesque figures, with the view of terrifying the enemy.

Timkowski, in his *Travels to Pe-king*, gives the following numbers as derived from good authority:—

Mantchoos,	67,800
Mongols,	21,100
Chinese united to Mantchoos, at the conquest	27,000
Ordinary Chinese troops,	500,000
Militia and Irregulars,	125,000
	<hr/>
	740,900

The near coincidence of this list with that of Du Halde tends to corroborate both.

Mr. Thoms, on the same authorities, gives a detailed account of the Chinese army and its distribution, according to which, there are 822,000 infantry, 410,000 cavalry, and 31,000 seamen. In such a work, however, as the *Royal Calendar*, there may be suspected a disposition to represent in the strongest light the power of the empire. Every corps would be given at its full complement,—a state in which an establishment is scarcely ever maintained. For instance, the naval force of Quang-tung and Fokien, stationed under the admiral at Nantsee, is estimated by the narrator of the *Amherst's voyage*, who certainly had good opportunities of observation, and the precision of whose numbers affords a presumption in their favour, at 5,237, being 4,078 for the former province, and 1,159, for the latter. But, according to Mr. Thoms, there are 7,000 for the one and 3,000 for the other,—in all 10,000. Were the whole reduced in the same proportion, his numbers would be brought fully down to those of Du Halde and Timkowski, which seem every way to bear the most authentic character.

The Chinese have a very low reputation as soldiers; and it has even been confidently asserted, that they are naturally poltroons. Such a conclusion, we suspect, has been formed on very hasty grounds. At an early period, Chinese troops in regular battle, uniformly beat their Tartar invaders. The empire, no doubt, was several times partially, and twice completely conquered by these hordes; but those successes were obtained when the government was weak, or while it was distracted by treachery and disunion in the provinces.

The reigning dynasty have kept up the Chinese army to the full amount of its vast complement; but, at the same time, they maintain it on a footing which, though not unacceptable to the troops, effectually precludes their attaining any high military character. Many of them perform the duty of guards at the principal stations along the canals, rivers, and at the gates of

cities, where their chief occupation is to do honour to distinguished strangers. When the approach of a great man is announced, they hasten to put on their satin boots and quilted petticoats, and receive him according to established etiquette. Others are employed in the towns as police-officers, where the little resistance they encounter cannot inure them to any exercise of prowess. But the greater number are located on little pieces of ground, from the produce of which, in addition to a small pay, they draw their subsistence. In the instructions of the Emperor Yong-tching, they are especially exhorted to apply with diligence to agriculture; and as from that occupation alone they can expect to derive wealth, it will, probably, attract their chief exertions. It is true they are also commanded to make themselves expert in the use of military weapons, their proficiency in which is, from time to time, ascertained by a mandarin, who, if any striking deficiency appear, has recourse to the bamboo. But though the dread of this visit may induce the soldier to withdraw from the pursuits of industry such a portion of time as shall enable him to escape punishment, he is never likely, under such training, to acquire much of a professional character. He must always be more a farmer than a soldier.

The force stationed near the capital, along the frontier, and in the conquered countries, is probably of a different and more martial description. It consists chiefly of Tartars,—a people of warlike habits, and whom the present Government seeks, of course, to render as effective as possible. Every individual of this nation is at his birth enrolled as a soldier. He receives high pay and occasional donations, and follows, it is probable, no other profession besides that of arms. The whole of the Tartars, therefore, with the limited number of natives joined to them may be considered as the standing army. They have, indeed, only partially adopted the improved arms and discipline which have given such superiority to European troops. Their artillery is scanty and in bad condition; the bow and the sabre, as in days of Zingis, being still the favorite weapons. The science of war must be in a very low state, if, as Mr. Ellis asserts, bodily strength and courage be still accounted the chief requisites in a commander. Yet, the impression that China is wholly inefficient as a military power, appears to have been too hastily admitted by travellers passing through the interior, who saw only the more unwarlike detachments stationed on the public roads and canals.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

" All Jackalls have the same howl."

The vestiges of the early history of the English Church in India are so few and rare that they never have attracted any degree of attention ; but, on the other hand, the annual letters and other masterly documents of the Papistical Missions in India are familiar to every body throughout the whole of the civilized world ;—this ought not to be so. The veil ought to be raised from off the history of the British chaplaincies and pulpits of India.

In the catalogue of the Library at the India House, we met with the title of a Sermon printed in the year 1658, in quarto, which was preached by Nathaniel Hood, on the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. Wych proceeding to India ;—it is entitled " The Pious Votary ;" we purposed looking into it, as a curious relic of the Company's Pulpit, under Cromwell ; but we were expelled from the Library before we could carry our design into effect. We recommend the volume to the notice of some more favored person.

However, in the British Museum there is a volume of Sermons, printed in London in the year 1708, by William Anderson, chaplain to the honorable united Company trading to the East Indies, which contains four sermons preached at Fort William, in Bengal, in the East Indies, which he dedicated to the honorable Court of Managers of the united trade of the English Company trading to the East Indies ; naming all the twenty-four ; who he addressed, saying—" My much honored friends,—the design of publishing these plain discourses, which I here make an humble present of, to your honors, is to shew you how sincerely desirous I am of serving your interest abroad, by promoting the peace and order of the society which I have the care of, in the ministry of the gospel. If I can, in any measure, contribute to the happy settlement of this place, as I shall exceedingly rejoice in it ; so I hope my endeavours that way, in the faithful discharge of my office, will meet with a kind acceptance at your hands.—I am, your honor's most humble servant, W. Anderson.

The texts of these four sermons are as follows—" But, I say unto you. love your enemies"—" Where envying and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work"—" Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates"—" He that hateth reproof shall die." The sermons themselves

are excellent persuasives to peace, and especially to subordination; they seem to indicate that the state of society at Fort William was not very amiable:—the following extract is a fair sample of these homilies—"I profess, when I consider what an unbounded liberty some have taken in speaking disrespectfully of their betters, and how boldly they go on in it, I know not which to wonder at most, the daring insolence of these libertines, or the forbearance that has been used towards them, in winking at their crimes and suffering them to go unpunished. Sure these people mistake impunity for approbation; but, let them not run away with any such opinion, for this mischievous practice will meet with a severe rebuke sooner or later."

We cannot close this notice of so serious a subject as that of the Pulpit in India without entreating the clergy of India seriously to reflect on their true position. They stand between this world and that which is to come; for the greater part of the last thirty years we have listened to Brown, Martyn, Thomason, and Dealtry, and in common with all who knew them we have admired and loved them, still there is a feeling in our mind that they lent themselves to the despotism of India. We have heard them, in preaching, truly designate the government of the Company as "A government marked by avarice and the lust of dominion; but even this is not enough to satisfy divine justice;—some of the civil and military functionaries oppose even a bolder front to the vices of the commercial despotism which blasts the fairest portion of the globe.

EQUALIZATION OF THE SUGAR DUTIES.

A BILL for granting to his Majesty, for a time to be limited certain duties on Sugar, imported into the United Kingdom, for the service of the year 1836.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's public expenses, have fully and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the duties hereinafter mentioned:—And therefore do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; And be it enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and

temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that on and from and after the 5th day of July, 1836, and until the — there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the duties of customs following; (that is to say)

Sugar; videlicet,	£.	s.	d.
——— Brown, or Muscovado, or Clayed sugar, not being refined, the hundred weight	3	3	0
——— . . . the growth of any British possession in America, and imported from thence, the hundred-weight	1	4	0
——— . . . the growth of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, into which the importation of foreign sugar may be by this act prohibited, and imported from thence, the hundred weight	1	4	0
——— Brown, or Muscovado, or Clayed sugar, the growth of any other British possession within those limits, and imported from thence, the hundred weight	1	12	0
——— Molasses the hundred-weight	1	3	9
——— . . . the produce of, and imported from any British possession the hundred-weight	0	9	0
——— Refined, the hundred-weight	8	8	0
——— Candy, Brown, the hundred-weight	5	12	0
——— . . . White, the hundred-weight	8	8	0

Which several duties shall be raised, levied, collected and paid in like manner, as if such duties had been imposed by an act passed in the third and fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for granting Duties of Customs."

And be it further enacted, that the bounties granted by an act passed in the 3d and 4th year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to grant certain Bounties and Allowances of Customs" upon all sugars therein mentioned, exported from the United Kingdom, shall be and the same are hereby continued so long as the duties on the importation of sugar imposed by this act shall remain in force, or be further continued by any act hereafter to be passed.

And be it further enacted, that from and after the ——— it shall not be lawful to import into any part of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, or of any dependency thereof, any foreign sugar, nor any sugar the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, save and except into such districts or provinces of the said Presidency, or of the dependencies thereof, as shall be appointed in that respect by any order or orders of the Governor General of India in Council.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no sugar, the produce of any district or province in respect of which any such order or orders shall be issued, shall be imported into any part of the United Kingdom at the lower rate of duty proposed by this act.

And be it further enacted, that before any sugar shall be entered as being of the produce of any of the provinces composing the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, or of any of the dependencies thereof, at the lower rate of duty fixed by this act, the master of the ship importing the same shall deliver to the collector or comptroller of the customs, at the port of importation, a certificate under the hand and seal of the collector of sea customs of the port where such sugar was taken on board, within the limits of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, or of any of the dependencies thereof, testifying that there had been produced to him by the shipper of such sugar, a certificate under the hand and seal of the collector or assistant collector of the land or custom revenue of the district within which such sugar was produced, that such sugar was of the produce of the district, and that the importation into such district of foreign sugar, or sugar the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, is prohibited, which certificate so granted by the said collector of sea customs, shall state the name of the districts in which such sugars were produced, their quantity and quality, the number and denomination of the packages containing the same, and the name of the ship in which they are laden, and of the master thereof; and that such master shall also make a declaration before the collector or comptroller, that such certificate was received by him at the place where such sugar was taken on board, and that the sugar so imported is the same as is mentioned therein.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, to appoint any officer or officers, other than the said collector and assistant collector of land revenue, and the collector of customs to give such certificates.

A VOICE FROM THE REGIONS OF BLISS!

THE GHOST AND DEPARTED SPIRIT OF K—— R—— B———,
LATE TREASURY CLERK TO THE B——— RESIDENCY.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Oh, dear Mr. Editor,—Be not surprised at the receipt of this communication from a departed soul, nor unwilling to grant the boon it seeks at your hands, to communicate to the living world—and to tell you a secret, Mr. Editor, that your widely circulated Journal even reaches these—the regions of bliss! Do you know Mr. Editor, the spirits of these regions brought me an account, to my insatiable sorrow and grief, that my late superiors were calumniating my memory, and seeking the destruction of my family and children, in instigating the Government to prosecute them and my estate for the recovery of monies taken from the public Treasury. Dead and gone, I cannot enter into all the particulars of these deceitful and nefarious transactions, but besides which I could, send you papers that escaped with my departing soul from the burning pile of my corpse, and let me tell you also in justification of my humble shewing, and for the edification of your Government, that my superiors at B——— were in the habit of making use of the public Treasury for their private wants, and obliged me to keep a running open account with each, but still more, Mr. Editor, and it seriously pains my departed soul to say so to, of course, send in a false and fraudulent balance account of the Treasury, for it needs must be so, as these private balances were not honorably paid back to the Treasury, and though, Mr. Editor, I must charge myself with the crime or odium of doing so, to please my superiors, with a threat, the act no longer attached to me after my superiors' knowing of course the thing to be so, did put their official signature to such false and fraudulent report.

I suppose, Mr. Editor, even the spirits here tell me so, that there is yet some virtuous souls in your wicked world, that will on seeing these facts in your valuable columns, form a fair and just judgment between us; for instance, had I purloined these monies, oh, poor John, God bless him, why my estate would have shown my undue affluence, or, my children would now be enjoying my ill-gained riches; but, see, Mr. Editor, on the other hand, the means and situation of my cotemporary in office, the late Native agent, and personal and private confidant of my then superiors, who, my spirits tell me, has been dis-

missed from office, but not eased of his *immense* wealth : but his wealth, say thirty, forty, or fifty lacs, is secreted and secured in his mansion, not house, Mr. Editor, for the wood of which, alone, he is said to have paid to the Company's collector, no less a sum than 70 or 80,000 rupees, custom or tax. Will these truths, or not, open the eyes of yourself, Mr. Editor, and a just and discerning world ; if so, I may yet be able to edify your Government and readers more on this subject, with a few stern facts ; but, like the corpse of the wicked Hindoo, as is too often the case, will not burn and did not burn with my poor body.

Do, Mr. Editor, comply with this my request, for it is but just to my departed soul and my poor family, and can alone allay and resign to peace the departed spirit of one, who may have it in his power to say a good word for you in the Regions of Bliss.

The Ghost of the late

K—— R—— B——.

THE LATE WILBERFORCE BIRD, ESQ.

Mr. Wilberforce Bird died on the 20th April, at his residence at Wynberg, in the 85th year of his age.

For the last 39 years Mr. Bird has been a distinguished member of the Civil Service of this Colony ; a steady friend and able supporter of our public and benevolent institutions ; and one of the most agreeable and instructive of those ornaments of social life known by the name of " Companionable Gentlemen."

In his early years he served in Parliament for the borough of Coventry—the cotemporary of Fox, Burke, and Sheridan ; and when listening to him at the Cape, even in his eightieth year, we have heard language, and marked sentiment and manner so peculiarly English, that for a time we could fancy ourselves carried back to that period of classic eloquence.

To Mr. Bird we owe one of the best works that has yet been published on the Cape of Good Hope. With some things on which we differed from him, it exhibits in a just light, the character of our government, laws, customs, and manners. He anticipated most of the improvements we have since seen ; and died in candour and characteristic mildness, with what was amiss and could only be remedied by time. The style is perspicuous, simple, and uniformly elegant ; and the day light of good humour and perfect urbanity pervades the whole composition.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT, Feb. 4.

Shaw v. Freeman.—Mr. Grant opened the pleadings.—Mr. Prinsep stated the case for the plaintiff. This is a case of a description which, to the credit of society be it said, rarely comes before this court. The plaintiff is Mr. William Ambrose Shaw, an indigo factor at Bhaugulpore, and the defendant is a Mr. Freeman who lives in the same district. One would have thought that parties living in the same neighbourhood might have carried on their business amicably, or that, if dispute did arise, they might have been referred to the society of indigo planters at Bhaugulpore, for adjustment. However, Mr. Freeman was of a different opinion, and took other means for the settlement of his grievances which neither society nor this court will sanction. It so happened that Mr. Freeman having taken a pottah of certain chur lands, a dispute arose between the parties, Mr. Shaw claiming the land as part of the cultivation of his ryots.* It was unnecessary to enter into the particulars of this dispute, as it had little to do with the present action, but out of it had arisen an insult so serious that it was impossible any man of common feelings of honor could submit to. The dispute arose in March last, and was decided in the Mofussil court in favor of Mr. Shaw's claim to the land, the magistrate thinking Mr. Freeman was not entitled to hold possession. However, that gentleman not content with the decision of the magistrate, or with an appeal to a higher court, thought proper to take an extraordinary course to obtain that satisfaction which he was denied in due course of law. He wrote a letter to Mr. Shaw, which he (the learned counsel) would now read to the court. Mr. Freeman begs to repeat that in the event of Mr. Shaw persisting in breaking his agreement, he, Mr. Freeman will be driven to the unpleasant necessity of taking the first opportunity of making public to every one at Bhaugulpore and elsewhere his (Mr. Shaw's) want of faith and honesty in his engagements, written or verbal, his disregard to truth, and his non-recognition in forfeiting his character as a gentleman; and this, if Mr. Shaw persists in endeavouring to evade the said verbal agreement, Mr. Freeman will undertake to prove to the satisfaction of any one who may wish to enquire as to the truth of Mr. Freeman's charge.—The learned

counsel continued: he supposed Mr. Freeman imagined that Mr. Shaw would submit to resign what the law had decided in his favor; but not so, Mr. Shaw was one of the oldest indigo planters at Bhaugulpore,—the most respected, and the most respectable; and, Mr. Freeman's bullying not having succeeded according to his wishes, that gentleman proceeded to carry his threats into execution, by sending a circular round to the society at Bhaugulpore, which he would now read to the court:—"To the Residents at Bhaugulpore.—Gentlemen, —However painful and repulsive the task, Mr. Freeman feels it a duty he owes to the society at Bhaugulpore, to expose in their true light the principles and character of one of its members; viz., Mr. W. Shaw.—Mr. Shaw having forfeited his word and written engagement, and having violated the terms of a most solemn written agreement with Mr. Freeman, Mr. Freeman holds himself bound by his promise held out to Mr. Shaw, under date the 4th instant, to put every one upon his guard against such a character, and to publish that the said Mr. Shaw is a man void of all sense of honor, faith, integrity, or shame; and as such Mr. Freeman takes this opportunity of posting him as a person void of all honorable principle, in having broken through his engagements, both verbal and written,—in having violated his most sacred written pledge,—as the inventor of the most wanton falsehoods,—and, as having forfeited all claim to the character of a gentleman, and a member of a respectable society.* The above facts Mr. Freeman undertakes to prove to any person who may be inclined to enquire into them.—To Mr. Harding, Colonel D'Aguilar, Mr. Steer, Dr. Innis, Major Graham, Mr. Jackson, Dr. Webster, Lieut. Swatman, Adjutant Don, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Field, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Johnson, and others."—This, continued Mr. Prinsep, was circulated to the society at Bhaugulpore so long ago as April last, and since that time nothing in the shape of accommodation has been done by this defendant. The paper had been circulated to the civilians in the neighbourhood, one of whom, apprehensive that it might lead to a breach of the peace, took measures to acquaint the magistrate of the district, and the parties were each bound over. Thus, this court was the only course

which Mr. Shaw could take to uphold his character as a gentleman, and the necessity of his having recourse to it was apparent. It was not only important that Mr. Shaw's character should stand well with the society at Bhaugulpore, but also that it should stand well with the house in Calcutta with which he was connected. Excessive damages was not the object which the plaintiff sought, but to give the defendant an opportunity of substantiating his charges, and to have an opportunity to rebut his accusations. Defendant, however, had let go his opportunity of pleading a justification by pleading the general issue. What defence would be set up the learned counsel was at a loss to imagine, but he supposed that some attempt would be made to mitigate the court's censure by attempting to shew that defendant had received some provocation which induced him to pursue the course which he had adopted.—Jurisdiction was proved by the roll formerly furnished to Government by the magistrates in the Mofussil, containing a list of British subjects residing in each district.—Assistant Surg. J. James deposed that the description of Mr. Freeman, as a British subject, in the roll above mentioned, was in defendant's hand-writing.—Lieutenant Frederick Blood, examined by Mr. Clarke:—deposed that he was an officer in his Majesty's navy, and happened to be at Bhaugulpore at the time of the circulation of the paper by Mr. Freeman. At the request of Mr. Shaw, witness went to Mr. Freeman and demanded a copy of the circular. Mr. Freeman replied that he had sent it to Lieut. Swatman. Witness proceeded to the house of that officer where he made a copy of the circular, which he now produced. Lieut. Don was at the house of Lieut. Swatman at the time witness copied the circular. (Cross-examined by the Advocate General.) The copy and the original were not examined by any person but myself. Asst. Surgeon W. B. Webster also proved the publication.—On his cross-examination by Mr. Leith, witness deposed that he had heard of a disagreeable letter from Mr. Freeman to Mr. Shaw, and one also from Mr. Shaw to Mr. Freeman. Had heard of the dispute about ~~them~~, and that subsequently the decree of the magistrate had been reversed, and that Mr. Freeman is now in possession of the lands. Mr. Shaw's letter was pretty sharp; so was Mr. Freeman's. Witness knew that Mr. Freeman proposed to submit the dispute to a reference which was refused by Mr. Shaw. At the time

the paper was circulated, Mr. Shaw was in possession of the lands which Mr. Freeman thought were his own.—Mr. Prinsep now proposed to put in the copy of the circular taken by Lieut. Blood.—The Advocate General submitted that the copy ought not to be received, as the original was not proved to be in the possession of defendant. But the court overruled the objection.—This was the case for the plaintiff.—Mr. Advocate General replied. This case did not appear of so much importance as his learned friend in his opening had endeavoured to attach to it. Indeed, his friend must have felt the ground trembling under him because he had introduced that which was not supported by evidence. It had been stated that there were angry disputes about some churs, and that the magistrates having decided against the defendant, the latter has, in consequence, issued the circular on which this action is brought. But what had appeared from the evidence? why, that Mr. Shaw had taken possession of the lands which belonged to Mr. Freeman. How he had taken possession of them did not appear, but, unfortunately, this court furnished plenty of instances, that indigo planters when they took possession of lands not their own, were accustomed to do so by violence. The court would recollect a case in which something more serious than a circular had ensued, where death had followed, and a trial in this court had been the consequence. But what did not the defendant do? He wrote a letter which had been read, but not put in evidence; to this letter, as the court had heard, Mr. Shaw returned an angry reply, and a circular in which the plaintiff was described as a man without honor or principle. He was not going to justify those terms, nor could they be justified but by a record that would stamp the plaintiff with infamy for life; but the charge was not of a serious description, or one which a gentleman whose mind was irritated might not make. It did not charge the plaintiff with theft: had it done so, he might go through life with the stigma; but now all that could be said, was that some time ago, another indigo planter, with whom he had a dispute, had stated that the plaintiff was not a man of strictly honorable feelings. It was alleged that the plaintiff had lost the society of his friends and neighbours, but their Lordships would see that they were here ready to give evidence for him in a court of justice, and to whom the learned counsel had not dared to put a single question to show

that the plaintiff had suffered in society by the imputations now complained of. The learned counsel hoped the court would take into consideration the light character of the words, and not visit his client with any but a light verdict.—The Court: There can be no doubt, but that there must be a verdict for the plaintiff. This libel is not of so light a character as the counsel for the defendant has described it; on the contrary, the words are strong, the plaintiff being described as a man void of all honor and integrity, and without pretension to the character of a gentleman. It is alleged that no damage has been proved, but it is quite impossible to say that the circulation of the libel must not have had a very injurious effect. Taking into consideration the letter written by Mr. Shaw as going in some degree to lessen the amount of damages, we cannot give a verdict for a less amount than Rs. 1,000.

February 5.

Major Cape v. Assignees of Crutten- den and Co.—Mr. Nott made a special application to the court that on the affidavits which he held in his hand the Prothonotary should be ordered to file a plaint thereto annexed. The plaint, which was an ejectment, had been presented to the Prothonotary to be filed on the 21st of January, and contained two demises, one in the name of the real plaintiff, Major Cape, and the other in the name of Mr. Andrew Wight, who was the trustee of an outstanding term to bar dower. A warrant of attorney to Mr. Boyle was annexed to the plaint for the purpose of being filed at the same time, and was signed by Mr. Wyborn in the name of the lessors of the nominal plaintiff, Major Cape and Mr. Wight. The Prothonotary refused to receive the plaint on the ground that the 110th plea rule of the court required that a special application should be first made to the court. Mr. Nott insisted that Mr. Wyborn, as the lawful attorney of Major Cape, was entitled to lay a demise in the name of Mr. Wight as Major Cape's trustee, even without his consent; but in this case it was sworn that Mr. Wight knew of Mr. Wyborn's intention previously to his leaving for England, that he made no objection, and that an indemnity for the possible costs of the action was offered to him which he declined. The court

not pay the promonent 500 rupees per month, for support, pending the suit. The learned counsel moved on affidavits setting forth the desertion of Colonel Newton from his wife, and there were also other affidavits alleging cruelty and adultery. But in this stage of the proceedings counsel referred only to the affidavits in which the desertion was set forth, from which it appeared that in April last, Colonel Newton departed from Calcutta for Arracan, leaving only fifty rupees with Mrs. Newton, and two hundred and fifty rupees with his brother-in-law, which the latter, on his own responsibility, had applied to Mrs. Newton's support. After remaining about four months in Arracan, Colonel Newton returned to Calcutta, and resided with his wife: subsequently he went on the river, when Mrs. Swain, the lady with whom Mrs. Newton was residing, being compelled to go to Serampore, Mrs. Newton was obliged to take a house in Calcutta, in which she agreed to remain for two months. On Colonel Newton's return from the river excursion, he affected to be very angry on account of his wife having taken a house, and he refused to live with her; afterwards, he went without his wife to Moorsheadabad taking with him his infant child, then very ill of ophthalmia, by which it has since lost the sight of one eye. From these circumstances, the learned counsel contended, the desertion of the husband was clear; and he put in further affidavits setting forth that Mrs. Newton had no other means of support than £40 per annum, and that the impugnant, as full Colonel of a regiment, in the Company's service, was in the receipt of Rs. 1,600 per mensem. The promonent had obtained a decree for the impugnant to answer; an affidavit of service was now forthcoming; but no answer had been put in; and this application was made for a citation, that Col. Newton should shew cause why he should not pay 500 rupees per mensem, or such sum as the court may award, for alimony since April last. The learned counsel stated that the allegation of faculties had been filed, and cited *Sir W. Scott*, in "*Briscoe v. Briscoe*," 2 *Haggart's Reports*, p. 199.—The allegation of faculties, as it is technically called, was given in, as the first step in a question of alimony. It is always desirable that an allegation of this nature should be given at an early period; and that the question of alimony should be disposed of in the first stage of the proceedings, to prevent the husband being unnecessarily

Newton v. Newton.—Mr. Clarke moved for an order calling on the impugnant to shew cause why he should

harrassed with his wife's debts."—See also *Robinson v. Robinson*, and *Goodall v. Goodall*, 2. Lee's Reports. — The court enquired what was the evidence as to the marriage? Mr. Clarke said there were affidavits setting forth that it took place at the cathedral in Calcutta, and the affidavit of the party that she was Colonel Newton's lawful wife.—*Order Granted*.—March 3d.

SUMMARY.

Mr. M. Ricketts.—Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts has appealed to the managers of the Civil Service Annuity Fund against the refusal of the Court of Directors to continue the payment of his pension since they recorded against him a dismissal from their service in 1834. We doubt whether his original letter to the managers has yet been received: but in the mean time a lithograph copy having reached us, we do not hesitate to give insertion to it, as well as to some remarks upon his case in the *Cheltenham Journal*, which, we are assured, express the spontaneous opinions of the writer. (*Alexander's Magazine* has also taken up Mr. Ricketts's cause, but the principle of this Magazine is, that the Company must always be in the wrong.) We have not yet seen the pamphlet alluded to—possibly it may shake the opinions we formed long ago upon the question of Mr. Ricketts's guilt or innocence of the charges brought against him. But we cannot help remarking that the Press in England has done him little good if he has found no better advocate than the journals we have quoted, whose reasoning appears to us but a tissue of sophistry and an evasion of the question altogether. We certainly entertain very different sentiments from those professed by Mr. Ricketts and his advocates, as to the course which an innocent man in most cases would, and in all cases ought to pursue when his character is at stake. Mr. Ricketts lays much stress upon the inconvenience he would have been put to, had he accepted the alternative offered him by the Government here, of giving up his passage when already engaged, and personally meeting the investigation into his conduct, which was then decided upon. It was undoubtedly great weakness in this government, to let the alternative of an investigation in his presence or in his absence rest with him. He ought to have been, and we understand it was proposed in council that he should be, peremptorily ordered to wait the issue on the spot, whether the evidence against him was

then considered sufficient to go to trial, or whether it was only in course of collection,—supposing (as we must suppose) that a *prima facie* case of criminality had been made out sufficient to warrant further proceedings. Why so much consideration was had for the personal convenience of a public functionary under strong suspicion at least of high crimes and misdemeanors, we cannot comprehend; but surely the evasion of an accused party after notice of the charges against him, can never be admitted as an argument in his favor, and as invalidating all enquiry, and Mr. Ricketts could not hope to be exculpated by the world because he let judgments go by default. In the army, when but a slight is put upon an officer affecting his professional character, it is the practice of every high-spirited man to demand inquiry, and not to wait for it,—to demand to be personally confronted with his calumniators and accusers. What would be thought of an officer who (if permitted to do so) should go out of the way, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court before which he had notice that his conduct would be arraigned and when found guilty of the charges, keep himself still out of reach, refusing to disclose circumstances of the highest importance to his own justification, the disclosure of which would be no breach of confidence and no possible injury to any other person whatever? If Mr. Ricketts be an innocent man, he has acted like a man who wished the world to think him otherwise. Let the reader mark the last paragraph quoted by the *Cheltenham Journal* from Mr. Ricketts's pamphlet. He declares that, on the evening before his embarkation for England, he was required by Lord W. Bentinck to shew his accounts with his agents, and he makes it a sort of boast that he "did not commit the baseness of acceding to so tyrannical a command." What baseness could there be in acceding to the command, even though it were tyrannical? He was not required to expose the private affairs of other persons, but invited to abide by a test in the case of his own, that ought to have been a very conclusive as well as very simple means of proving his innocence of the bribery and peculations of which he then stood suspected or accused. Still there might be matters affecting others in his agents' accounts, which he might properly object to disclose without their sanction. But no such objection could exist to his shewing, or at least declaring what was the amount of his own funds in his agents' hands. The insolvency of

all the great houses has since revealed the state of his affairs in that particular. He has proved his debt upon Alexander and Co. in the London Bankrupt Court, and the amount of it has appeared in all the newspapers. And the schedules of the fallen houses being filed in the Insolvent Court here, every creditor has a right to inspect them, and to know the amount upon which another creditor is allowed his dividends. Concealment is no longer possible. Mr. Ricketts, therefore, has no longer the same or any good plea for declining explanation, how it happens that he appears in Alexander and Co.'s books as a creditor for Sa. Rs. 400,573-5-4 and in those of Fergusson and Co. for 337,853-10-7; upon which latter sum he has received the first dividend, while his family is also creditor in a trust account with Palmer and Co. for Sa. Rs. 105,413 11-0; and he does not appear as a debtor in the schedules of any of the late firms. We do not consider ourselves at liberty to notice what we have heard or may privately know about his remittance transactions to England, or any other facts connected with his pecuniary affairs.—On the annuity question there will be differences of opinion unconnected with the guilt or innocence of Mr. Ricketts. In equity, if he did that which ought to have deprived him of his right to pension from the first he could have no better right to it by having enjoyed it for four years—rather he should be made to refund what he has unduly received. But the point of right seems to turn upon the interpretation of a particular section in the rules of the fund, and upon a question of fact, whether Mr. Ricketts's resignation was or was not a *retirement*. We have heard that, on the eve of his departure from Calcutta, he substituted a tender of resignation for his first application for furlough, and that an answer accepting his resignation was designedly not given—*Calcutta Courier*.

Archery.—The large silver bowl contested for by the Bengal archers, was won by their Captain, Mr. C. W. Smith, on Saturday last. The condition under which the bowl was shot for, required four consecutive ends to carry off the prize the first night, and three consecutive ends the second and subsequent nights. The equality of four or five of the members prolonged the competition until the fourth night, when Mr. C. W. Smith gained the first three ends, and was accordingly declared to be the holder of the bowl for the current year. Mr. Smith was the fortunate competitor last

year for the bowl and the gold arrow, which the company are now shooting for, under the same conditions as those fixed for the bowl.

General Allard.—General Allard has left Paris for Saint Tropes, where he will remain several months before he returns to India. He had an audience of leave of the King, who has conferred upon him the title of Agent for France, at the Court of Lahore, and delivered to him letters of credence to Runjeet Sing in that character. This letter is written in the Eastern style, upon a large skin of parchment ornamented with gold, and having affixed the Great Seal impressed upon gold. The whole is enveloped in a silk bag, exquisitely embroidered. The Minister for foreign affairs, has also written to the favourite secretary of Runjeet Sing a letter, which is likewise enclosed in silk and gold. Gen. Allard has been supplied by the Government with numerous models of improvements made in all kinds of arms during the last twenty years, which he intends to adopt for the armies he commands in India.

Salt Sales.—The resolution of Government, which we noticed on Thursday, to change the system of public sales in the salt department to that of deliveries at fixed prices, is about to come into immediate operation, and the monthly sales may now be considered at an end. There will be no more of them.

Fatal Event.—An event no less extraordinary, than fatal in its consequences, occurred in the gang of prisoners, employed in repairing the road, leading from the Ajmere gate of the city, to the Kootub.—"It appears that this gang consisted of sixteen men, who were guarded by the usual number of Burkundaues, and working on the road at a distance of about one and a half coss from the city. Adjacent to the road, and convenient to the place of operations, was a grain-field, the growth of which is sufficient to hide any weapon. The hour at which the prisoners partake of their food, having arrived, they proceeded to the field in question, under the excuse of plucking a small portion of the grain, but in reality to possess themselves with the weapons, which lay concealed there. Having each provided himself with an instrument consisting of guns, talwars, and pick axes, they marched off, but not without strong opposition from their guards. We regret to say, that three of the Burkundaues were killed on the spot, and two severely wounded. The prisoners, in their flight, which they immediately effected, dan-

gerously wounded a traveller whom they met on the road, and have hitherto baffled all attempts to discover the place of their retreat, although Mr. Truscott, accompanied by the Cotwal, immediately proceeded to the spot, and made the most diligent enquiries upon the subject.

On Friday evening last, Hindoo Rao gave a dinner, after the English fashion, to the Sahib Loag in Delhi, which was served up in superior style; and at which the wines were of the best description. He afterwards entertained them with a grand Nautch, at which all the hours of our imperial city attended, and warbled forth their "sweetest notes" upon the occasion.

The Begum Sumroo's Troops.—

Last week we endeavoured to obtain some of the facts connected with the transfer of the territories and possessions of the late Begum Sumroo to the Hon. Company. Our facts as there stated, are in substance true, that the Jageer has been attached by the state, and, that all the old servants the veteran soldiers, even invalids and pensioners are to be paid up all arrears, presented with one month's advance, and turned on the wild world, some after services, varying from 15 to 50 years. This is indeed disgraceful to human nature, dishonourable to the British name, and unjustifiable by the vague and ill-defined code, called the law of nations. Seldom can the pages of history exhibit such ruthless cruelty, and such insatiable avarice! Here we behold an independent territory, granting under the worst system of administration, a clear surplus revenue of nine lacs, bound by treaty to support for the use and assistance of the British Government, three battalions of soldiers, and accustomed by friendship, pride, or any other cause, to keep up a much larger force, which was ever available, as the ally-faithful of the British Government.

Patronage Etiquette.—With reference to some recent appointments, we have heard an opinion expressed that delicacy precludes a successor of a Governor-General from rescinding the appointments of him to whom he succeeds. We cannot admit the force of this plea, more especially if it is to be urged in behalf of a just regard for the interests of the public service in any case and still more when it applies to appointments made at a period when the successor was hourly expected: for surely then delicacy is at least as much violated by such appointments as by the rescindment of them. We can mention a case in point.

On the arrival of Sir Frederick Adam at Madras he found the situation of a member of the Board of Revenue, the nomination of which should have been in his patronage, forestalled by Mr. Lushington's having placed Mr. Charles Roberts, the principal Collector of North Arcot, in that Board, and Mr. Robert Eden, first cousin of Lord Auckland, in the Collectorate vacated by Mr. Roberts. Sir Frederick cancelled both appointments, and Mr. Roberts is still principal Collector as before—and Mr. Eden, Collector of Tinevelly.—*Hurkaru.*

Law Commission.—The Law Commission has applied to the Government of India for information on the subject of the operation of Reg. III. 1848. This regulation empowers Government to imprison parties for reasons of state, under a warrant from the chief Secretary to Government, and, also, to attach the estates of parties on the same account.—The Law Commission has requested to be informed of the number of individuals who may have been confined, and of the cases in which the estates of parties may have been attached; and also of such details of each case, as Government may see proper to communicate.—The subject coming under the character of a local regulation, applicable to Natives and foreign Europeans only, will not excite much attention, we presume, with the English colonist. Be it remembered, however, that the act is tantamount to suspension of the "habeas corpus," and that, it may be expected now, the Law Commission will, on every question of the personal liberty of the subject, prepare to legislate for all classes by one common law, and no longer retain a distinction between the patrician British subject and the plebeian Native, as some of our most noisy clamourers for popular rights would seem to approve of the existence of.

Agra.—Baron Hugel was at Hansi on the 10th of January, and proposes to leave Delhi for Jeypore, on the 17th, where he expects to arrive about the 20th. The lateness of the season compels the Baron to run through Rajpootana to Bombay, as quickly as possible, with the view to embark at once for Europe.—The tour to Cashmere is described by the Baron as interesting, but fatiguing. In going, he took the hill route by Belaspore, Jushmooki, and Tommo; and, in returning, followed the Jeelam to Mayufferd, and went from thence to Attock, to make some observations on the Indus.

Loodecanah.—Dr. Henderson has ar-

rived here from his travels in the Punjab and Hills, and, in conformity with the orders of the Commander-in-chief, has been placed under arrest, until he gives a satisfactory explanation of his unauthorized passage across the Frontier. His arrest is of course merely formal, and on the receipt of his explanation at Headquarters, he will probably be released, when we may expect to get some account of his interesting expedition.

The Governor-General of India.—We announced yesterday the arrival of the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, in the "Jupiter." This vessel passed the Kedgeriee in tow of the steamer "Ganges." The heads of the department are invited to a dinner at the Government House, to meet his Lordship, this evening.—4th March.

Commissioners' Salaries.—Hitherto the old resolution of Government made on the reductions of commissionerships and commissioners' salaries, which provided grades of pay for commissioners, session judges, and collectors, has been lying a dead letter in the records of Government. The civil service will, however, be happy to hear that Sir Charles Metcalfe has had his attention called to the subject, and has passed in Bengal the increase to all commissioners, making only one grade at 39,000 rupees: two grades of judges, one third at 36,000 rupees, and two thirds at 30,000; and two grades of collectors, one half at 28,000, and one half at 24,000. As money, through absorption of the high allowances of old incumbents is available, it goes to this increase. All the commissioners and the full number of collectors here and in Bengal, being raised to the higher grade of salary, it may of course be expected that the same principle will be adopted in the Agra Presidency.—*Calcutta Cour.*, March 2.

Coffee House.—Notice has been taken in the public prints, of a scheme of Mr. Wetherill to open a Coffee-house in Calcutta. The plan is to connect with Spence's Hotel an establishment similar to that of the Jerusalem Coffee-house in London, where all kinds of shipping intelligence will be procurable, and letter bags will be made up, and those who want refreshments may have them at a moment's notice. The idea is good, and we are glad to find the scheme strongly supported by the mercantile community. The resort to the hotel is now so great, that, we hear, the premises originally taken by Mr. Spence, have been found too small, and in consequence Mr. Wetherill is about to remove the esta-

lishment to London buildings, and it is in that range of buildings that the Coffee-rooms are to be opened.

As we are in the habit of noticing the progress of the arts and manufactures in this city of palaces, we must record the opening of another flour mill at Coosipore lately, on the same principle, and established for the same purpose as the mills of Messrs. Smithson and Co. on the Strand.—There is also a large building now rising from the ground, near Messrs. Jeasop's establishment, in Clive-street, intended for cotton screws.—The stagnation of demand for house property too has almost disappeared—quite so with respect to some descriptions of it, and the increasing commercial prosperity of the place has filled every building suited to an office, and given a new stimulus to building plans wherever favorable sites are discovered.

Malwa Opium.—The quantity of Malwa opium exported from Bombay to Canton in 1835 was valued, in a late number of the *Courier*, at 12,500,000 rupees. Fifteen years ago, not a single chest was exported of this article. To the enterprise of the British merchants and the British government, this new traffic is solely attributable. It has proved highly advantageous to the agricultural interests of Malwa, and promises soon to make it one of the richest provinces of India. A correspondent, on whose local knowledge we can safely rely, states, "that it has contributed to raise the rents of every village in Malwa most considerably. In some villages the rents, owing to the increased cultivation of opium, have been more than doubled within the last fifteen years."

Begum Sumroo's Legacy.—"Brigadier Brown," the *Delhi Gazette* states, "has been left by the late Begum Sumroo, a legacy of seventy-five thousand rupees, and is now on his way to Sirdhana, leaving an executor to the will."

Sir Charles Metcalfe.—Sir Charles Metcalfe has received a renewed appointment of Provisional Governor General, to take effect, in case of accident to Lord Auckland, or his Lordship's retirement. The deputy Governorship of the Western Provinces we therefore conclude to be an office kept warm only for Sir Charles—if he choose to accept it. Under these circumstances, we cannot yet consider his connexion with the administration in India at an end. But the transfer of the sceptre into other hands has for the present terminated the weighty responsibility which has been imposed upon him for nearly a twelvemonth, with most

uncertain tenure, and put an end to that unhappy state of interregnum so embarrassing to the officiating ruler.—We can well imagine that a Governor so appointed, expecting every day his successor to arrive, left without instructions because the new man is to come out initiated in the views of the controlling power at home, on all important matters—we can well imagine that a man of very liberal sentiments and very comprehensive mind, might, in such a position, hesitate to bring forward schemes of reform and improvement, which he would desire to carry into effect; and that his Government might in consequence be liable to an imputation of weakness and bigoted attachment to established systems, quite inconsistent with the character of the individual. We make this remark, not to deprecate any charge of want of vigour against the administration of Sir Charles Metcalfe in contrast with that of his predecessor,—but to remind the censorious, that some degree of timidity might have been expected where vigour has in fact been displayed, and that greater credit is due to Sir Charles Metcalfe, situated as he was, for his Press Law,—for equalizing the coin,—for abolishing the Transit Duties in Bengal—than would have been due to Lord Bentinck, if, with his more independent will and during an administration seven times as long, he had conferred equal benefits upon the country, instead of wasting all the time as he did in hesitation and preliminary enquiries relative to those subjects. The trial and execution of Shumsoodeen will ever be remembered as a proof (a proof beyond the expectations of many) that moral courage has not been wanting in Sir Charles when the occasion called for it; and if the subsequent case of poor Blake has exhibited some appearance of indecision, as far as the public are yet acquainted with the proceedings, owing to Major Alves being deceived and perhaps put upon a wrong scent, we trust and believe measures have been taken that will, in that case as in the other, trace out the real criminal and punish him according to his deserts however high his station.—We hear that some of the merchants were about to write to the Chamber of Commerce to request Sir Charles Metcalfe by deputation or by address, for the abolition of the Transit Duties; but just after mooted the proposition, the matter was necessarily suspended by the news of the *Jupiter's* arrival.

The Abolition of Persian.—We are happy to learn that the question regard-

ing the abolition of Persian is now officially before the public authorities both here and in England. In conformity with the wishes of the Court of Directors, the Register of the Sadder Dewannee Adawlut at the close of the last year, sent round circulars requesting the Judicial functionaries upon the point referred to in the following extract of a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors to the Government of Bengal, dated the 26th June, 1835.—“As the abolition of the Persian language in the Judicial department would lead to a considerable diminution of expense, and as that language is not at all used at Bombay, and only in two instances at Madras, we desire that you will start for our consideration any particular circumstances, if there be any, which render the continued use of that language desirable in the Judicial department.”—The official circular from the Register of the Sadder Adawlut goes farther than the directions of the Court of Directors, and requests the judges to state not only whether the change would be attended with, any, and what, reductions of expense, but what language they would propose to substitute in the room of Persian. The Directors appear to contemplate the introduction of the same practice in Bengal and Agra which prevails at Bombay and Madras, where the language of the people is, we believe the language of the Court. The Circular however leaves an opening for any Judge imperfectly acquainted with the Native languages to recommend the substitution of his own language for Persian. Should any functionary offer such a proposal, it will of course fall to the ground, because the substitution of English could not be accomplished with an increase of expense; and the chief value of the change of language in the eyes of the Court of Directors appears to be the amount it will save.—It is a matter of congratulation that the subject has at length attracted the attention of the Home authorities, and is likely to be brought to an issue in two or three years. It has been agitated in this country for more than five years, and great has been the anxiety which it has plunged the native community.

The new Native Medical College is, it appears, to be opened on the 10th March, when Principal Bramley will deliver an appropriate address. We gave some time ago from the *Herald* a sketch of the examination of the pupils of the Native Medical College and of the new building, which is on a scale worthy of the Government and the very important objects

which it is the object of the institution to receive, and we have only to express our hope that the Native gentry will make a point of attending on the interesting oc-

casion to which we refer. We trust also that Lord Auckland will honor the ceremony with his presence.

Course of Exchange, 4th March, 1836.

Buy.]		[Sell.	
2s 2d	Calcutta on London, 6 months' sight	- - - - -	2s 3d
96 a 97	on Madras, 30 days' sight	- - - - -	92 a 93
96 a 97	on Bombay 30 days' sight	- - - - -	92 a 93
Price of Bullion.			
Spanish dollars	- - - - -	Sa. Rs. 206 0 a	206 8 per 100
Doublons	- - - - -	31 6 a	31 12 each
Joes, or Peazas	- - - - -	18 8 a	19 0 "
Sovereigns	- - - - -	9 11 a	9 13 "
Bank of England notes	- - - - -	0 0 a	0 0 "
Gold Mohurs	- - - - -	17 1 a	17 2 "
China Gold Bars	- - - - -	12 8 a	14 8 pr. s wt.
Sycee Silver	- - - - -	97 6 a	98 0 p 100sw

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Feb. 24, recesses. J. M. Hay, R. B. W. Ramsay, and W. C. S. Cunningham, Writers, reported qualified for the public Service, and attached to the Bengal Presidency—Mr. J. M. Hay having passed an examination on 15th February, and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in the Native Languages the order issued on 13th January for that Gentleman's return to England is cancelled—Mr. F. J. Halliday is appointed Salt Agent of the Northern division of Cuttack in the room of Mr. H. Ricketts; the appointment to take effect from the date of Mr. J. Master's departure for Europe—Mr. C. F. Young is appointed to officiate as Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs during Mr. Plowden's absence to the Sand Heads. Mr. H. B. Beresford to be deputy Collector in Zillah Parnesh and in Malduh—Mr. G. P. Leicester has been authorized to exercise the powers of a joint Magistrate and deputy Collector in Moorsheadabad—Mr. W. C. S. Cunningham to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 19th or Cuttack division—26, Mr. C. B. Barwell to be a judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut—Mr. W. Money to be Special Commr. under reg. 3, of 1828 for the division of Moorsheadabad—Mr. J. H. D'Oyly to be Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Beerboom—Mr. J. Stanforth to be Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Midnapore—The foregoing appointments to take effect on 1st March, from which date Mr. W. Blunt has resigned his Seat in the Sudder Courts.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT. OF AGRA.—Feb. 17, Mr. W. B. Jackson to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Juanpore—Mr. G. Lindley, ditto, as ad-

ditional Judge at Ghazeepore—The services of Mr. H. C. Halkett are placed at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal.

FURLONGS.—Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell—Mr. T. B. C. Bayley.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, General Department,—Notice—His Excellency the Governor of Batavia having been requested by the Hon. the Govr.-Genl. in a despatch under date Aug. 5, 1835, to exert his influence in furthering the discovery of certain persons, passengers and crew of the ship *Charles Eaton*, supposed to have survived the wreck of that vessel in Torres' Straits, it appears by his Excellency's answer to the despatch above noted, that he had instituted enquiry for these unfortunate persons on private information, so far back as the month of July, 1835. On receipt of the communication from the Hon. the Governor General (20th Nov. 1835.) His Excellency directed the Governor of the Moluccas to despatch a small vessel to Timor-laut, Matabella, and the neighbouring islands, in quest of the supposed survivors, and intimated his intention of detaching a ship of war for their recovery, should the result of this enquiry lead him to conclude that these persons were detained by the Natives on any of the Islands in question.—On the 9th Dec. 1835, his Excellency the Governor of Batavia addressed a further communication to the Hon. the Governor General, informing him of the arrival at the seat of his Government of five seamen belonging to the *Charles Eaton*, who, after a residence of thirteen months on the island of Timor-laut, were taken thence and brought to Amboyna by an Indian Coasting Bark. The depositions of the seamen, forwarded with his Excellency's dispatch, are given at length

below. Their statement as to the position of the vessel when they left her, is at variance with that afforded by respectable eye witnesses as to her present condition, it being known that she stands, or lately stood, "high and dry on the barrier reef in Torres' Straits with her Royal yards across." His Excellency the Governor of Batavia, states, in remarking on this discrepancy, that it gives sufficient grounds to encourage him in the hope that the residue of the crew and passengers of the *Charles Eaton* may still be discovered on some of those islands of the Eastern Archipelago easily attainable to voyagers in an open boat from Torres' Straits. It has been, therefore, determined by his Excellency not to relax the efforts which he on the first vague intimation of the circumstances of the case so promptly and humanely caused to be made for the recovery of the surviving crew of the *Charles Eaton*. Official report of the examinations of

Richard Quin, William Grindall, Jas.

Wright and Laurens Constantyn, seamen of the *Charles Eaton*, British Merchant ship, wrecked in Torres' Straits.

In pursuance of the instructions received to that effect from his Excellency the Governor General, for the time being, of Netherlands India, on this day, the 6th of Dec. in the year of our Lord 1835. Appeared before me, Daniel Francois Willem Pietermaat, Barrister-at-Law and Resident of Batavia, assisted by Cornelis Heije, Post Captain in the Dutch Navy and Master Attendant, and Frederik Jacobus Stoelman, Sworn Translator for the English language in this residence, the several seamen herein-after-mentioned, who arrived at Batavia from Amboina, on the 8d inst., in the Dutch brig *Patriot*, commanded by T. Clunies, and formerly belonged to the crew of the English bark *Charles Eaton*, Captain George Frederic Moerne, which vessel was wrecked in the Torres' Straits.—In the first place: Richard Quin, aged 30 years, born in the county of Wexford, in Ireland, sailor of profession.—In the second place: Wm. Grindall, aged 23 years; born at Whitehaven, in England, sailor of profession.—In the third place: James Wright, born at Edinburgh, aged 20 years, sailor of profession.—and in the fourth place: Laurens Constantyn, aged 35 years, born at Charlottown, in North America, carpenter of profession. The third mate and acting boatswain, named George Piggott, was not in attendance, being confined to the hospital through serious indisposition.—The above-mentioned appearants have been requested by me to

give a circumstantial and true account, concerning the shipwreck of the bark *Charles Eaton*, above-mentioned, and particularly to relate all circumstances from the moment they left the wreck of the said vessel, until their arrival at Amboina, and the above-mentioned Richard Quin, well as for himself as for the other appearants, and in their presence did declare, that they left the Downs on the 25th day of Dec. in the year of our Lord 1832, on board of the English bark "Charles Eaton," commanded by Capt. G. F. Moerne, the cargo consisting in calicoes and lead, and belonging to the firm of Gladstone, Drailstone and Co. of London, merchants, they being bound, via the Cape of Good Hope to Sydney, in New South Wales.—That they left the port of Sydney on the 26th July, 1834, and on the 15th of August ensuing, at about ten o'clock of the forenoon, it blowing a fresh full-sail breeze at the time the above-mentioned vessel struck on a reef, called *the detached reef*, and situated at the entrance of the Torres' Straits.—That during the preceding night the Captain, as a measure of prudence, had ordered the first reef to be taken in the topsails, in order not to enter the passage before day-break.—That the ship struck on the reef so violently, that both the keel and rudder were instantly knocked off and carried away, and the Captain declared the vessel was totally lost, at the same time giving orders to get the boats ready and furnished with provisions, in order to endeavour to save the ship's company and reach the island of Timor.—On inquiry how many boats the vessel possessed at the time she was wrecked, they answered four, viz., the long boat, two cutters and a dainty.—On inquiry in which boat the appearants had saved themselves, they answered in the largest of the two cutters above-mentioned. On inquiry how many persons did actually leave the wreck, they answered that only three men originally left the wreck, named William Grindall, Laurens Constantyn, and George Piggott above-mentioned, whilst the two remaining appearants Richard Quin and James Wright, only reached the cutter the next morning, by swimming across the bar or reef, at the peril of their lives. On enquiry in which boat the Captain and passengers endeavoured to save themselves, they answered that the boat in which the appearants fled for refuge, was the only one that remained; the others having been knocked to pieces and lost by the ship's falling on her side.

On being asked whether they had not been able to save any more of the unfortunate passengers and crew, they answered that such was quite impossible, as they could not pull up the boat against the strong current; and no individual among the passengers or crew would venture amidst the heavy breakers, to reach the boat by swimming. That they, in consequence are unable to say or state, what is become of the captain, passengers, and the rest of the crew: they can only affirm, that the tunc Richard Quin and James Wright left the wreck all the passengers were alive on the fore-castle of the vessel, with the exception of one sailor named James Price, who was drowned by the smallest of the two cutters, swamping at the time she was lowered. On enquiry after the names and number of the passengers, who were on board at the time the vessel was wrecked, they answered Captain D'Oyly, of the Bengal Artillery; his wife, named Charlotte D'Oyly, with their two sons George and William; a Bengalee woman servant (name unknown); and an English gentleman, named Armstrong, aged about 25 years. The ship's crew consisted of 26 persons: as George Frederic Moore, commander; Robert Clark, chief mate; Mairs, second mate; Ching and Perry, midshipmen; Grant, doctor; Wm. Williams, sailmaker; Wm. Montgomery, steward; John Berry, George Lawa, James Milar, Sam Moore, John Carr, Francis Hower, William Jefferson, Samuel Baylett, Charles Robertson, Francis Quail, sailors; and John Sexton and John Ireland, boys; besides the present appearants, the third mate now confined by illness at the hospital, and the man who was drowned as above-mentioned.—And the appearants further declared, that not seeing any possibility of saving any more of the ship's company, and not perceiving a single person in the morning of the next day on the wreck, they concluded, that these unhappy persons had been washed off the wreck by the increasing swell of the sea in the night, and all found a watery grave; that they took to sea on Sunday morning, the 17th of Aug. ensuing, without being provided with compass or any other nautical instruments. The whole of their provisions consisted in about 30 lbs. of hard bread, one ham, and a keg containing about four gallons of water, which had been immediately put in the boat before she was lowered. — That, after driving about for about fifteen days on the ocean, steering by the sun and stars as westerly as possible, in order to reach

Timor Coepang, they descried the land which they took for the last-mentioned island; they went ashore and provided themselves with some water and coconuts; but, afterwards, pursuing their course along the coast in their boat, they were attacked by a number of native prauwa, and being worn out by fatigue, without any arms to defend themselves, they were forced to surrender, the natives upset the boat and stripped the men of all their clothes; they afterwards were brought on shore, and at first the natives seemed inclined to kill them; but, through the intercession of two chiefs, their lives were spared. They afterwards learnt that they were on the island of Timor Laut, and more especially in the settlement called Olillet. The two native chiefs above-mentioned, were Pabok and Lomba.—They, moreover, declared that they were consequently well treated, and a part of their clothes were given back to them without being compelled by the natives to perform any labour; their sustenance consisted in Indian corn, yams, a little rice and some fish, but the quantities given them were so small that it was but just sufficient to keep them alive. — That during their abode on that island they learnt that in one of the neighbouring settlements called Lauren, at that period at war with the one in which they lived, there was still another European, who belonged to a brig (English,) that was wrecked there some years ago, and whose crew had been murdered by the natives, with the exception of two boys, one of whom had since died there, according to the statement of the Natives. — That after sojourning more than thirteen months with the said natives, a trading prauw from Amboina arrived, and the appearants required permission from the chiefs to depart with that vessel, promising soon to come back in an English ship with arms and ammunition, in order to assist them in defeating their enemies. To this the chiefs consented, and in the said prauw they arrived at Amboina, on the 7th day of October last, having had five days' passage. — And all the above-mentioned particulars, related by Richard Quin, were corroborated by the said William Grindall, James Wright, and Laurens Constantyn, who declared that all and every thing was agreeing with the truth; and they having signed these presents at my demand, did confirm the contents of the same by solemn oath, in order to serve and avail as circumstances may require. — Done at Batavia, on the day and date first above written. — The above-men-

tioned persons, named Richard Quin, James Wright, and Laurens Constantyn, having declared themselves unable to write, they have affixed their marks to these presents, and in our presence.—D. W. PIETERMAAT, C. HEIJE, STOKELMAN.—Published by order of the Governor General of India in Council.

Political Department, Fort William, 29th Feb. 1836.—The Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following extract from a dispatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, be published for general information:—"We send you a number in the packet, copies of the act of 5th and 6th William IVth, cap. 52; and with reference to section I. of that act, we hereby, under the direction and control of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, suspend for the period of three years from the date of your receipt of this dispatch, the execution of the provisions of the act of 3d and 4th of William IV. cap. 85, sec. 38, which enacts that the territories now subject to the government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra." In conformity with the above instructions the execution of the provisions of the act of the 3d and 4th William IV. chapter 85, so far as they relate to the creation of the government of Agra and to the division of the territories formerly subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William into two distinct presidencies, is hereby suspended.—As a temporary arrangement, and until further orders, the Hon. Alexander Ross, Esq. is appointed to be Lieut.-Governor of the Western Provinces, with the same powers as have heretofore been exercised by the Governor of Agra.

General Department, 1st March, 1836.—**Customs.**—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st April next, the several custom-houses and chokeys established for the collection of inland or transit duties at the stations and in the districts as follows shall be discontinued:—**Poona, Moorsheadabad, Dacca, Hooghly;** and from that date forward all articles of merchandise, goods and commodities shall pass through the provinces and districts of the Bengal Presidency without payment of any duty, tax or fee whatsoever, and shall not be required to be covered

by a ruwana or pass, or by any other document as a protection from the demand of duty. Nor shall any boat, cart, bullock or other thing, or animal used for the conveyance of goods be liable to be stopped for search or examination on account of such duty at any chokey or station within the said provinces. Provided, however, that the chokeys established for the protection of the salt revenue, and all the rules and laws affecting that revenue shall continue to be maintained and to be in force as heretofore, and so likewise the chokeys established for the collection of town duties, and the rules and laws affecting that branch of revenue.—**Existing ruwanas** shall be valid and of effect as receipts of customs' revenue, and the adjustment of sea export duties shall be made as heretofore by the admission pro tanto of the payments certified therein.—Goods brought for export without ruwanas will be charged with duty, and in all respects dealt with as provided in the regulations at present in force for such goods.—Goods imported hereafter from the territory of the Agra presidency, accompanied by ruwanas of any custom house of that presidency, will receive credit for payments certified therein in the adjustment of sea customs' duties.—The chokeys of the Calcutta custom house established to the north of Calcutta, and on other routes of transit from the city into the interior for the levy of transit or inland duties, shall be discontinued from the date stated, unless for the security of the town duty revenue it shall be deemed necessary by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium to maintain any of them. The passage, however, of all goods and merchandize, not subject to town duty into or out of Calcutta, saving and except the import and export of goods by sea, shall, from the 1st April next, be free, and no ruwanas or protecting documents shall be required to accompany them.—The same rules shall be in force at Chittagong and Balasore, at which places custom houses have been established which will be maintained for the levy of customs duties on goods imported and exported by sea, but which will, from the 1st April, cease to grant ruwanas, and to levy the inland or transit duties on goods passing into or arriving from the interior.—The chokeys under the custom house at Hooghly, established for the levy of special duties on goods passing into or out of the foreign settlements within that district, will be maintained until further orders.—By order of the Governor of Bengal.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 25th Feb. to 4th March 1836.—Major J. Pereira of Art., is appointed to command the Art. Division at Neemuch, in the room of Lieut.-col. G. E. Gowan, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Agra Govt.—Asst. Surgeon W. Rait on being relieved from his present charge will proceed to Nusseerabad, and join the 13th regt N. I.—Asst. Surgeon J. C. Smith is directed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum Dum—27th regt N. I., Lieut. L. W. Gibson to be Captain—Ens. H. Laing to be Lieut. from 15th Feb. 1836, in succession to Captain A. Gerard, retired—31st regt N. I., Lieut. H. J. Guyon to be Captain—Ensign G. Newbolt to be Lieut. from 15th Feb. 1836, in succession to Captain E. N. Townsend, *dec.*—72 regt N. I., Lieut. St. G. D. Showers to be Captain—Ensign R. J. Graham to be Lieut. from 22d Feb. 1836 in succession to Captain J. F. May, *dec.* Super. 2d Lieut. A. W. Hawkins is brought on the effective strength of the regt., vice 2d Lieut. F. Watt *dec.*—Surgeon J. Ranken, M. D., to officiate as a Presidency Surgeon, vice Nicolson, who resigns that situation—Asst. Surgeon J. C. Smith to the temp. medical duties of the civil station of Purnea, during the absence on leave of Asst. Surgeon T. Chapman, M. D.—Lieut. E. R. Lyons 37th regt N. I., to be 2d in command of the Sylhet Light Infantry, vice Townshend to Europe—Lieut.-colonel C. W. Hamilton to be Colonel, vice T. D. Broughton, *dec.*—Major H. Caldwell to be Lieut.-colonel—49th regt. N. I., Captain R. C. Macdonald to be Major—Lieut. F. C. Elwell to be Captain—Ensign J. T. Wilcox to be Lieut., in succession to Colonel C. W. Hamilton, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter, with reference to the retirement from the service of Lieut.-colonel A. Hardy—Lieut. J. Brind of Art., is placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Agra, with a view to his being appointed to the Revenue Survey Department—10th regt. L. C., Lieut. W. Wingfield to be Captain—Coronet J. M. Loughnan to be Lieut., in succession to Captain G. L. Trafford *dec.*—Brevet Colonel J. Canfield, C. B., 9th regt L. C., to be an Aide-de-Camp, from 24th Feb., on the personal Staff of the Gov. Genl.—Lieut. W. M. Smyth of Engineers, to be an Aide-de-Camp, from 12th Jan. last, on ditto, ditto—Colonel J. Canfield, C. B., to be Super. of the Mysore Princes, vice Honeywood resigned—Captain J. Higginson 58th regt. N. I., to be Agent to the Gov. Genl., at

Moorshedabad, vice Cobbe resigned—Lieut. G. B. Michell 9th regt N. I., and J. C. Lumadaine 58th regt N. I., are placed under the orders of the Resident at Gwalior, and Ensign H. Howorth under the Resident at Hyderabad—Asst. Surgeon W. A. Green was appointed by the Agra Govt., under date 10th Feb., to the medical duties of the civil station of Ghaseepore, in succession to Asst. Surg. Jackson, M. D.—Lieut. C. Graham 55th regt. N. I., to act as Interp. and Quartermaster to 58th regt. N. I., during the absence on duty of Lieut. G. A. Mee—Ensign G. U. Law to do duty with 50th regt. N. I., at Dacca—8th regt N. I., Brevet Captain C. H. Naylor to be Interp. and Quarterm., vice Price—The division order directing Surgeon D. Renton 57th regt N. I., to receive charge of the records of the Super. Surgeon's Office from Surgeon W. Jackson, is confirmed—The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty at the convalescent depot at Landour, during the ensuing season: Captain B. P. Browne, his Majesty's 11th L. D.—Captain G. Mylius, his Majesty's 16th regt of foot.—Captain J. Leeson, 42d regt N. I.—Lieut. A. Huiah, 4th troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery—Lieut. G. Cautley, 8th regt L. C., officiating station staff, Landour—Brevet Capt. A. K. Agnew, 6th N. I. to be Captain of a company, and Ensign R. Mathison to be Lt., from Feb. 15, 1836, in succession to Capt. T. Birkett *dec.*—Lieut. J. W. Hicks 67th N. I. to be Capt. of a company, and Ensign R. Price to be Lieut. from Feb. 15, 1836, in succession to Capt. R. S. Phillipps, transferred to the invalid estab.—Surgeon J. Ranken, M. D. to officiate as secretary to the medical board during the absence on leave to the Cape of Surgeon J. Hutchinson, or until further orders—Asst Surgeon T. C. Hunter is appointed to the medical duties of the civil station of Gawalpara—Mr. G. U. Law, having satisfied government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry on this estab. and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment—Capt. F. Wheeler, 2d L. C. is appointed to the situation of Brigade Major at Meerut, vacant by the return to Europe of Brevet Major E. A. Campbell—The undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra:—Col. H. T. Tapp, Lieut.-col. of the 1st N. I.—Lieut. col. G. E. Gowan, of the Art.—and Asst. Surgeon W. Gordon, M. D. of the Med. depart—Surg. T. Drever, M. D. late in the

service of her highness the Begum Samroo, *dec.* is placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief—Lieut. G. J. Fraser, 1st L. C. to be Asst. to the Resident at Nagpore, vice Ward resigned—Cornet E. J. Robinson, 7th L. C., to be an Asst. to the Genl. Supert. of the Operations for the Suppression of Thugges—Lieut. T. Simpson, 57th N. I. to officiate as a junior Asst. to the Agent to the Governor Genl. under Regulation XIII. of 1833—Ensign H. C. Jackson, 48th N. I. was placed in the political department, on 8th instant under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

APPOINTMENTS CANCELLED.—Feb. 22, the following transfer and appointment in the department of public works published in G. O. No. 109, dated 27th April last—Lieut. W. H. Graham, executive Engineer at Mhow, to be executive Engineer at Balasore—and Lt. C. B. P. Alcock, to be executive Engr. at Mhow.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.—34th N. I. Lieut.-col. J. Stuart, Major R. Low Captain R. Angelo, and Lt. P. J. Chiene to rank from 16th Nov. 1835, vice Lieut. col. and Brevet Col. C. W. Hamilton prom.—13th N. I., Lieut.-col. H. O'Donnel, Major E. Gwatkin, Capt. J. E. Bruere, and Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke to rank from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut.-col. W. Kennedy *dec.*—40th N. I. Lieut.-col. W. H. Hewitt, Major M. A. Bunbury, Captain S. Long, and Lieut. G. F. Ritso, to rank from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut.-col. W. Stirling retired.

FURLONGS.—Lieut. R. Wright—Captain A. Charlton to the Cape—Surg. J. N. Rind.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Lieut.-col. G. Hawes, 17th regt N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th Feb. 1836. -1. It has occurred more than once within a short period, that officers of the medical department, who have been attached to civil stations, when restored by the civil to the military department, have pleaded their entanglement with mercantile or agricultural pursuits, as reasons for demanding long periods of leave of absence, instead of forthwith taking on themselves the military duties to the discharge of which they are nominated.—2. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, therefore, deems it necessary to give this public notice to military Surgeons, that he considers that their entering into any pursuits, which prevent their being immediately available for the duties of the service to which they belong, as contrary to what is right; and that he will not in future listen to

such pleas as are alluded to in the antecedent paragraph.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 29, at Cawnpore, Captain N. Jones, 57th regt. N. I. to Miss M. A. D. M. Biggs, eldest daughter of Colonel J. A. Biggs, Artillery—Feb. 16, at Meerutt, H. T. Owen, Esq. C. S. to Catherine, daughter of A. Graham, Esq.—22, at Allahabad, A. W. Begbie, Esq., C. S., to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late J. Watt, Esq.—27, Mr. W. C. Spain to Mrs. M. Florence—29, Sir J. A. Mouat, Bart. of Engineers, to Louisa, 2d daughter of the late W. R. Montgomery, Esq. of the Ceylon C. S.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 6, at Mynapore, the wife of Mr. G. F. Smith of a son—9, at Agra, the lady of Dr. Venour, Snpert. Surg. of a daughter—21, Mrs. J. Black of a daughter—25, at Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut. Edmonds, H. M.'s 9th regt. of a daughter—28, Mrs. E. Nash, of a daughter still-born—at Allipore, the lady of A. Rogers, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—Feb. 7, at Muttra, Captain G. L. Trafford, 10th Cavalry—9, at Futteghur, Thomas, son of Mr. T. Lambert—12, at Meerutt, Mary, eldest of the twin daughters of the Rev. J. Whiting—at Delhi, Mr. Hetzler, son of Colonel Hetzler, Artillery—25, at Bandel, F. Ferrao, Esq. late of Penang—26, Mr. C. D'Paiva—at Fort William, infant son of Sergt. MacEnerney—27, Mrs. F. Hypher—29, Mrs. B. Pereira.

Madras

Captain Sprye, late one of the Judge Advocates of Madras.—In one of our latest received *Bengal Hurkaru's* we gladly observe it to be stated,—“That another of the victims of Sir Frederick Adam's arbitrary policy, Lieut. Sprye, has been restored by orders from the Home Government. Lieut. Sprye was the Deputy Judge Advocate General who conducted the state trials in the northern Circars in 1833-4. He was removed from his appointment by the Madras Governor, and tried at his own earnest desire, we believe, by a court-martial, and most fully and most honorably acquitted of all and every part of the charges preferred against him: but despite such acquittal, he was suspended the service by Sir Frederick Adam. Lieutenant Sprye went home, and has been triumphantly restored; with a stern reproof to the Government for the course they adopted, and reprimand to the officer commanding the Northern division for certain instructions issued by him to the Lieutenant.”—This is as it should be;

and our readers will recollect that in the early part of 1834, in an introductory notice of this officer's very peculiar case, we expressed the opinion that the fullest justice and reparation was due to him at the hands of the Home powers. It was our intention then to have shewn the grounds whereon we founded this opinion, by following up that introduction with a publication of some interesting details, not only of the extreme tyranny and persecution he suffered at the hands of Sir Frederick Adam, but also the extraordinary nature of those state trials, the prosecutions of which he was made to conduct, and of the orders and instructions issued to him for his guidance therein, full particulars of which were then at our command. The arrival of this officer, in England, personally to conduct his appeal to the Court of Directors, occasioned us to desist from this course; and we have consequently remained silent on the case, and in great degree ignorant of its progress.—By the above Calcutta extract, it appears that the justice to which we pronounced him to be entitled, has been rendered him. We most heartily congratulate the gallant coast army on the fact, and the Home Government also; expressing only our earnest hope, as respects the much injured individual, that his restoration has been full and complete, such as the honorable verdict on his trial required, and not merely limited to the office of which he was so iniquitously deprived, without full reparation for his losses of income, the expenses, to which Sir Frederick Adam's unjust and arbitrary conduct subjected him, and the wear and tear of mind in which it must have involved him. Any restoration short of this, will neither be justice to him,—to the high Court who pronounced his most full and most honorable acquittal of all and every part of Sir Frederick's fabricated accusations,—nor to the Army of which he is a member; any more than it will bear out the *Hurkaru's* declaration, that the Government of Madras has been visited, as it too richly merited, "with stern reproof."—Leaving this one of Sir Frederick Adam's "victim case," we have equal pleasure to observe to the Calcutta *Oriental Obs.* of the 20th Feb., the following notice of the Home decision on the case of another of the sufferers from his despotic disposition; viz., Mr. C. P. Brown, of the Madras Civil Service:—"We learn that Mr. Brown, of the Civil Service, suspended from some judicial office by one of Sir Frederick Adam's fantastic freaks of power, has been restored, and is now on

his return to India. These restorations must really be very uncomfortable work for the gallant, but misguided, Lieut.-General and Governor."—"In this case we trust, as in that of the Judge Advocate, that the victim has obtained the common justice of the allowances whereof this Governor's arbitrary disposition deprived him. Anything less than this, leaves the sufferer still a victim, and gives the despot a victory over him such as the Home powers should never permit, opposed as it is to all principles of policy, justice, and humanity, and to the best interests of the Government itself.—Who, we enquire, were the advisers of the "misguided Lieut.-General and Governor" in all these his "fantastic freaks of power?" and how were the secretaries more immediately about his person employed, that they did not counteract the evil counsel of "misguiding" affidavits, and control his own violent disposition?—Where, we ask, as we have over and over heard it asked by others, were Colonels Walpole and Hodges, Sir Frederick's private and military secretaries, both officers of the Madras army, when these numerous personal cases* were being carried on by him in the unprecedented manner they were? We tell those officers, that if they did not interpose their advice, they are unworthy of their offices; and if they did do so, and it was unheeded, their fame requires that their brethren should be made aware of it, or they too may be involved in the general unpopularity of their chief, whose whole Indian career but too forcibly reminds us "that man, proud man, invested with a little brief authority, plays such fantastic freaks before high Heaven as make the angels weep."

Bombay.

In continuation of the accounts we have recently published, showing the increased cultivation of cotton in various districts of this Presidency, we now insert the following comparative statement of the cultivation of that article in the Surat district, during the present and preceding years:—

* To wit, among others, Mr. Lascelles, Civil Judge—Captain Sprye, Judge Advocate—Captain Douglas, Resident of Tanjore—Captain Smith, of the Cavalry—Mr. Brown, Civil Judge—Captain Richardson, Paymaster of Vizagapatam *et multis aliis.*

	1834-35.	1835-36
Purgunnahs. Begahs.	Begahs.	Begahs.
Burdolee, - -	86 - -	57
Bhootsaur - -	0 - -	0
Boharee - -	67 - -	107
Burgwara - -	0 - -	0
Bulsar, - -	0 - -	0
Chicklu, - -	20 - -	30
Chorassees - -	4151 - -	4363
Kurode, - -	2084 - -	2158
Mofa - -	782 - -	853
Colpar, - -	2708 - -	3000
Khoorsud, - -	19656 - -	23984
Parabol - -	2157 - -	3690
Parnura, - -	0 - -	8
Randeir, - -	0 - -	0
Soops, - -	2791 - -	4171
Surbhon, - -	3416 - -	3979
Turkesur, - -	3532 - -	3775
Walor, - -	2458 - -	3620
	43,912	53,799

From this it appears that the quantity of ground under cultivation in Surat, is about 25 per cent. greater than it was

last season. In the Broach districts, as we have already shown, the increase is upwards of 30 per cent. In Dharwar and Candeish, from the reports published, it may, at a low estimate, be placed at 20 per cent. From the rest of the Bombay territories, accounts are yet wanting. But as they have been received from the principal cotton districts, and as the extension of cultivation is proportionably greater in the larger than in the smaller ones, we shall, we believe, be rather under the mark in placing the average increase of cotton, cultivated throughout the Presidency, this year, at 25 per cent. —As regards productiveness, all accounts agree in representing the present crop as greatly above an average one, if not, indeed, unprecedentedly good. Estimating the improvement, in this respect, therefore, at 20 per cent. we shall have a general increase of 45 per cent. upon the year. Now, the exports of cotton for the last six years, from Bombay to Great Britain and China, have been as follows:

	Great Britain.	China.	Total.
1830 Bales	39,113	142,272	181,385
1831	63,576	136,193	199,774
1832	23,978	125,115	219,093
1833	88,155	126,414	214,569
1834	82,079	118,473	200,552
1835	103,598	51,789	155,387

The average yearly export, therefore, including last year, in which the crop totally failed in many districts, is bales 195,118, 45 per cent. upon which will make the production of the present year 283,021 bales.

The following account of a suspected murder by Thugga has been sent to us by a correspondent. —“The son of a respectable trader of Tullelgaum, near Poona, met his death a short time since under circumstances which justify a belief that the crime of Thuggee is as yet by no means entirely suppressed. The young man accompanied his father to Nagpoor in Dec. last, and had set out on his return home with 40 bullocks laden with cloth, and accompanied by two servants; when near Khurda in the Ahmednuggur collection, he hastened on with one servant, leaving the other to follow with the bullocks; not arriving, however, when his mother had reason to expect him, she dispatched a servant to search for him; he was traced to Nanneij, beyond which no tidings were to be heard of him, but the servant learned that about a fortnight previous to his own arrival, and a few days after the young man appeared to have left Nanneij, two bodies had been

found in a Nulla on the Poona road; it was then of course impossible for the servant to identify the remains, but the villagers stated that when first discovered, the bodies were found by the side of a hole, in which they had been hastily buried, and whence they had been dragged by beasts of prey: the dark color of the one body answered to that of the servant, whilst the fair complexion and apparent youth of the other, left no doubt but that it was that of the Soucar's son; the bodies were much swollen, and parts of the extremities eaten by wild animals, but there was no visible wound in a vital part either, whilst a fragment of cord loosely twisted round the neck of one gave confirmation to the suspicion that they had fallen victims to a band of Thuggs who, it is to be feared, from the want of an efficient police, carry on their horrid trade of systematic murder to a much greater extent in the Nizam's dominions than is commonly supposed.

The Company's cotton screws—the sale of which was required by the last charter—were knocked down to the Apollo cotton screw company on 13th Feb., for two lakhs and eighty-one thousand rupees. Several bidders were pre-

sent on the occasion, and the property was generally considered to have brought a high price.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Court of Directors, the packets which have just arrived by the steamer are much larger than any she has hitherto brought. They were despatched, too, without its being known in England that means had been provided to convey them here. It may fairly be concluded, therefore, that the next trip, of which advice will have been received in due time at home, will be yet more successful, and that the overland communication will come into operation in spite of every disadvantage.—Mr. Waghorn has established himself in Egypt, for the purpose of attending as an agent to the communication through that country. In this situation we wish him every success; and have no doubt that he will prove useful. It appears that he intends to reside at Suez, and has prevailed upon an individual of the name of Hanny to proceed as his agent to Judda, to forward packets during the monsoon to Bombay by sailing vessels. He has already been intrusted by Col. Campbell, as an experiment, with the three last government mails, and seems to have acquitted himself well. To the accommodation of passengers he has been equally attentive, having induced a Mrs. Home, hitherto the keeper of a boarding-house at Alexandria, to rent and furnish, as an hotel, the house lately occupied by Mr. Thurburn, the consul, which is described as one of the best in the place. Travellers, therefore, may now depend upon meeting with comfortable quarters in that city, which they could only have secured heretofore at the houses of private individuals.—From the same source we learn that the French steamers in the Mediterranean, to which we alluded some time since, are at last plying between Malta and Marseilles. As their movements will be of considerable importance in estimating the facilities of the overland route, we copy the following notice regarding them, published recently in a French paper:—"The public are informed that the proprietors of the *Pharmonit*, *Sully*, and other French steam boats, have resolved to establish a regular line of steam packets between Malta, Naples, and Marseilles.—The departure of every steamer from Malta and Marseilles will be at an interval of ten days. The *Pharmonit* will leave Malta for the third time the 1st December. She is 460 tons, with en-

gines of 140 horse power, with 38 berths of the first class, 40 of the second, and 6 for servants.

For Marseilles, the	}	£12 for the 1st class.
passage is		8 ditto for 2 ditto.
		4 for servants.
For Naples	}	6 for the 1st class.
		3. 10. for 2d ditto.
		1. 13. for servants.

—The *Pharmonit* is furnished in the most splendid manner, and the cabins spacious and most commodious. The *Sully* of smaller dimensions is also most neatly fitted up, and is a vessel of great power and speed.—Passengers will find an excellent 'Table d' Hôte on board, at three francs for dinner, and other things in proportion according to the list on board.—It is added that the Pacha of Egypt is still intent upon having a rail-road across the isthmus of Suez. His chief engineer, Mr. Galloway, appears to be in England, 'examining the rail-roads there; and has already despatched the first cargo of rails, for completing his grand undertaking. The writer, however, seems to think that the want of sufficient funds will eventually lead to its abandonment, notwithstanding what has been done, if, indeed, the death of the Pacha, the breaking out of a war with the Sultan—of which every probability now exists—or some other occurrence of the kind, does not put a stop to it.—Be this, however, as it may, the result cannot very materially affect the overland route; as a rail-road would only shorten by some two or three days the journey home, and, probably, would save no expenses.—We have only to add that Colonel Campbell has acknowledged the receipt of the communication from the Supreme Government authorising him to defray, on their account, the expenses of overland packets; and has stated that he hopes in future to prevent any delay in their transmission, at the proper season, to Judda, or Mecca, as the case may be.

Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society.—The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, was held in the Society's Rooms, on the 27th Jan.—The ordinary business of the meeting having been transacted, the President proceeded, agreeably to an intimation given at the last meeting, to take a review of the past proceedings of the society, and of some of the various subjects of inquiry, especially connected with the west of India, which still invite consideration. He first referred to the topics adverted to in the discourse delivered at the formation of the Society by Sir Jas.

Mackintosh. He (Mr. Wilson) expressed his regret that, on the subject of *Natural History*, the transactions of the Society contain very few communications. The study, he observed, being directly conversant with the works of God, is, in all circumstances, possessed of the highest interest, and conduces both to intellectual gratification, and moral improvement; and in such a country as India, so vast in its extent, and grand and multifarious in its productions, it is possessed of peculiar charms. The sojourners in Bombay, have in the mountains and forests, and islands in the neighbourhood, innumerable objects, connected especially with Geology, Botany, and Zoology, which allure attention, both from their comparative novelty and intrinsic interest. The report of observation and discovery connected with them would form an agreeable recreation even to those who may be most ardent and persevering in their researches into the other important objects of the Society's investigation. On the subject of *Statistics*, he repeated the opinion expressed by Sir Jas. Mackintosh, that they form the data of Political Economy and adverted to the several notices given in the Transactions, and in the publications of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c. by Drs. Marshall, Coates and Bird, Captain Jervis and Lt. Burnes, and in connexion with them to a paper by Mr. Bruce, of the Civil Service; on the application of the principles of Political Economy, as received in Europe, to the state of India.—The present condition of the people in the different provinces in regard to language, religion, literature, science and art, means of support, and manners and customs, was next adverted to, as the paramount object of the Society's investigation.—In reference to the *Parsis*, he noticed the illustrations of their history and chronology furnished by Sir John Malcolm and Colonel Kennedy; and of their religion and sacred books by Messrs. Erskine, Rask, Mohl, Shea, Neumann, and Atkinson, in their learned essays, or translations from the Oriental languages. The curiosity of the public respecting them, he remarked, however, is far from being satisfied, as is evident from the enquiries which frequently reach this place both from London and Paris. He had great hopes, that Professor Burnouf's attempt to furnish a faithful translation of the *Vendidad Sade* would be successful. Should that great scholar fail, from the disadvantages of his situation in Europe, the facilities for the accomplishment of the work, furnished in Bombay should not

remain unembraced. Much light still requires to be cast on the popular superstitions and domestic manners of the Zoroastrians in India; and versions of the narratives which they have of their early settlement in this country should be presented to the Oriental Translation Fund. At a late meeting of the Committee of Correspondence of the Royal Asiatic Society, some of the more liberal Natives in Bombay had been invited, on the proposal of Sir Alexander Johnston, to form themselves into an association with the view of collecting information on some of the topics to which he, (Mr. W.) had referred. Little he feared, however, could be expected from them without the co-operation of European scholars: and he was consequently decidedly of opinion, that should any of the *Parsis*, of competent attainments and zeal, and respectable character and influence, ask membership of this Society, it should be readily accorded.—With regard to the *Musalman*, the researches of the Society, he conceived, had been most important. The question—so interesting in the history of the errors of the human mind—was Muhammed an impostor or an enthusiast, had been discussed with ingenuity by Colonel Vans Kennedy. The same distinguished Orientalist, had furnished us with a correct estimate of the literature of the *Musalman* in Persia, and a lucid and minute abstract of the Muhammadan municipal law, a jurisprudence hitherto greatly overlooked, but of much importance. The distinctions between the *Shias* and *Sunnis* had been well illustrated by Sir John Malcolm; and the opinions of the *Sufis* and *Mehdivis*, by Lieut. Graham and Col. Miles, Mr. Ross and Mr. Frisell, had contributed to the elucidation of the *Musalman* Ethica. What we chiefly want in reference to the Muhammeden religion; is a fuller account of the state of Arabia at the time of its origin, of the history of its religious influence, distinguished as much as possible from that of the military exploits and civil arrangements of its followers, which have hitherto almost altogether engrossed attention; of the general arguments by which its doctors have urged its pretensions in opposition to Christianity; of the *Bohoms* and other curious sectaries; and of the peculiar practices superinduced upon it in this country by intercourse both with the speculative and superstitious *Hindus*. The illustrations of this last point furnished by Colonel Kennedy, M. Garcin de Tassy, and Dr. Herklots were respectively noticed, and also the works on Indian history, fur-

nished by the Muhammedans, and translated by Colonel Briggs, Captain Rowlandson, and Dr. Bird.—After noticing, separately, the various tribes of the Hindus of which there are accounts in the transactions of the Society, he observed that there are still many who require to be described. Those resident in the jungles, and mountainous districts, and who are probably the remains of the aborigines of the country, he considered particularly worthy of attention. He then noticed the exertions of the society and its members, for the elucidation of the Hindu religion and literature. The Society was the first body which had proposed a union for the promotion of translations from the Sanskrita; and it had encouraged the printing of the *Lilavati* and *Prabodh Chandrodaya*. Major E. Moor was the first to publish a general account of the Hindu Pantheon. In Col. Kennedy's treatise on the Ancient and Hindu Mythology, and in his essay on the Vedanta, we have very valuable quotations from the Shastras, and learned disquisitions. Nothing more important, in a literary and philosophical point of view, has yet appeared on the subjects of which they treat. In Bombay, two defences of Hinduism, the first published by Natives, had appeared, and been refuted. Here was published, a translation of the largest portion of the *Rig-Veda*, yet presented to the curiosity of Europe. A translation of the whole of this work, to which he believed Professor H. H. Wilson had returned his attention, and of the Bhagavata Purana, the greatest practical authority in the west of India, were *desiderata*. On the various sects of the Hindus, and on their provincial superstitions, and on the religion of the Jains, much light is required to be cast. He concluded his remarks on this subject by expressing his hope, that there are among the members of the Society those who will continue to contribute, as circumstances may call them, to the exposition of the different systems of faith which exercise their sway in this country; by pointing out the benefits of research connected with them, to all who wish to understand the Native character, and to obtain a right key to the Native mind, and desirable facilities for the introduction into the country of a body of rational and equitable law, the propagation of the gospel, and the advancement of general education; and by urging the speedy collection of Sanskrit MSS., in the Deccan, where they are to be found in a purer state than in any other part of India. He then adverted to the general

subject of Hindu antiquities, and noticed in particular the descriptions which have been furnished of the excavations of Elliphanta, Salsette, Ellora, Bag, and Ajanta, and which, though a few errors and oversights may be detected in them, are very valuable. Mr. Erskine's papers take the precedence in importance. Mr. Stevenson had been successful, to a great extent, in decyphering the ancient inscriptions at Karali; and those at Kanadi, in Salsette, were very similar to them. The caves of Nasik and Junar, &c., and the temples of Abu, Palitana, and Girnar, require to be particularly described. The ancient grants of land, were next to them in importance. One had been translated by the late Dr. Taylor; and Mr. Wathen, had been successful in decyphering and translating the most ancient of those in the Society's museum; and the results were both curious and useful. The ancient coins found to the northward, promised to be useful in a chronological point of view, as had been well evinced by Mr. Prinsep, of Calcutta.—The small bodies of Beni-Israel, and Armenians, in Bombay, were briefly referred to A. dissertation by one of the latter, on the antiquity of their Native language, with notes by Mr. Dickinson, had been sent to the Royal Asiatic Society, and could not fail to be acceptable. There cannot be a doubt, it was remarked, that the Armenians can fill up important blanks in church History, which, to the undue neglect of the Orientals, is principally formed on the authority of the Roman and Byzantine Fathers.—In conclusion, the researches of Malcolm, Pottinger, Rich, and Burnes, &c., in the countries adjacent to India, were noticed; and the hope was expressed that the Society will maintain the character which it has earned for itself, and prove not unworthy of its incorporation with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, an incorporation, which, notwithstanding some disadvantages, must be admitted to be beneficial, as it secures that literary sympathy and communication which is greatly to be valued, and the circulation of the papers of the members in a convenient form, throughout the world.—It was then proposed by Mr. Bruce, seconded by Mr. Farish, and resolved unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the President for his very interesting and valuable address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed, that copies may be circulated to each member of the Society.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Feb. 4,

Mr. W. Richardson resumed charge of the Broach Adawlut on the 23d ult.—Captain J. Outram, Actg. Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta, assumed charge of his office—on the 20th ult.—Mr. W. Courtney 2d Asst to the Political Commr for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda, joined his office on 28th ult.—10, Mr. J. Buchanan was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business—Mr. A. Campbell to be 4th Asst to the principal Collector of Dharwar from 1st Jan. 1836, and to act as 3d Asst—Mr. Simpson to act as Collector of Tannah from 20th inst.

APPOINTMENTS CANCELLED.—Feb. 4, the actg. appointment of Mr. Channer, Asst. to the Judge of Poona, to take charge of the Sholapoor Adawlut during Mr. Pitts absence.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 4th Feb. to 25th 1836.—The Governor in Council has been pleased by a resolution passed in the general department under date of 30th Jan., to sanction an arrangement under which Asst Surgeon A. Burn assumed charge of the civil medical duties at Kaira on the 18th Sept. last—Asst. Surgeon A. Burn, M. D., appointed to the situation of civil Surgeon at Kaira subject to the provision made in the 5th para. of the G. O. No. 548, of the 7th Nov. last—Major F. Schuler, Artillery, is appointed senior Commissary of Stores, in succession to Lieut.-colonel Griffith—The following appointment is made in the Quarterm. Genl.'s department:—Major C. Evans of the right wing Eur. regt. to be Quarterm. General of the army, with the official rank of Lieut.-col. vice Morse *dec.*; date of appointment, Aug. 23, 1835—Lieut. F. Studdert is appointed to act as Executive Engineer at Deesa during the absence of Captain Harris—The following temporary arrangement is made:—2d Lieut. J. B. Woomam, H. A., to act as Interp. to H. M.'s 4th regt. L. D. vice E. Scott proceeded to Europe—Lieut. E. Farquharson to act as senior Dep. Comm. of Ordnance during such time as Captain Laurie is in charge of the arsenal, as senior Commr. of Ordnance—Asst. Surg. Bouchier is appointed Acting Residency Surgeon in Cutch during Asst. Surgeon Desoon's absence on sick cert. at the Cape—Asst. Surgeon Ferrar is appointed to act in medical charge of the Auxiliary Horse in Cutch during the employment of Asst. Surgeon Bouchier as the Presy. Surgeon—Lieut. W. Massie to act as Junior Deputy Comm. of Stores at the Presidency.—2d regt. L. G. Captain P. P. Wilson to be Major, vice Rybot re-

tired—Captain G. Rowley and Lieut. A. Prescott to take rank in succession to Wilson promoted, from 14th July 1835—Lieut. W. Trevelyan to be Captain, and Cornet R. C. Le Geyt to be Lieut. in succession to Urquhart *dec.* from 19th July, 1835—Captain J. Reynolds, 1st N. I. to be Major—Lieut. A. C. Harrington to be Captain—Ensign R. R. Moore to be Lieut. in succession to Morse *dec.* date of rank from 23d Aug. 1835—Ens. N. P. M Dougall, 13th N. I. to be Lieut. vice Cooke, *dec.*—Appointments confirmed:—Captain S. Robson, European regt. to assume command of the Poona brigade, from the date of the departure of Lieut.-col. Stevenson to the Presidency, on duty, in Jan 1835—Lieut. A. F. Rowan, of the Artillery, to receive charge of the office of dep. Comm. of Ordnance at Deesa until the arrival of Lieut. Webb—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. Hobson 20th N. I. to act as Adjt. of that regt. during the absence of Lieut. and Brevet Captain J. E. Lang, on sick cert. to Bombay—Major C. W. Shaw, 20th N. I. to assume command of the station of Baroda, from 30th Dec. last—Captain A. F. Bartlett 26th N. I., to act as Major of Brigade at Candesh, from the date of the departure of Captain Forbes to the Presidency—Captain A. T. Reid, 12th N. I. to act as Interp. to that regiment from 22d Dec. last—Ensign J. R. Keily, 20th N. I. to act as Adjt. to that regiment during the absence of Brevet Captain J. E. Lang on sick cert. to the Presidency—Captain C. Denton, 24th N. I. to act as Adjt. to that regiment during the absence of Lieut. Ramsay on sick certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS.

General Orders, 2d February, 1836.—At a general court-martial, re-assembled at Poona, on Monday, the 26th day of December, 1835, and of which Lieut.-colonel J. Scott of H. M.'s 4th regt. Light Dragoons, is President, Lieut. W. Long of the 8th regt. Native Infantry, was tried on the following charges, viz.—Lieut. W. Long of the 8th regt. N. I., placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, on the following charges:—1st charge. For highly unofficer-like conduct in the following instances:—1st. In refusing to receive an official letter addressed to him on the 16th June 1835, by Lieut. Hunter commanding the Poona police corps, relative to a certain claim against him by Subedar Motee Ram, and other official business connected with the period during which he, Lieut. Long, had previously held command of the said corps.

at the same time telling the man who presented the letter to him, to throw it away.—2d. In withholding all explanation of the above circumstance, when applied to on the subject by Lieut. Hunter, in a note, dated 19th June 1835, to which he Lieutenant Long, returned no reply.—2d Charge. For highly disgraceful conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in falsely stating in a letter addressed to the Adjutant of the 8th regt. N I., dated Bombay, 8th July 1835, that he knew nothing about the letter alluded to by Lieut. Hunter, in his (Lieut. Hunter's) letter to the principal collector of Poona, dated the 20th ultimo, as having been returned to him unopened, and that it must have been returned by mistake on the part of the orderly who brought it; he, Lieut. Long, well knowing that the letter in question was that addressed to him by Lieut. Hunter, on the 16th June 1835, which he refused to receive, and desired the man who presented it to throw it away. Head-Quarters, Poona, 20th July 1835. By order of his Excellency the Commander-in chief, (Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut.-colonel, Adjt.-General of the Army.—Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—Revised Finding.—The court having taken into their mature consideration the remarks of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, contained in the military secretary's letter, see reason to annul their former award, and come to the following decision, viz.:—That the prisoner, Lieut. W. Long, 8th regt. of Bombay Native Infantry, is guilty of the 1st instance of the 1st charge, excepting that Lieut. Long did not tell the man who presented the letter to him to throw it away. Guilty of the 2d instance of the 1st charge. Guilty of the 2d charge, excepting having directed the man who presented the letter to throw it away.—That Lieutenant Long is guilty of all and every other part of the charges preferred against him.—Sentence: The court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the articles of war, in such case made and provided, do sentence him the said Lieut. W. Long 8th regt. of Bombay N. I., to lose one step of his regimental rank as a Lieutenant in the 8th regt. of Bombay N. I., which will place him immediately below Lieut. A. S. Hawkins, and above Lieut. H. C. Morse, and that his commission as Lieut. in the army, and in the 8th regt. N. I., shall bear date and have effect one day after the date of Lieut. A. S. Hawkins, and further, to be severely

and publicly reprimanded at such time and place, as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct. (Signed) J. SCOTT, Lieut.-colonel and President.—I approve of the above revised finding, but cannot confirm the sentence. (Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. General Commander-in-chief.—Remarks by the Commander-in-chief:—Lieut. Long being found guilty, not only of unofficer-like conduct in the instances alleged in the 1st charge, but also of highly disgraceful conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in making false assertions in an official letter, as stated in the 2d, dismissal from the service was the proper and the only punishment the court could award, by the express declaration of the articles of war.—The court have not stated any circumstances of an extenuating nature, which may have led them to regard Lieut. Long's conduct, falling short of the full extent of the articles of war; nor, after an attentive perusal of their proceedings, have I been able to discover any such grounds for the very lenient sentence they have awarded after such a finding.—It is unnecessary to comment on the conduct of Lieut. Long, as exhibited in the occurrences which gave rise to this trial. The publicly recorded opinion of so many of his brother officers, after deliberate enquiry, must be to him a heavier punishment than the penalty they have adjudged, were it even to be inflicted.—I can only hope that the lenity shown to Lieutenant Long on this occasion, and that the narrow escape he has had from absolute ruin, will not be without their effect; but that in the career still left open to him, he will endeavour to efface the stigma of his past misconduct, and regain the good opinion of his brother officers, and the authorities under whom he serves, by more rigidly adhering to the rules of gentlemanlike propriety, and restraining that intemperate and reckless spirit to the indulgence of which, his present discreditable position may be entirely ascribed. Lieutenant Long is released from arrest, and directed to join his regt. (Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-Genl., Commander in chief. STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut.-colonel, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Bombay Castle, 8th Feb. 1836.—No. 68.—The Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules regarding the public buildings at the convalescent station on the Mahabuleshwar Hills, in supersession of those published in G. O. No. 353, dated the 20th September

1831.—1st. The houses erected by Government for the accommodation of sick officers and their families at the convalescent station on the Mahabuleshwur Hills are placed under the control and superintendence of the medical officer of the station, to whom all applications, for quarters are to be addressed officially in writing.—2d. Each applicant is directed to state distinctly the description of quarters he desires to occupy, the period at which he requires them, and whether he is proceeding on med. certificate. These applications will be filed and complied with in the order of their dates; preference being given, however, to the claims of officers on med. certificate, and their sick families.—3d. Officers not on medical certificate, will be permitted to occupy quarters in the sanatorium, on condition of their being vacated when required, for the accommodation of sick officers.—4th. Each applicant will incur the penalty of a month's rent who may decline on their being offered to him, to occupy such quarters as he may have applied for, unless he shall have withdrawn his name from the roll a month previous to the time at which he had intimated his intention of occupying them.—5th. No house can be hired for a shorter period than one month, and the tenant shall give a fortnight's notice to the superintendent of his intention to vacate his quarters, under forfeiture of half a month's rent.—6th. No private transfer of quarters by the tenant is permitted, to the prejudice of the regular succession by the superintendent's list.—7th. Any tenant who does not occupy his house within a month after engaging it, shall be considered as having forfeited all further claim to it, provided there is any other applicant on the list.—8th. The rate of house rent is regulated by the nature and extent of the accommodation and ranges from 25 to 90 rupees a month the quarters of the lowest rent consisting of two rooms, with out-houses attached.—9th. The amount of rent due by officers of the army or Indian navy, will be deducted from their monthly abstracts by the public officers from whom they draw pay; that due by other persons in the public service is to be paid in cash to the officer in charge of the station on the first of each month, or deducted by him from the amount of advances on account of pay made to them of the treasure chest under his charge and that due by persons not in the public service, is to be paid in cash in like manner, or by bill payable in Bombay, in favor of the officer in charge of the buildings, who

will transmit it to the general paymaster for recovery.—10th. The tenant will be held responsible for all damages or destruction of quarters by fire or otherwise.—11th. On the first of each month the superintendent's native agent will inspect all the houses, and report any damages that may have taken place, and should these not be immediately repaired by the tenant, the Government contractor will be directed to repair them at the expense of the tenant, who will not be entitled in such case to object to the contractor's bill if countersigned by the superintendent. All disputes between tenants and the contractor regarding petty damages, occurring during their occupancy, are to be referred to the superintendent, to whose decision both parties are to submit.

Lieut. F. Molloy, H. M.'s 55th regt. has been tried at Bellary upon the following charge preferred by Capt. W. Bremner, Madras 47th N.I.:—"Scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Bellary, on the 23d Nov. 1835, framed and forwarded, or caused to be forwarded, to the officer commanding the ceded districts, a charge in which my character as an officer and a gentleman, is most falsely and maliciously aspersed."—Upon which charge the Court found Lieut. Molloy guilty; and sentenced him to be cashiered. Sir Henry Fane has approved the proceedings, and directed Lieut. Molloy to be struck off from the date of the General Orders being made known to him.

China.

Fall of Snow in Canton.—On the morning of the 8th February, 1836, the natives of Canton were surprised with what must be called in this city a phenomenon. The roofs of the houses and the "bald-pate woods were periwigged" with the snow which had fallen during the night. The severity of the winter in Canton is in some years extreme, and ice is not uncommon, but we do not remember having seen snow in Canton before. The snow lay yesterday morning two inches deep. For the two or three previous days the weather had changed from an unusual and unseasonable degree of heat to the temperature of the month. This change occurred on the 5th instant, which was the Chinese *Leichuan*, "commencement of spring" term. The natives consider this fall of snow as a most extraordinary event, and, in general, they cannot distinguish ice from

snow. The last fall of snow which occurred in Canton was forty-six years ago, in the 55th year of *Keenlung*. This is remembered by a white headed old native, who reports that the fall was not so heavy as that of yesterday. When the natives saw the roofs of their houses glittering with one uniform whiteness, they asked—"What is this?"—and called it "goose tail" and "cotton" (snow).

Opium Trade with China.—Referring to the article under the above head, in the *Bengal Herald*, we shall proceed to submit to our readers a few observations on the measure, said to be in the contemplation, of the Bengal Government, of making advances on opium in Calcutta, and the probable result, from such advances, to the British commerce with China. — The advantages brought forward by the *Bengal Herald* as certain to accrue to the Bengal Government—are, the facilities of making remittances to England; the interest derived from the use of the monies advanced; the encouragement such advanced monies will afford to speculators; a fresh stimulus to the trade, an ultimate increase of profit; the necessity of levying new taxes to pay the dividends superseded; the employment of the un-employed; and, lastly, the forcing the Chinese to pay the Hindoos—that is, saving their pockets from further taxation by the Bengal Government.—The disadvantages arrayed by the same paper against the expected benefits of the measure are, the immorality of all dealings in opium, and the evil example set by the Government to the natives of India; who are, however, covered with so thick a veil of ignorance that it is hoped they may be recipients of the advantages without feeling the evils of the proposed measure.—The writer concludes with a hope that the measure may not be adopted.—We confess that we are disposed to think this article was written rather to aid than impede the measure: the writer states that the Bengal Government has, thousands of times, compromised principle, when such compromise was deemed expedient; and, therefore, this new instance of departure from the strict path of moral rectitude is not to be lamented, because a reply to the question, *Cui bono?* is easily given.—Now, firstly, as to the necessity of making advances, either in India or China, for the purpose of remitting home the dividends, we believe every commercial man, who has considered this subject, is fully convinced, that the Company have only to open their treasury in London for the receipt of cash for bills on India, in order

to obtain the full amount of the yearly dividends, and the sums required for other specific purposes. This the country should make the Company do, and at the same time be careful that they do not *profit*, whilst they should not lose, a rupee by the rate of exchange. Why are the *non-trading* Company and the Indian Governments to be allowed to enter the market and dabble in bill-brokerage, interfering with the regular course of exchange, raising expectations, exciting doubts, and scattering disappointments throughout the whole commercial world?—We shall not here enter into the justice of the law which throws the holders of East India Stock on the resources of India for the payment of their dividends: such is the bargain they have made, without much consulting the interests, or the inclinations of the payers; but we would earnestly call upon them to watch the proceedings of their servants, both at home and abroad, and to be content with their dividend, and not to urge the car of Mammon, with fearful speed, through illegal paths.—Leaving the question of the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed measure—or, more strictly speaking, the question as to the *few* who may profit or lose by it, it is wrong in principle—wrong in commercial principle—wrong in political principle—wrong in moral principle. Who shall say, then, that all principles are to be abandoned for the mere purpose of favorably turning the rate of exchange, and creating extravagantly paid situations, to which the nearest connexions of the proposers may be appointed?—And when principle is once abandoned how is the flood-gate of abuses to be shut, and who can see or say to what such abandonment may lead?—The mere rumour, in Calcutta, that the Government was turning its thoughts to the subject of making advances on opium immediately increased the price of the drug at the public sales. What will be the consequence of this feverish stimulus to trade?—Let the speculators answer a year hence. Thus far as concerns the opium trade in India and the speculators there.—If the writer in the *Bengal Herald* had extended his views a little further into this question, he would have found that the system of making advances on tea and silk, in China, has had the effect of greatly raising the price of those articles; and as, according to his own argument, "consumers are, after all, the real payers of the article consumed"—it follows, that the people of Great Britain are the victims of these

measures, and are sacrificed—not to the interests of the people of India, but in order that wealth may be accumulated in the East India Company's home and Indian treasures, and the China market still be commanded by the servants of the Court of Directors.—The opposition of the *Canton Register* and its friends and correspondents, to this bill-agency, must, at least, be deemed honest by all. For this system of advances is favorable to the agents here, but diametrically opposed to the interests of their constituents; and we do not understand upon what principle a house doing agency business can defend a measure that places them in a position which, while, it offers tempting baits to them to speculate, must, at the same time, tend to cool their ardour, and slacken their exertions for the interests of their employers.—In conclusion, we are sure that the character of the Indian Governments cannot stand too high, and that the least deviation from acknowledged right—a sinning against conviction—will reap its own bitter reward.—And how will this system work in China? The Company's agents will become holders, and of course sellers, of opium. The purity of the conduct of this agency has been already questioned, even when only tempted by the weak intoxication of a cup of strong hyson; will it stand intact before the bewitching fumes of opium?—And, if even so,—the Company's agents being holders of opium and its proceeds—of one or of each—advancing on teas and silk, from funds derived from Bengal bills and the hypothecated opium, what chance has the British merchant, capitalist, manufacturer, or artisan, of being able to bring their interests into the China trade?—**Note.** The whole system of bill-trading, both here and in India, is a vile conspiracy on the part of the Company against the free-trade; and a low and base infringement of the Act of Parliament, and, by thus acting, they have become shameful interlopers in the affairs and interests of private individuals.

Voyage of the Huron, Capt. Winsor, to the East Coast of China.—The safe return of the Huron may be regarded as a successful test of the experiment, whether vessels totally disconnected with all purpose of trade may safely enter the harbours of the Chinese empire. The expedition originated with the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, and an American mercantile gentleman, solely with the view of distributing religious books and extending Christian instruction on the Chinese coast. The "Huron" is an American

brig of little over two hundred tons, manned by twelve hands, and slightly armed. Leaving Cumsing moon on the 26th Aug. it was thought best to stand on direct towards the northern parts of China, while yet the south-west monsoon continued; and then to cast it down in return with the north-east monsoon. After clearing the Lema channel, the weather was very fine, and for a large part of the time, there was a continuation of moderate breezes from the south-west, with smooth sea, that brought her in a fortnight round the promontory of Shantung. The first harbour which was made was Weihae-wei, about 33 miles distant from the Cape. This is an excellent harbour, well surveyed by Crawford, and easily affording shelter from all winds. Here the brig stayed four days, during which time she rode out a northern storm in perfect safety and with smooth water. The town of Weihae is a small walled fortress, and important only as an anchorage for the numerous native craft as they pass on to Teentsin and the north.—Several officers came on board the brig, who behaved very civilly, and Mr. Medhurst waited on the officers also on shore. Here, although they made strong objections to allowing any sort or degree of intercourse with the people, yet they showed no hostility, or wish to insult. An old empty fort guarded, or rather overlooked the town. Two days were spent on shore, among the people, in distributing books from village to village, and in administering medicines to the few sick that were found. The next anchorage was in the very spacious bay of Keshanso, forty seven miles westward from Weihae wei. In this harbour five days were past, the vessel occasionally shifting her berth to accommodate those who wished to land among the people. Three of these days were spent in unrestrained intercourse with the inhabitants of the villages which lined the deep bay. By this time the arrival of a strange sail on the coast had made much noise, and troops began to come together, and the first war boat that was seen came round the cape of Yanoo taou. The Chefoo of Yangchow foo, the Chingfoo or Tartar general of the district, and the Chechow of Ninghar Chow had all assembled at the town of Keshanso, with numerous followers, and requested an interview. Accordingly, Messrs. Medhurst and Stevens did themselves the honor of waiting on their excellencies, who received them with much ceremony and seated them in the awful presence. After much conversation respecting the Christian religion,

and every other topic, as England and America, Messrs. Lindsay, Gutzlaff, and Gordon, &c., they began to resume the true style of Chinese officers, and to lay down the law to their guests. While Mr. Medhurst answered for himself, that neither against the law of China, neither against the Emperor, had he offended anything at all. The conference broke up without any unpleasant occurrence. The General advised a speedy return to Canton, said that the orders from the court were to shew compassion towards distant foreigners, (not barbarians,) supply their wants from the imperial treasure, and send them away as soon as possible. Accordingly, he sent on board a great store of provisions, for which rice was sent back in return, which, of course, was refused, and returned two or three times, but finally kept.—The threatening prospects of the weather warned the Huron to take shelter on the south side of Shantung before the expected equinoctial gales. She therefore, ran round the promontory, and anchored in an extensive bay west of Cape McCarthey. The whole of this southern coast being unknown, the outlines and charts of it, constructed by Captain Winsor, will be of service to others who may follow the same track. Few large towns were seen on the south side, and the people of Shantung, in general, appear much more of an agricultural, and less a commercial race than their southern neighbours. After three weeks' stay in Shantung, the brig bore away to the south, for Shanghai. This famous commercial city stands 15 miles up the Woo-sung, a fine stream half a mile broad, and deep enough to take the largest junks to its very wharfs. Here, all was bustle and active business. Though guarded by some hundred soldiers, and by a large fleet of war vessels, yet nothing like hostility was manifested, though intercourse with the people was much impeded. This low and rich country furnishes a striking contrast to the hilly and sterile shores of Shantung. When this fine port shall be open to foreign intercourse with foreigners, they will cease any longer to mention the production of Canton. The chart of the entrance by Rees, was found to be essentially correct, and very serviceable; for the "Huron" ran into the river in the thickest north-east storm. From this place she proceeded to the Chusan group, and stopped two days among them; thence, stood southward, till she was obliged to take shelter from a gale,

under the western of the Lamyet group, which, in Horsburgh's new chart is called hilly island, but which the inhabitants called Nanjin. After touching a day at Tongshan bay, and meeting with a good reception both from the people and the officers, the brig returned to Lintin, all safe, on the 31st of October, having been absent two months and ten days, spent more than 15 days on shore among the people, and put in circulation among them twenty thousand volumes.—*Canton Register*.

Sandwich Islands.—The following are extracts from letters received from this group of islands. —Mene, Sandwich Islands, 24th Dec. 1835.—“The ‘Awashouka,’ arrived in November, under command of her third officer Mr. Jones. Captain Coffin, the first and second officers and some of the seamen were killed by the Natives of Baring's island on Oct. the 5th. This island is in about 6° 30' N. and 168° 32' E. The Natives came off in canoes, and soon after coming over the sides, they seized the cutting spades and made an attack. Captain Coffin fell the first victim; the mate, after killing the Native who struck the Captain, was himself killed by a spade. The second officer jumped overboard, and was killed in the water by a Native with a paddle. A seaman leaped overboard, and was drowned. The third officer, after being over-powered on deck, sprang into the fore-hold, from whence he made his way between decks into the cabin, where he hunted up the muskets and loaded them. Several of his men joined him, and by firing through the cabin gangway they killed some of the Natives. The Chief got possession of the helm, and was trying to head the ship towards the shore, about two miles distant, when he was shot by a musket-ball which came through the binnacle. Mr. Jones and his seven men now made ready for a rush upon deck, determined to clear them and retake the ship. Just as they were ascending the gangway, however, the men from aloft cried out that the decks were clear. On losing their chief all the natives jumped overboard. Thus the vessel was rescued, and the rest of the crew were saved by a kind Providence from an impending and awful destruction. One seaman died of his wounds on the passage; and one is still confined to his bed. A handsome subscription has been got up for him. The ‘Awashouka’ belongs to Falmouth.”—Jan. 4th “I add a line to tell you and news. The schooner ‘Honduras’ of Boston, which sailed from

this place on a shelling expedition to the southern group, under command of Captain Scott, arrived to-day from Strong's island, where Captain Scott and thirteen of his men were massacred by the Natives!—Captain Scott went on shore with eight of his men, soon after coming to anchor. In a short time he was seen by the mate on board running towards the beach, calling to him to load the guns and fire upon the Natives. But at this time there were some twenty or thirty Natives on board, who also commenced an attack. All the company on board were killed, excepting the mate and a boy. The mate seized a cutlass and killed several natives, when the two being overpowered, went below into the cabin, loaded four muskets and cleared the decks. These two, the only survivors, slipped the cable, and by help of a light breeze, which providentially sprung up at the time, escaped. They navigated the vessel to Ascension Island in 11 days, where they had left the supercargo. The white vagabonds upon the island instigated the Natives to take the vessel, but the King, a personal friend of the supercargo, sent him word that he was not safe, and actually sent off 150 natives to remain on board his vessel to defend her against the infamous plot of the white men. The supercargo returned to Strong's Island, but could neither see nor hear any thing of Capt. Scott, though he sailed about the island for a month. He then saw one of the *Waterley's boats*, and was twice fired upon from a large gun: too certain evidence that she too with her twenty three souls had been cut off at the island. But this does not finish the melancholy catalogue of disasters.—The "Jonah," Captain Roger, left this place in company with the "Honduras" and while lying to at night to windward of one of the islands, the *Serang*, a Bengalee, came up, and with an axe murdered the Captain, mate, two white and two native seamen. He then attacked the second officer, who had a sword struggle with him, and both fell exhausted. When the supercargo came up from below, supposing the Natives had attacked them, he cried—"Are the boats clear, *Serang*?"—"All clear, Sir." He then went forward and saw the dead bodies, but discovering no native or chance about, he at once knew the guilty wretch, and advanced towards him with a pistol. The *Serang* had barely strength enough to crawl overboard, where he was shot by the supercargo. What an awful series of disasters!—While such judg-

ments are abroad, will not thoughtless seamen learn righteousness."—"Mr. Young, an Englishman, the oldest foreign resident on the islands died recently in Honolulu. He was about 93 years old, and had lived upon the islands 47 years. He was an honorary chief, having attended *Tamehacha* through all his wars."—"The high school at Honolulu is flourishing, and promises to do great good. The scholars are getting on well in arithmetic, geography, the first principles of trigonometry, composition, &c. They have executed some handsome specimens of engraving."—"An effort is making at Wailuku to instruct a select number of native females in the manufacture of cotton. The women have taken it up with a good deal of spirit; they have carded, spun, and wove nearly ninety yards. The first piece was sent for by the King, and he has kept it. The second, it is understood, must go to another Chief; and the third will scarcely be finished before it is demanded by some avaricious Chief: such is the encouragement which this poor people have to be industrious, and to improve in the arts of domestic life. Who wonders that they are degraded and lick the dust? There can be no such thing as raising them up till the right of personal property is secured inviolably to them; till each native can call his house, his lands, and the fruits of his labors, his own. Now, he knows not at what moment every thing may be stripped from him, to satisfy the avarice of his cruel masters. If he pays a tax to day, the same amount may be demanded to-morrow. If he brings a barrel of potatoes to market, one-half of the proceeds must go to the government,—and the other half may be wrested from him. And so through all his course. If a native goes to sea he is liable to have all his wages taken from him the moment he is paid off.

It appears of all the Clippers the "Lady Grant," made the quickest passage ever known up the China sea against the monsoon; namely 17 days, and that she and the "Red Rover" made the passage from Calcutta to China in 35, beating the other clippers by several days. A fact that at once places Captain Jeffrey and the Lady Grant in the first class of the clipper commanders and clippers. It should not be passed unnoticed that this was Captain Jeffrey's first voyage as Captain of a clipper.

Singapore.

Accounts have been received from the ship *Mangles*; at Lombok, conveying intelligence of having fallen in with some Europeans at Murray's Island, which had belonged to the bark *Charles Eaton*, supposed to have been wrecked in Torres Strait on the Barrier Reef. The following is the letter from the commander of the *Mangles*:—The conduct of the European to whom he alludes, and who had so favorable an opportunity of escape from the discomforts of a savage life, seems very extraordinary, and would almost lead to an injurious supposition that there were reasons for such a preference: for here was a person not in confinement nor under restraint of any description, on the contrary at perfect liberty, and who by the mere act of stepping from one boat to another would have attained at once both freedom and safety; but, in place of so doing, he does his best to escape being taken by his countrymen, refuses their proffered assistance, and voluntarily returns to shore and conceals himself from further observation. The remark of Captain Carr, that the Europeans on Murray's Island were "detained by force" does not to us appear applicable as respects this particular individual, who could have escaped, and who by detailing the circumstances of the loss and the numbers then on the Island, might have instigated Captain Carr to more effectual measures for the deliverance of the whole, but who from some inexplicable faculty elected to continue as he was.—The unravelling the motives and grounds for this preference must be left to time, and in the mean while we trust when they may finally be relieved by either ransom or persuasion, that the most searching inquiries will be made as to the loss of the *Charles Eaton*. There is room to suspect, from the conduct of this individual alone, that she may have been cut off by a rebellious crew, and that motives of personal safety or a second consideration to his situation may have decided him to remain in apparent captivity or slavery. The circumstance of the savages bringing a little European boy to the beach, and exhibiting him to the commander of the *Mangles*, would lead us to the inference that there may be an European female among the party. To the Commander-in-chief on the E. I. station, or any commander of H.B.M.'s ships.

Sir,—I beg leave to acquaint you that the ship *Mangles*, under my command, ar-

rived under Murray's Island in Torres Straits on the evening of the 18th Sept. On the morning of the 19th, several canoes came off for the purpose of trade; in one was a white person, apparently a European, quite naked as the savages. The greater part of the natives came on the starboard quarter (quarter boats being lowered half down for the purpose of trade.) I remained some time on the starboard quarter watching their movements till several had left to go on shore, and then went on the other side to inquire respecting the person whom I had seen, he then had dropped a little astern, and from inquiry found he was an Englishman wrecked some ten months since in the *Charles Eaton* in Torres Straits, and wished very much to come on board but the natives would not allow him. At the report of this I manned and armed my cutter, and sent second officer, the boatswain and six men to take him at any price, myself on the poop with armed men to protect them in the event of any objection to his being given up: they hooked the canoe with the boat-hook, and told him they were come for him, his reply was, take that man, he will go with you, pointing to a savage before him; no, says the second officer, I am come for you and you I will have; he immediately threw down his paddle he had in his hand and dashed under the midships of the canoe out of sight. I then ordered my boat to return, and said if he preferred a life with savages let him remain; the boat returned and was hoisted up. I made further inquiries about him; the fourth officer told me he should say there were eight more on shore detained by the natives; he at that time was close in shore again, but what his motive could be for not coming into my boat I am at a loss to conceive; as he might have stepped into her; however, not feeling altogether satisfied, I manned and armed the cutter again, and went myself in her close to the beach with my spy glass, and remained there two hours; the natives were very anxious for me to land, but seeing so many on the beach, and many more behind the bamboo work, and a large canoe ready for launching, I did not think it prudent to land; they brought a little European boy down close to the beach, but would not allow me to touch it; I also saw a boat building by European hands I am certain, but could not see a white man. After I returned on board I watched with my glass the remainder of the day, but saw nothing, also remained all that

night at anchor thinking it might be possible for some of them to make their escape. The next morning, at nine, I weighed and came away through the strait, and anchored under Booby island on the morning of the 21st, and there found letters and a memorandum of H. M. S. *Hyacinth* having been there on the 8th, with a convoy from Sydney, all well. I left Hobart-Town 31st Aug.—That there are Europeans on Murray's Island I know and that they are detained by force too, or why not have come off to me. The one that was alongside I could not see again; there was such a ship as the *Charles Eaton* I know, but who are her owners I know not, I thought it right for me to make this known to you, to act on the information as you may think proper; I shall also write to London by first opportunity.—I am Sir, your most obedient servant, WILLIAM CARR, commander of the ship *Mungles*.—Aug. 9, 1835. Off the North side of Lombeck.

On 25th January last a decree was given in the long pending suit of Nicholas Brown and others of America v. Walter Scott Duncan of this settlement. The Bill was filed in April last to obtain an account and discovery of what property belonging to the complainants had been recovered by the defendant from the *New Jersey*, wrecked on the Louisa shoal in the China Sea. The defendants account after setting forth what had come to his possession and after deducting the expenses incurred in the fitting out vessels, and in the recovery of the property exhibited a net balance of Drs. 2771-46, to the whole of which he laid claim for salvage.—The decree in this case after allowing defendant 50 per cent, or Spanish dollars, 1124.92 upon Spanish dollars 2,249-85, his net outlay of capital, awards Spanish dollars 1860-55 to be paid back to the complainants with costs of suit. In the course of the judgment the court considered the defendant would be amply repaid for all his trouble and risk by being allowed to retain the above sum of Drs. 1124-92 as "compensation in the nature of salvage."

A Batavia correspondent of 11th Feb. informs us, that the steam vessel "Willem de Erste," had arrived on the 3d ult. having left the Texel on the 7th Oct.; she is stated to be a vessel of about 400 tons burden, with two engines, of sixty horse power each, sailed out to India, is intended by the Dutch Government for the transport service; and, it is thought, that Sumatra will be her first destination. Two small Iron Steamers are also immediately

expected, which are expressly intended to cruise against the pirates. With provision, water, fuel, &c., on board, their draught of water will not exceed two feet, which, of course, will render them extremely serviceable and effective against the pirates. We hope before long to see something of the same kind supplied by our own Government for scouring the Straits, and keeping the trade unobstructed from piracies.

We regret to announce the death of Donald Macintyre, Esq. of Calcutta, which event occurred on the 12th Feb. on board the bark "Lady Clifford," on her passage hither.

The following is a letter from the Merchants at this settlement, to the Government, on the subject of duties intended to be levied at this port, and the reply of the Honorable the Governor to the same:—

To the Honorable Kenneth Murchison, Esq., Governor of Prince of Wales'

Island, Singapore and Malacca, &c. &c.

Sir,—We, the undersigned Merchants of Singapore, having heard that the Supreme Government has it in contemplation to levy duties at this port, and being of opinion that such a measure will materially affect the trade of the settlement, respectfully request, that you will inform us, if such be the case, and if so, that you will be pleased to favor us with the particulars of such instructions as you may have received on the subject, in so far as you feel yourself at liberty to communicate the same. We are, &c. — A. L. JOHNSTON and others:—

To Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON and CO.

and the other Merchants of Singapore:

Gentlemen.—In reply to your letter to my address, dated the 11th instant, I have the honor to apprise you that the Supreme Government has directed me to submit the draft of an Act and Schedule for levying a duty on the sea exports and imports of the three settlements, to meet the expense of effectually protecting the trade from piracy. — The above comprises the directions of the Supreme Government,—the rate of the duties will be regulated by the estimated expenses of a flotilla, and a custom-house, on neither of which points can I, at present, give you any precise information; I am of opinion that a duty of 2½ per cent. on the articles enumerated in the annexed list, (square rigged vessels, under foreign colours, being liable to double duties) will raise a sufficient fund to meet the object in view. In framing the Schedule now laid before you, it has been my endeavour to render the system of duties as little ob-

noxious as possible to the local peculiarities of the trade, and I shall be happy to pay every respect to any observations your experience may suggest upon points in which alteration or modification may be advantageously applied. I have the honor to be, &c., K. MURCHISON, Governor.—Singapore Jan. 13th 1836.

List of articles chargeable with Import and Export duty of 2½ per cent. Vessels importing and exporting the same under a foreign flag, to pay double duties;—

Imports.—Cotton twist, Iron and Steel, Beer, Wines, and Spirits. Gun-powder, Arms, Canvas, Cardage, Copper Sheathing, Anchors, Cables, &c., Earthen ware, Glass ware, Hard ware, Cotton Goods India and Java, ditto British, Gunnies, Saltpetre, Tobacco China and Java, Cotton, Cotton Goods from Continental Europe, Opium at 10 rupees per chest.—

Exports.—Sugar, Cotton, Pepper, Tin, Tortoise Shell, Spices, Segars, Hides, Mother o' pearl Shell, Battsans, Grain, (Rice and Wheat.) Bees' Wax, Benjamin, Sapan Wood.

We have been kindly favoured by Mr. Balestier, Consul for the United States at Singapore, with the following extract of a letter to his address, from Mr. Bates of the firm of Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., as to the settlement of the right of Americans, to trade at this port, upon the same footing as other nations. Several American vessels have visited this port and conducted their commercial speculations with the same freedom and safety as those of other nations, and that too, under notice of British men-of-war, who evinced no disposition to interfere with a right which was reasonable, politic, just, and mutually advantageous.—London, 19th June, 1835:—"Dear Sir,—You will have learned that the arrangements have been completed through the *Charge D' Affaires* of the United States here, for opening the trade of Singapore to Americans, and, in future, you will not have the inconvenience of shipping and receiving goods at Rhio."

Ceylon.

A Bill to Amend the Law Relating to the Customs.—Whereas, an act was passed in the third and fourth years of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act for granting Duties of Customs;"—and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner hereinafter provided;—Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and

with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, that from and after the ———, instead of the duties now payable under the said Act, upon coffee the produce of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, and imported from such possessions, and upon coffee the produce of Sierra Leone, and imported from thence, there shall be paid for every pound weight of such coffee, a duty of sixpence; and that instead of the duty now payable under the said Act upon rough rice or paddy, the produce of West Coast of Africa, imported from a British possession on that coast, there shall be paid for every bushel of such rice a duty of one penny; and that for every hundred-weight of pearl or potashes of foreign production, imported from a British possession in Europe, there shall be paid a duty of six shillings, anything in the said Act permitting such ashes to be so imported duty free to the contrary notwithstanding.—And be it further enacted, that the duties imposed by this Act shall be paid, levied, collected, and paid unto his Majesty in like manner as if such duties had been imposed by the said former act, and had been set forth in the table of duties thereunto annexed.—And be it further enacted, that before any sugar shall be entered as being the produce of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, the master of the ship importing the same shall deliver to the collector or comptroller, a certificate under the hand and seal of the proper officer at the place where such sugar was taken on board, testifying that oath had been made before him, by the shipper of such sugar, that the same was really and *bona fide* the produce of such British possession; and such master shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the collector or controller, that such certificate was received by him, at the place where such sugar was taken on board, and that the sugar so imported is the same as is mentioned therein.—A Certificate will be required similar to that now required for sugar—vide 3 and 4 W. IV. cap. 52, sec. 38.

Cape of Good Hope.

For the Cape of Good Hope a Lieut.-Governor has been appointed, to direct the affairs of the Eastern Province. The disclosures made, during the recent war with the Caffers, proved that such an

office had become indispensable; and we feel gratified that Ministers have selected a gentleman, a *Native of the Colony*, so well qualified by his abilities, experience, local knowledge, and liberal principles, to discharge the important duties attached to it, beneficially to the country and honorably to himself, as Captain Stockenström.

The accounts from the Eastern frontier were not quite so satisfactory, as a feeling of dissatisfaction to the English law appeared to be increasing amongst the Caffres. This, it is stated, had been accelerated by the law against witchcraft, which the natives regarded as a serious encroachment on their rights and customs. Some light had been thrown upon the origin of the recent Caffre war by a trial which took place in that country. It was then stated, that to seize the cattle of a chief, under any pretence, was, according to the Caffre custom a declaration of war. The hostilities which are just terminated broke out, it will be remembered, immediately after the seizure of Tyali's cattle, by Lieut. Setton. The Legislative Council had assembled at Cape town for the despatch of business. The only thing of any interest which had as yet taken place was the introduction of a bill, by the Hon. Mr. Ebdon, for the establishment of a joint stock bank under the denomination of "The Cape of Good Hope Bank." The amount of the capital is not stated, but it appears that £50,000 was to be raised by instalments, and that each share was to be £50. The appointment of a clergyman from Scotland to be minister of the Dutch reformed Church at Oudtshoorn had caused much comment, and the principle was regarded as a great grievance to the colony, as many natives were, and had been studying purposely in England at a very considerable expense. Two clergymen, natives of the Cape, and educated and ordained at the Universities, had been six months in the colony and had not obtained employment.

Atto South Wales.

Patrician Association.—A meeting of the Directing Committee of the above Association took place on 18th March. Sir John Jackson in the chair; the accounts, as examined and approved of by the committee of accounts, were, after some discussion, as to future arrangements, passed unanimously.—The Hon. secretary presented the names of the candidates for the office of secretary now

vacant, in the order in which they had proposed themselves; they were as follows: Mr. Kentish, Mr. Hipkins, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Plainstone, and Mr. Hardy.—A long discussion then took place as to the propriety of electing a secretary; Mr. Poole was desirous of moving that that office should be filled by a clerk at a small salary, of whom the only qualifications should be, that he should write a good hand and spell correctly.—Mr. Carmichael seconded Mr. P.'s proposition, and offered his services in the event of this being acceded to as honorary secretary, assuring the meeting that he would devote as much time and attention to the objects of the Association as his more important avocations would allow; Mr. C. further observed, that if the Association would place at his disposal the clerk's salary, he would very efficiently discharge, or cause to be discharged, as the case might be, the duties of secretary, including the correspondence with the Parliamentary Advocate, &c.—Mr. Sydney Stephen proposed, after referring to the question of accounts, and dwelling briefly upon some other matters, that the proposal of Mr. Carmichael should be at once accepted.—Several other points were discussed, to which it is not necessary here to advert; several schemes of economy were proposed—that there should be no door-keeper or messenger—that no papers should be taken in—that the rooms should be given up; these were merely thrown out as suggestions for the consideration of the committee with reference to the practice of greater economy in the affairs of the Association. The meeting then adjourned till 25th March.

A petition to the Governor and the Legislative Council on the subject of *squatters* has lately made its appearance, as being in process of signature in various parts of the country.—We are desirous of seeing some steps taken to restrain improper characters from the occupation of the crown lands of the territory; in fact, circumstances have come out in the course of recent trials in the Supreme Court to strengthen with undeniable proof the opinion entertained by all who are conversant with the circumstances of the Colony, that not only great pecuniary loss devolves daily upon the stockholders and settlers by the practice in question, but that this evil will increase in magnitude, unless some steps be speedily taken to check it.

New Zealand.—We hear that there has been a great disturbance down in that quarter, and that Mr. Busby, the

Consul is about to terminate his useless stay there—his family having already embarked for Sydney; we have all along expressed ourselves in terms of dispraise as to the qualifications of Mr. Busby for the ticklish situation of Resident among a set of savages; all our letters from thence confirm us in this view, and we shall congratulate the Colony, which pays his salary, a most as much as himself, should a period have happily arrived to his continuance in that office.

The new Joint Stock Australian and Van Dieman's Land Steam Conveyance Company begin to make a stir. They purpose placing one steamer on the stocks immediately, and another, we suppose, will shortly follow. They may well employ too at starting. Here is a befitting Joint Stock speculation.

Steam Navigation.—We are very happy to hear that steps are about to be taken for the establishment of steam navigation between this colony and Hobart Town; this has been long talked of, but there is now every probability of its being effected,—a meeting of persons connected with the Steam Conveyance Company, and others, having taken place, at which preliminaries were discussed, and finally, we believe, agreed upon.

The Consist System.—While one of our contemporaries is full of the inadequacy to the end of reformation of the transportation system, we are happy to have it in our power to record, that instances of honesty and good conduct *de*, nevertheless, occur on occasions, and that his Majesty's Government is not insensible to their merits. The man Stappleton, who was chiefly instrumental in the capture of the murderers of Dr. Wardell, has received an absolute pardon, as a reward for his zeal and good conduct; he was transported for life, and has been little more than two years in the colony, so that the value of the boon, to him, is incalculable. Such an instance will, we trust, encourage others of his class to exert themselves, should occasion present itself, in a similar manner.

Scarcity of the Snake.—A brown snake was killed near Sydney, some time back, in which, when opened, 36 young ones were found.

Value of Timber Near Sydney.—The timber on the Peterabam Estate has been let for £400 per annum; those who are authorities on the subject of firewood say, that double that sum may be easily realized, without reckoning timber for stables or buildings.

On 3d March, there was a meeting of the shareholders of the Australian and

Tasmanian Steam Conveyance Company. Mr. Montefiore in the chair. It appeared that the 400 shares allotted to this colony, were already taken up, and that many more might have been disposed of. Mr. Furze undertook to transmit to Hobart Town, the 500 shares designed for that colony, and, in other respects, to be the medium of communication on the subject. A committee was then nominated, and the meeting adjourned.

Sales of "Crown Land" are progressing. Within the past week, no less a sum than £18,978 12s. 9d. has found its way into the Secretary of State's exchequer from the pockets of the Colonists, to be melted down for exportation, or locked up to answer emergencies, what proportion of which, voluntary immigration is to constitute, we are as yet unprepared to shew.

Counties.	No. of Acres Sold.	Average per Acre.
Argyle	3454	8s. 6d.
Bathurst	3985	5s. 6d. 3s. 4d.
Brisbane	7788	5s.
Camden	650	8s. 3s. 4d.
Cook	118	13s. 4d. 5s. 2d.
Cumberland	4870	23s. 8d.
Georgiana	1059	5s.
Macquarie	5623	5d. 9d. 3s. 4d.
Murray	8979	8s. 1½d.
Northumberland	880	15s. 7½d.
Roxburgh	1435	5s.
St. Vincent	2760	5s.
Westmoreland	1840	5s.

Total 39872 6s. 11d.
Total Amount £19,429 6s. 1d.

Townships	No. of Acres Sold.	Average per Perch.
Appin	1 ac. 2 r.	1s. 8d.
Bathurst	3 acres	4s. 1½d.
Berrima	2 acres	4s. 1½d.
Quilburn	3 acres	3s. 3½d.
Macquarie	1 ac. 2 r.	4s. 9d.
Maitland	3 ac. 2 r.	4s. 7½d.

17 ac. 2 r. 3s. 11d.
Total amount £549 6 8

1866-67. Egypt.

The Euphrates Expedition.—Amman, on the Euphrates, May 29, 1836.—The lamentable event which has befallen the Euphrates expedition, in the midst of its prosperity, renders it desirable that the truth should be as widely spread as possible, that, melancholy as the facts are, reports should not increase their sadness. The expedition, with the two vessels, the Euphrates and Tigris, was descending the river most prosperously. Fuel had

become from Boles, most abundant, consisting of brown, a bituminous coal, and charcoal. The state of the river was so favorable, that the Tigris, being the smallest vessel, was in the habit of leading, and, having a native pilot on board, there was no difficulty of finding the deep channel. The Arabs were friendly; they engaged to provide depots of fuel, and entreated our protection. — On Saturday, the 21st inst., we had brought up at mid-night to a bank for fuel, and after the people had dined we cast off, meaning to steam to Anan, then distant about 80 miles. Scarcely, however, had we commenced our voyage, when a cloud of dust was seen to rise high into the air on the right bank, threatening a squall of no ordinary violence. Preparation was immediately made to meet it, by furling the awnings, &c. Having passed over a reef of rocks, at this season far under the water, the signal was made from the Tigris, leading as usual, and having Colonel Chesney on board, to choose a berth and make fast. Scarcely had we answered when the squall began. The Tigris was rounding to make fast, the Euphrates following. As we neared the left bank I saw that the Tigris had failed to bring up—her head was falling outwards. The Euphrates was now obliged to back her paddles to give room—an operation full of danger, lest she should be unable to gather way upon herself again against the current and the violence of the gale. However, her power is great, and again working the engines with all force, she came to the bank with some violence; but by the skilful management of Lieutenant Cleveland, and the activity of Mr. Charlewood, and a most willing crew a bawser and small anchor were got on shore; then a chain cable and larger anchor; then a second chain cable and another anchor. All the time the paddles were kept working with their utmost power. Still, however, such was the violence of the hurricane that the vessel drove, but, fortunately, it did not last above 15 minutes, at the end of which time our danger was over, and the vessel was safe.—But what had become of our consort? I had seen her cross our bows, driving down the stream, and unable to bring her head to the wind. The thick dust which then succeeded, hid her from my sight; and from that moment I have never seen her more. In the midst of the hurricane, Mr. Chesney reported to me, that he had seen her upset to leeward, about a quarter of a mile, and instantly after that she went down.—A party was

sent off along shore to render what assistance they could, and another went by boat. Some of the officers—viz., Colonel Chesney, Lieut. Lynch, Mr. Eden, Dr. Staunton, Mr. Staunton, and Mr. Thompson came walking towards us, much exhausted. They had swam and dived ashore. Some seamen and natives also followed them; but 15 Europeans, of whom three were officers, namely Lieut. Cockburn, R. Art.; Mr. Lynch, a passenger, and brother to Lieut. Lynch; and Mr. Sarded, an interpreter, were lost, besides five natives.—The hull of the vessel has never been found, notwithstanding all our efforts. She filled, and turned bottom up. All sounding has been in vain. Some bodies have floated even so low down as this place, and have been buried. We have since continued our voyage thus far with our former success. The officers of the Tigris saved will return to England; but the expedition continues its course with the fairest prospects. I am, &c. J. B. BUCKNALL, ESTCOURT, Capt. 43d L. I.—On board the Euphrates Steamer, off Anan, May 26.—Return of officers and men belonging to the Euphrates expedition who were lost on the river Euphrates, near Wordie, by the sinking of the Tigris steamer, during a violent hurricane, on the 21st inst.—Lieut. R. B. Lynch, 26th regt. Bengal N. I. passenger; Ensign Sarded, interp.; John Struthers, eng.—Royal Art.—Lieut. R. Cockburn, Actg. Serjt. R. Clark. T. Jones, gunner, R. Turner, ditto J. Moors, ditto J. Hay, ditto Sappers and Miners.—A. McDonald, private.—Seamen—B. Gibson, J. Hunter, T. Booth, T. Betty, G. Liddell.—Natives—Abou, Wasou, Jacob John, Mahomed, Pedras.—H. BLOSSE LYNCH, Lt.—The following particulars relative to the loss of the Tigris are from a letter sent by its Commander, who was saved from drowning, although 20 of the crew and a passenger, Lieut. Lynch (brother of the Commander) perished. The Tigris on 21st May was near Nuh, in the Euphrates, when a violent tempest set in, and the atmosphere was clouded almost to darkness. The few efforts time would allow were not of avail in condition to weather the gale, were unavailing, and the vessel in a few minutes foundered. The Commander and Lieut. Lynch (brother) went down together, but in that struggle for life while in the water, the Commander states, in his letters to his friends, he shot the Lieut. off and was saved. He adds, that on recovering himself he found that 20 of his brave crew had perished.

partment by referring to trial by *General Courts*, matters which might otherwise be more promptly disposed of. * A General Order we have now before us, entitles His Excellency Sir Henry Fane to the greatest praise, and to the best thanks of the Army at large.* Who can have forgot the paltry Charges which some General Courts-martial lately held had to inquire into? From all points of the compass, and from all distances—from one hundred to five hundred miles—were Officers of the highest rank convened, to inquire into and pass sentence on some petty affairs which were worthy of a couple of old washerwomen to sit in judgment on! We say nothing of the enormous expense these General Courts-martial lead to:—that is paid by the Government, and on that point we need not distress ourselves.† But does not the frequency of such Courts on matters of such trivial importance, and absence of guilt, materially lessen the dignity of Courts-martial in general, and “diminish that awe,” as Sir Henry Fane properly expresses it, with which they ought to be contemplated by the Army at large? To be sure it does: and we appeal to the experience we have of late years had of these matters in this country, whether we are not borne out in the assertion.*

Alluding to the very scrutinizing and jealous observation of Head Quarters, he says:—“Commanding Officers, rather than risk censure by exercising their power of effectually checking offenders in the commencement of a vicious career, or endure having their judicial conduct so minutely supervised, have been indifferent to that progress in crime on the part of such characters, which must subject them to the jurisdiction of the higher tribunal, and expose them to the degradation of more public and severe punishment.”

This may account, in some degree, for the increased frequency of General Courts-martial, and the severity of the punishments awarded.

For some length of time the Army of India has been pervaded by a darker gloom than has ever befallen it; resulting

* His Excellency observes:—“That the endless numbers of Courts-martial in India is a general topic amongst Military men in England, and is the subject of general condemnation among Soldiers.”

† The total costs of two such Courts assembled in the Madras Presidency for the trials of two Officers, on Charges preferred by Head-Quarter Authorities, on the advice of the present Judge-Advocate-General of that Army, of all and every part of which Charges both were most fully and most honorably acquitted, did not fall much short of, if they did not exceed, a lack of rupees!

“ from the extensive reductions in both the European and Native ranks which followed the close of the Burmese and Bhurtpore wars; the consequent extreme slowness of promotion; the general diminution of the number of superior commands and staff places, and the reduced allowances of those remaining.”

The abolition by law of Corporal Punishment in the Native Army, while the usage is retained in the British Army, is made yet another peg upon which to hang a judicious observation.

“ The discontent arising from these sources, connected solely with the Indian Army, is, if we may credit statements lately published in Home Journals, now extending to the Royal Troops serving in India, amongst whom a corresponding dissatisfaction has been excited by a partial enactment on the subject of punishment, and whose feelings, mental and physical, have thereby been brought into extremely invidious collision with the Native soldiery: a position of things, that if not already productive of serious embarrassment to the Local Governments, may very naturally be expected to have that effect, should the superior wisdom and power of the Home Legislature fail to correct it.”

He is an advocate for the abolition of Corporal Punishment; but not unconditionally so:

“ I am opposed to the award and infliction of Corporal Punishment where it could by any means be dispensed with; and so far as my ability and limited influence have permitted, seeing that difficulties must attend its legal abolition, I have advocated its being allowed to fall into *gradual* disuse, commensurate with an improved system and conduct in the army.”

In examining that most important question:—“ Whether it be safe and expedient to relieve the Native portion of the Indian Army from liability to this punishment, while the British portion of the same Army is continued subject to it,” He says:—

“ I cannot but be mindful of those parts of the evidence of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and of the Right Honourable the late Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of India, which express their belief that the European Troops in India now feel, and will continue to feel, indifference to the matter. With deference to those eminent authorities, I must confess that my individual experience in India, extending

from the years 1823 to 1834, prepares me to dissent from them upon this assertion : I consider that there now exists an intimacy between the two Armies which quickly communicates and explains to the one, whatever occurs affecting the other ; I must candidly express my belief that if the degrading *distinction*, with regard to Corporal Punishment, be maintained, occurrences of marked danger to our Eastern supremacy must be naturally expected.

“ The question, then, naturally arises, how best to provide against the evil ? Whether by entirely releasing the European as well as the Native Soldier from the punishment, or by retracing the step which has been taken, and again rendering both alike subject to its infliction ?

“ To either mode of adjustment, difficulties of no trifling nature are opposed. For in the first place, exemption cannot be granted to the English Troops serving in India without extending it also to the whole British Army at home, and *in the Colonies* : and if to the Army generally, then with what propriety can the exemption be withheld *from the Navy* ? These extensive concessions for the present very few will admit to be expedient, or consider the services prepared to receive. And if it be therefore resolved to restore to the Military Code of the Native Army the power which has been withdrawn, the manner in which this is to be accomplished involves a question of almost nicer delicacy and more extreme difficulty.

“ Only one mode has occurred to me as feasible : and that is, for the Home Authorities to avail themselves of the opportunity to extend to the Indian Army, so far as applicable, all the amendments which have been contained in the Mutiny Acts and Articles of War for the King's Forces, passed yearly since 1823, the date of the latest Act and Articles for the Company's service—to bring the whole Army of India, so far as can be, under one code and system, rendering every portion thereof amenable to the same description of Courts, and liable to punishments similar both in nature and degree,—and to repeat this assimilation of Military Government *annually*, by inserting at the conclusion of the act passed for the Royal Army, a Clause somewhat to the following effect:—

“ And be it enacted, that wherever the provisions of this Act apply to Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, and others of his Majesty's Army serving in the possessions and territories of the East India Company, or under the orders

of their Government, in other countries in the East; the same shall, so far as applicable, apply to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, and others, European and Native, of the Army of the said Company :—and that wherever the provisions of this Act do not provide for matters affecting the necessary good order and government of the Troops, European and Native, of the said Company, it shall and may be lawful for the Supreme Legislative Council of India, to enact such laws as shall be best adapted to provide for the same : power being reserved to the said Company, to frame Rules and Articles for the better Government of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, and others in their Service, in conformity with the Provisions of this Act; and to the Supreme Legislative Council of India to add thereto, from time to time, agreeably to such additional enactments as the nature and formation of the Armies of the said Company may render advisable.”

“ If the Military power now possessed by the Court of Directors and by their Local Government is to be continued unimpaired, the introduction of a clause of *the above nature* in the Mutiny Act for the King's Forces, would remove the many invidious distinctions between their Laws and those for the Indian Army,—would give the required uniform code and system for the Armies of the three Presidencies,—would render one instead of three Judge-Advocates-General sufficient,—would confer on the Troops of India instant benefit from the great and numerous improvements introduced annually into the Laws for the Royal Army,—and provide for every possible contingency that could arise from the differences between the two services.

“ It would perhaps be advisable that, taking advantage of the labours of the recent Commission, the Home Indian Government should assemble a Committee of able Officers of the Indian Army, recently arrived from Regimental and Superior Commands in each Presidency, to compare the Provisions of the existing Articles and General Orders in force throughout India for the government of the European and Native Troops, with the forthcoming improved Act and Articles for his Majesty's Army. By these means, and by the exercise of their own experience and knowledge, a draft of a new Act and of uniform Articles for the whole of the Indian Army might be most advantageously framed : the Committee being

instructed in the course of their proceedings to invite suggestions from all Officers at home, whose service in India may have been of a nature or extent to justify such an invitation."

NATIONAL INDUSTRY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

The Chinese are allowed to be a most industrious and ingenious people; they have made great progress in the useful arts. That rich and beautiful product silk—seems native in China. The art of drawing this substance from the insects by which it is spun, as well as of weaving it into cloth, is of olden origin. Silkworms are reared in all the provinces. The raw material is much superior to that of India, and notwithstanding the perfection to which the culture has been carried in Italy, is still largely imported for the use of British manufacturers. Besides the vast supply derived from animals bred under cover, and fed on mulberry, a considerable quantity is obtained in the ruder tracts from a wild species, which lodge in the oak, the ash, and other forest trees. These worms, indeed, are difficult to manage, and their produce is decidedly inferior to that of those regularly trained, being incapable of receiving any permanent dye. Its natural colour, however, is good; it is much more cheaply procured; and is, besides, of so much stronger a texture, that the cloth is supposed to last double the period.

Cotton, though less valued, is now extensively cultivated, and forms the principal clothing of the great body of the people. It requires a peculiar soil, tolerably rich, yet mingled with sand and somewhat moist. The ground should be well manured, even to the use of river, canal, and ditch mud. As the plants grow, the space between the rows must be hoed every eight days, and dug with the spade in many cases: when a foot high their tops are cut to make them shoot. This crop being very profitable, is raised on all the lands fitted for its culture—the finest is that from which is made the stuff called nankeen, possessing a durable property which Europeans in vain attempt to imitate. The great demand in Europe and America gave occasion to an attempt to raise it on improper

soils; thus what is termed Nan-king cotton, lost its reputation for a time, but soon regained its character from its intrinsic value.

Dyeing stuffs form a considerable article of trade, and the plants used for this purpose are different from those employed elsewhere. A species of the *polygonum*, cultivated in the same manner as the indigo plant, yields a similar dye, though not in equal abundance. The *carthamus*, instead of carmine affords their finest red; from the cup of the acorn they obtain a black, and from the buds and leaves of a species of *colutea*, a green dye. The brilliant and durable tints which they impress on their painting and pottery, prove that the materials are both well selected and carefully prepared. Another important article is the varnish with which they give such a rich gloss to their cabinet wares. It is the gum distilled from a tree which grows in certain of their provinces: these trees resemble the ash, seldom more than fifteen feet high. The gum is not good till the tree is about eight years old, and it distils only during the summer nights, when incisions are made in the bark, and the juice is received into vessels placed beneath. The night is considered a good one, if twenty pounds of varnish are obtained from a thousand trees. The workmen employed have their hands and faces covered, and their skin otherwise defended from the fluid, which is said to produce violent inflammatory effects.

Among articles of luxurious consumption sugar may be mentioned, which is grown largely on the well-watered plains of the middle provinces, and on the same soils that are adapted for rice. As the plantations are on the usual small scale, the farmers could not afford a mill, even of the simplest construction. The extraction of the juice is performed by migratory workmen, who convey along the rivers and canals an apparatus which would be considered very rude by a West India proprietor. It is erected in a central spot, to which the produce of several farms can be conveniently brought. The Chinese cane is much superior to that of India, and the natives have long possessed the art of refining it into sugar-candy, in which form it is exported to various countries of the East. Tobacco was observed with surprise by the late embassies, growing from one extremity of the empire to the other in quantity sufficient for an immense consumption. Sir George Staunton is not disposed to believe that this leaf was introduced from

America or Europe among a people so jealous of foreign usages, and whose annals make no mention of such an event. It may be observed, however, that, had it been an indigenous product, it was likely to be described in Chinese books; but no notice is taken of it by the early travellers, or by Du Halde. The example of cotton, and more recently of opium, seems to manifest, that the supposed antipathy of this people, to any foreign article which affords either use or pleasure, is quite imaginary. Instead of the costly processes by which this narcotic is prepared in the West, nothing more is done than to hang it upon cords to dry in the open air. They raise also aromatic plants, which, though not equal to those of the Indian islands, enable them to dispense with any large importation. The mountains of the west yield a cassia, used instead of cinnamon; while the seeds of a species of *fagara* supply the place of pepper.

Although this people generally reserve the soil for cultivated vegetables, and studiously extirpate those which nature spontaneously produces, yet, among this latter class, there are some of such extreme utility, that they are still carefully cherished, and allowed to cover the marshy plains and the mountain-sides. Of these, none equals in value the bamboo, which enters more or less into almost every Chinese fabric. The numberless boats and barks that ply on the rivers are not only built, but rigged with this material; for the bark yields a rope at once light and strong, serving completely the purpose of a cable. It supplies the place of metal in mills, water-wheels, and other machines; and even aqueducts are formed of it. From the most valuable articles which adorn the apartments of the prince, to the smallest tool handled by the meanest mechanic, bamboo is sure to find a place in all. Even its tender buds and flowers are cut like asparagus, and, when seasoned, afford a favourite dish. Besides these important purposes, we have seen that it is the chief instrument for maintaining criminal police, with which offenders, from one end of the kingdom to the other, are daily chastised. The tallow-tree, which grows on the hills of Tche-kiang and Kiang-nan, serves also a very useful end. It is about the size of the pear or cherry-tree, and the fruit is enclosed in capsules, each containing three kernels or nuts, covered with a substance resembling tallow in texture, and even in smell. This is separated by first pounding and then boiling the fruit, when the inflammable sub-

stance rises to the top and is skimmed off. The candles made from it, though somewhat soft, give a very tolerable light. Even the kernels or nuts yield, on expression, an oil fit for lamps. The camphor-tree is valued less for its aromatic substance than for the timber, which is used in the most valuable buildings, and for the masts of large vessels. For these purposes the trunk is reserved, though it would yield the best gum, and that ingredient is obtained only by boiling the branches, twigs, and leaves. The people, however, setting a peculiar value on this substance, procure a superior description from Sumatra, and export their own, with which the British market is chiefly supplied. The pine, the larch, and other useful timber, clothe the summits of the loftiest mountains, and are transported in immense rafts along the canals for the supply of the northern provinces.

The mineral wealth of China is very imperfectly known. The mines are situated chiefly in Yunnan, Koei-tcheou, and other mountainous districts towards the west, which have scarcely been visited by Europeans. The reports of the missionaries are vague, and probably somewhat exaggerated; yet it does appear that there is a good supply of all the perfect metals, with the exception of platina; and though they are not properly smelted and fused with the same skill as in Europe, processes are employed by which they are purified and fitted for use. Elegant and useful combinations of them have been formed, unknown to our artists. The Chinese boast of their gold-mines, which the government it is said, does not permit to be worked. The actual supply of this metal is from alluvial deposits in the provinces of Yun-nan and Se-tchuen. It is pale, soft, and ductile, and is used, not for coin, but solely for ornamental purposes. Bracelets made of it are supposed to serve as amulets, and it is formed into leaf and thread for gilding and embroidery. Iron is not well smelted, and is neither so malleable nor so strong as the British, nor is the work made of it so well polished. It is, however, skilfully cast into very thin plates. Copper is abundant, and fabricated with peculiar excellence. Mixed with a large proportion of tin, and some bismuth, it affords the material of the gong, which produces a louder sound than any other metallic combination; but it is very brittle. The most elegant mixture is that of the pe-tong, or white copper, which shewing a beautiful colour and high

polish, can scarcely be distinguished from silver. Some missionaries have not hesitated to assert, that it is a peculiar metal found in China alone; but the English seem to have ascertained that it is chiefly formed of copper and zinc. The latter, called by the Chinese *tutenague*, is obtained from a rich and very pure ore, which they reduce to powder, and by a peculiar process cause it to combine with the copper.*

The Chinese are eminent as a manufacturing as well as an agricultural people. Like other nations of the East, they have some very fine fabrics, which Europeans have learnt from them, without being able fully to rival. Their cloths, indeed, though rich and substantial, do not possess that exquisitely delicate texture for which those of Hindostan are so celebrated; and the national policy, which makes the dress of all its functionaries an affair of state, transmitted by statute from age to age, must have more or less cramped this branch of industry. The ingenuity of the Chinese mechanic has been chiefly exercised upon articles of domestic luxury, and ornament, in which the great may indulge their taste without control,—lanterns, cabinets, toys, and, above all, porcelain.

Silk, a texture so ancient and peculiar to the country, still affords the dress which, above all others, is considered rich and valuable. It is the prescribed attire of all the high officers of government, and is worn by every one who makes any pretensions to opulence. Even soldiers are not considered in full uniform, or fit for parade, unless in silk. Fine robes of the same material are the chief presents made by the emperor to foreign princes, ambassadors, or subjects, whom he wishes to honour. Yet this manufacture, like most of those in Asia, is carried on without capital, without division of labour, by single individuals, each of whom spins, weaves, and dyes his own web. The fabrics produced are, notwithstanding, extremely rich, and, in many cases, painted and embroidered with uncommon splendour. Silk-twist, cords, and tassels, also made, of great beauty. The last are wrought in a peculiar manner upon frames placed perpendicularly, and diminishing upwards like a cone—Velvets and gauzes have not been carried to nearly the same perfection as in Europe.

Cotton-cloth is now a still more extensive branch, being used by the great body of the people, who, though generally poor, are more substantially clothed than the other nations of

tropical Asia. Such being its destination, little pains are taken to render it fine, as muslin and calico have no attraction for the grandees of the empire. Yet Nan-king produces the elegant article which bears its name. The colour is the natural one of the cotton, which, when pure, has always more or less of a yellow tint. Only a limited quantity is fabricated, chiefly for exportation.

Porcelain, often vulgarly called china, is another commodity originating in this country, and in which it still excels all other nations. The successive processes of preparing the materials, forming the paste, glazing, painting, baking, with the various sub-divisions of each, are executed by different persons; so that, according to some statements, seventy hands are employed in making a single cup. The work is conducted in spacious enclosures surrounded by high walls; and as the materials are costly, and brought from some distance, the capital invested in a porcelain-factory must be very considerable. The number of these is said to be only five hundred; so that, while a city containing a population of a million is supported by them, each must be on a large scale. The wages, it appears are exceedingly low. When this beautiful production was first brought to Europe, very strange reports were spread, representing it as made of egg-shells, or those of certain fishes after being long buried in the earth. The two substances employed are by the Chinese called *pe-tun-tse* and *kaol-in*; the former being a species of granite, where quartz predominates, and which does not contain a particle of iron. It is reduced to powder by a very laborious method, being first beaten into small pieces by huge iron hammers, and then ground down by a pestle and mortar. The Chinese, when they heard that Europeans were attempting to make porcelain of the *pe-tun-tse* without the alloy called *kao-lin*, said, jeeringly, they would have a body composed of flesh without bones. This substance readily dissolves in water, but resists fire so effectually as to remain unaltered in a furnace sufficient to fuse granite. The fineness of the porcelain, however, depends, upon the proportion of the *kao-lin* to the *pe-tun-tse*.

[To be Continued.]

DISPOSITION OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN 1836.

TABLE OF SERVICE OF SOME OF THE REGIMENTS IN H. M.'S SERVICE.

Regts.	From whence last returned	Where now stationed.	Favoured Regiments.	From whence last returned.	Where now stationed.
14	India	W. Indies	7	Home 10 years.	Malta
17	Do.	India	10	Mediterranean	Mediterranean
19	Ceylon	W. Indies	11	Ditto	Ditto
22	India	Ditto	32	Ditto	America
30	Ditto	Ditto	42	Home 10 years	Mediterranean
56	Ditto	Ditto	43	Mediterranean	America
65	Ditto	Ditto	52	America	Mediterranean
67	Ditto	Ditto	68	Ditto	Ditto
69	Ditto	Ditto	70	Ditto	Ditto
86	Ditto	Ditto	85	Mediterranean	America
89	Ditto	Ditto			
2	W. Indies	India			
4	Ditto	N.S. Wales			
21	Ditto	V.D. Land			
25	Ditto	W. Indies			
50	Ditto	N.S. Wales			
58	Ditto	Ceylon			
61	Ditto	Ditto			

	Batts.		Batts.
In India	21	In the United Kingdom	25
— St. Helena	1	— America	9
— West Indies	16	— the Mediterranean	14
— New South Wales	4	— the Cape of Good Hope	4
Convict Guard	1	— the Mauritius	3
In Ceylon	4		
In bad stations	47	In good stations	55

* This regiment was in Jamaica in 1802—in India in 1804, until 1826; from 1826 to 1831 it was in England, and embarked in that year for the West Indies, where it still remains.

INDIAN LITERARY CHARACTERS.

J. H. STOCQUELER, ESQ.

A Native contemporary, a few weeks ago, noticing a "sketch" which has recently appeared in this Journal, remarked that "like all other delineations of living character, it is a favorable picture."—"Our readers, however," said he, "will be able to supply the darker shades whenever they may be wanting." We recommend the last observation to the serious attention of our readers, but we impugn the accuracy of the first, not as regards writers in this country indeed, for here the

truth of the remark is lamentably apparent.—The manners of a people have great influence on literature. Principle has a more congenial atmosphere in which, perhaps, the press is more abused, but where men are to be found too steady to truth and justice, to make the least concession, and where mankind, in general, are not so quick-sighted in spying out occasions on which they imagine that the rule of right must not be interpreted too strictly.

Any part of the career of the subject of this sketch, but that which is connected with the press, is foreign to our purpose; and we would risk the remark of others that we had concealed the fact of his arriving in this country as a gunner of artillery, were it not remotely connected with his literary history. After some service in that capacity, through the interest of Sir Charles Colville, then Commander-in-chief of the Bombay forces, he was appointed to a situation in the Chief Secretary's office at that Presidency, and subsequently to the office of head uncovenanted assistant in the same establishment. While holding that situation, he was requested by the proprietors to take the management of a weekly paper, the *Argus*, then just closing its eyes, notwithstanding the high Tory principles of which it was the organ. Whether a rigid adherence to principle, or the hope of pecuniary profit, induced the subject of our sketch to change both the name and tone of the paper, we shall leave the curious to enquire; it is sufficient for our purpose here to state, that, under the name of the *Chronicle*, and fostered by the patronage of the Bombay Radicals, the paper rose rapidly into circulation. The income which Mr. Stocqueler enjoyed, now a tolerably large one, was increased by the publication of a little work, "The Soldier's Friend,"—the result of the experience to which we have already alluded,—a sort of homily addressed to private soldiers, illustrated by anecdotes of the gallantry of the humbler ranks in the European armies. The work took well. Government subscribed for 300 copies, and every European regiment in the Bombay army, purchased thirty copies. This success, together with what he could save from an income of Rs. 700 a month, enabled him to return to England, whither he went, as we are informed, for the purpose of being enabled to return to Bombay, with such credentials as to respectability of family connection, as were then considered an indispensable passport to the upper class of society. On again visiting Bombay, he was favorably noticed by Sir T. Bradford, the Commander-in-chief, and from that day to this, the place

in society obtained by his perseverance under adverse circumstances, has been properly recognized.

Mr. Stocqueler's connection with the *Bombay Courier* is well known, and circumstances connected with it have been so recently before the public, that it is unnecessary again to advert to them. Suffice it to say that in 1820 the connexion was broken, and he returned to England, via Persia, where he published a couple of small volumes entitled travels in Khuzistan, Persia, Germany, &c. The book was not designed to compete with any of the numerous standard works on Oriental subjects:—the author eschewing all elaboration, and shunning carefully the ground which had been trodden before him, takes the reader along with him as *compagnon de voyage*. It gives a lively portraiture of what he saw and felt, and there is more care bestowed on subjects of merriment than on antiquarian or topographical details.

In 1832, Mr. Stocqueler arrived in Calcutta, and was for some months engaged in the *Harkaru* establishment, during which period he originated the *Bengal Sporting Magazine*. In May, 1833, he purchased the Calcutta *John Bull*. This paper, it is well known, was established by the conservatives of the metropolis, men in high official situations, who were sick of the radicalism and virulence of Mr. Buckingham, with a view of fighting the enemy with his own weapons, and on his own ground. Supported by much talent, and the power and influence which they could command, the paper maintained a successful rivalry with the other journals; but at length a change came over the spirit of the times; and the order of the Court of Directors prohibiting their servants from all connexion with political publications, having deprived the paper of the most vigorous writer, it grew flat and unprofitable: the proprietors became indifferent, and after the editorial chair had been occupied by one or two who were ill adapted for the office, the journal, under the management of a gentleman of some talent, but whose activity, naturally not of the first order, was fettered by the course marked down for him, soon became a mere cipher as to priority of intelligence, local interest, or political controversy. Much misrepresentation has gone forth with regard to the gentleman to whom we now allude, and the decline of the journal's popularity has been erroneously attributed to his want of industry and tact. It may be well to mention here that the subject of our sketch has characterized this era in the *John Bull*, as one of "dulness and pitiable neglect;" it would

have been no less generous than just had noticed the difficulties his predecessor had to contend against. But, perhaps, he thought he should less injure the reputation of that predecessor by a sling at the character of the journal, than by declaring that the apology for its dullness was to be found in the apostasy of the editor—who, a liberal in politics, had undertaken to conduct a Tory journal. The course Mr. Stocqueler adopted on becoming proprietor of the *John Bull* was prompt and decisive. On the day he became the proprietor he left the mouldering ancient Tory regime to its fate, and, after the fashion of modern statesmen under similar circumstances, the *John Bull* “made concessions” to public opinion. From that day to this, the paper has been professedly a Whig journal; we say professedly, not wishing in this place to raise the question of consistency.

At the commencement of his editorial career, Mr. Stocqueler was fortunate in having the assistance of a gentleman of known talent and of unbending integrity. It is to be regretted by the friends of a free Press in India, that circumstances have removed that individual to a different sphere of usefulness. On other accounts the change is not to be regretted.

We shall describe the success that attended Mr. Stocqueler’s undertaking in his own words:—

“From the support of Toryism, the *John Bull* shifted to the advocacy of Whig administration. The transmutation was violent, and eminently calculated, in the opinion of some, to give the final *coup* to the existence of the journal;—like the potent remedies employed by physicians in extreme cases, it either threatened the annihilation of the patient, or promised a radical change in the system,—fruitful of future vigor. At first, indeed, the practitioner anticipated a fatal issue of his experiment;—a dozen Tories at once withdrew their countenance! But it proved merely a convulsive twinge arising from the severity of the operation, and was succeeded by a rapid convalescence. New subscribers poured in—the advertising community restored their countenance,—while most of those Tories who remained, declared allegiance to the Whig editor for the sake of the sportsman.”

A few months afterwards, Mr. Stocqueler changed the name of the paper to that of the *Englishman*. Subsequently the *Military Chronicle* was subjoined to the title. The union, taking into consideration local circumstances and the national feeling of British citizens, is more creditable to his tact than to

his taste, and one which the stern assertor of freedom will imagine must have cost "the Whig editor" and "*the Englishman*" one of the above described "convulsive twinges, arising from the severity of the operation!" Certain it is, the innovation was successful, and we can readily bear witness to all that has been promulgated regarding the increased circulation of the journal.

Were we to attempt only a delineation of Mr. Stocqueler's character we might dismiss the subject in a few words. But we write, we hope, a good deal for the information of our readers, and some little for their amusement. We may, therefore, be permitted to refer to one of the early productions of the subject of our sketch;—indeed it is highly characteristic of his tact,—a prominent trait in his character, which, if left unnoticed, our delineation would be as deficient as the play without Hamlet.

The production to which we allude is an article, already quoted, on the Calcutta Press, purporting to be a statistical survey of "its circulation, its prospects, and its means." We must, confess this effort of Mr. Stocqueler's did not impress us with a high opinion of his ability as a statist, or, at least, of the accuracy of his information. Errors abundantly sufficient appear in every page; some of these were pointed out at the time by the editor of the *Courier*, a gentleman pre-eminently qualified for the performance of the task Mr. Stocqueler attempted, and the editor of the *Hurkaru* has very recently alluded to an important omission in one of the statements. Had Mr. Stocqueler confined himself to details with which he was really acquainted, many of the errors would have been avoided, but, it appears to us, he was a little anxious to bring himself before the public, not only by a laudable activity, but, by the display of it. Here, for instance, it would appear that he was *facile princeps* of the Indian Press,—perfectly conversant with the duties of editor, and equally so with those of the pressman. Mr. William Adam, then editor of the *India Gazette*, a gentleman of first rate talent, though a melancholy humourist, endeavoured to review the article, but having written one line, beginning "Puff, puff, puff," he appears to have abandoned the attempt.

We know not whether an attachment to former pursuits, or the knowledge acquired during the compilation of his "statistical account," that the military are the principal supporters of the Anglo-Indian Press, induced the subject of our sketch to devote himself to the advocacy of the interests of that body; but

from the moment he became a newspaper proprietor at this presidency, he seems to have principally directed his energies to the cultivation of a friendly feeling with the army. The absence of a journal, exclusively military, appears to have caught his attention at an early period of his sojourn in Calcutta. In 1832 he originated the *East Indian United Service Journal*, a publication which has gradually acquired favor, and which, we think, from the permanently useful character of its contents, will acquire still further popularity amongst the body to whose taste it is exclusively directed.

As the conductor of a public journal, Mr. Stocqueler seems to have adapted himself to that course which apparently has presented the best prospect for his undertaking. Johnson says of Curl the bookseller, that he never looked out of the window but he saw the *Gentleman's Magazine* before him. So it is with Mr. Stocqueler, every step is guided by the *Englishman*, every thought is directed to the advancement of the interests of the journal. He is not, we think, a follower of principle through all its consequences. The language of such an individual would be

*Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo,
Et omnis in hoc sum.*

The subject of our sketch looks more closely to the effects, which any course of conduct will have immediately or remotely on his prospects, and trims his sail so as to partake of the benefit of every gale that blows. He does not consider principle as the end of every action, but as the means by which an end is to be compassed. His views coincide with that of the ancient philosopher, who said "*Mihi res, non me rebus subjungero conor.*" This were judicious and justifiable, if the efforts of an editor ought always to be directed to the advancement of his own interests, or the protection of interests confided to his care. But we question whether even in a country like this, where so many clashing interests of the different classes are found, and where the state of society is of the most anomalous kind imaginable, a public journal ought not to avoid a partial adherence to the distinct interest of a particular body of men, though it might open a path to fortune, and rather assume a tone and spirit of independence, subservient only to the promotion of every cause in which all classes are alike concerned. The army having thought itself, in some instances, an aggrieved body of men, will, no doubt, be grateful to any one, who will publicly

come forward and offer himself, as a public journalist, to redress its wrongs,—who will make himself an organ for the expression of its feelings. But still, we ask, on what principle is the Army to be separated from the great interests of the public at large? Those who compose that body, however aloof they may stand, and however much they may avoid the discussion of public questions, can really have but one cause with the rest of their fellow subjects. Hence it is that we derive an argument against the subserviency to that or any other service or class of men in the editor of a public journal. The question of pleasing this or that individual,—this or that service,—this or that class of men,—should never be permitted to occupy his mind. An editor, suited to the state of society in this country, should indulge, in the prosecution of his peculiar labours, no private friendships,—no personal attachments. It is only in taking a stand superior to every obligation, save that which candour, truth, and justice impose, that he can advance any claim on the public confidence; and it is only in that position that he is likely to accomplish the greatest good. We do not intend to imply that something of this character has not been imparted to the *Englishman*. If there had been more of it, the hopes of many would have been better realized, and the expectations of not a few disappointed. As it is, an entirely independent editor is yet a desideratum in this presidency. Mr. Stocqueler has exhibited a laudable zeal for several institutions of great public utility in this city. His name will be associated with the origin of the Infant School and Public Library. But it would have been accompanied by a same more substantial and of wider extent could he have stamped his journal with a character less expressive of devotion to a particular interest.

As a writer, judging from the volumes he has published and the editorials which appear in the *Englishman*. Mr. Stocqueler is not profound, but vivacious, and generally very much to the point. One seldom sees a editorial in the columns of his paper, and the apt and illustrative quotations with which he sprinkles his articles, infuse into them a spirit of animation, which, if it have no other effect, affords a present gratification to the ordinary newspaper reader. We think occasionally he exhibits a want of discretion. He does not carry a sufficiency of ballast for the rapidity of such tacking. But we are not prepared to say that there is not tact in this trimming, of that his journal is one whit the less popular for what he calls "the want of consistency on a few minor points," of which, it must be confessed, the

Englishman now and then exhibits sufficient. Be that as it may, in our humble opinion,—and we are careful while making the remark,—Mr. Stocqueler possesses more influence than any journalist in India. He is not surpassed in zeal, activity, and industry; and he has uniformly exhibited great taste in the selections for his journal. They are so varied that the most captious and fastidious cannot but feel pleased.

Cumberland was taken by his father to see Pope at Twickenham. The poet, holding in his hand one of Concanon's critiques, said he was at his morning's amusement. "Heaven keep me from such amusement," observes Cumberland, "it was dreadful to behold the contortions of his countenance." Mr. Stocqueler has been little favoured by certain journalists, whose censure was considered perilous. We say it was so considered, for, although "the uncompromising tone, and fearless statements of the up-country papers" continue, we are told the writers fall into the mistake of "confounding strong language with strong writing,"—"forgetting that the satire of a gentleman, like his sword, is keenest when most polished." However, when the satire of the Mofussil press was most keen, Mr. Stocqueler parried the cuts with infinite skill and good humour. Occasionally a bye-stander might exclaim "A hit, I do confess," but, certain we are, Mr. Stocqueler never felt it. He is not easily couched in a wordy warfare. He is the very opposite to what is termed a "thin-skinned" journalist.

There are those, probably, who may be of opinion, that our delineation of Mr. Stocqueler's character as a journalist, is more merciful than just. We have kept in view one main fact. The reading-newspaper-public in India, nine-tenths of whom are Europeans, are not yet prepared for the reception of an independent journalist, who has no other interests to advocate than the public good. He, who is not prepared to lend his exertions for the advancement of interests other than that of the great body of the people, must stake all his homeward hopes, his fortune, his very existence in this country, on the event. The odds are fearfully against his success. The writer has not forgotten, that, on a recent occasion, when a journal ventured, mildly as he thought, to expostulate with a dignitary of the Church of England, on some proceedings less becoming a spiritual than a temporal ruler—but unbecoming of both, it was met by an intimation of the withdrawal of the divine's patronage, and that intimation was not accompanied by the apostolic injunction "be courteous." We believe this feeling

does not pervade the head of the civil, and we hope it does not the hand of the military service, but we fear it is to be found in a greater or less degree in both bodies, and to such an extent as to render the vocation of an independent journalist a perilous one indeed. Yet is an independent press the desideratum for India. Infant schools, public libraries, missionaries, steam communication with England, may do much towards the regeneration of this country. But, they are as dust in the balance to that school for grown up children—a Free Press throughout the country.—An independent editor is the best possible public instructor.

To our amateur theatrical company, Mr. Stocqueler has, by common consent, been a valuable accession. It is difficult exactly to say in what line he most excels, for he has played a great many characters in every conceivable line, and (for an amateur) has not egregiously failed in any. His most numerous essays, however, have been in the comic department of the drama. He has worshipped Momus in *Falstaff*, *Master Modus*, and intriguing valets without number, but he has also soared high in the serious branches of the drama, and acquired considerable local renown as a *Rasleigh Osbaldeston*, *Ferrado Gonshago*, and for his bold attempt to perform *Tartuffe*. Mr. Stocqueler's merits, as an amateur, may be classed under three heads:—versatility, self-possession, and a knowledge of stage business. His chief faults are, a looseness of style, an indifference to the language of his author, and a propensity to vulgarize and play to the pit (for we have no gallery in Calcutta). Perhaps, were his occupations less engrossing and his taste more severe, he would leave us less reason to complain of his carelessness and overweening confidence. But, we submit, an audience which pays for its entertainment has nothing to do with excuses and no amateur can legitimately advance them.

At the commencement of our sketch, we spoke of an intention to confine our remarks to Mr. Stocqueler's public character. We preserve our original intention, but we may be allowed briefly to state that many amiable traits distinguish him in private life. He is generous and just to those who are near him; not overbearing, but kind and friendly. His address is easy and familiar, possibly too much so for Anglo-Indian ideas of self-importance. We have heard it characterized as "modest assurance," but the remark was enviously directed, for if it has not something of independent carelessness in its nature, it has a remarkable portion of determined perseverance. —*Oriental Observer*, Dec. 12.

THE HOME ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,
COMPARED AT FOUR PERIODS.

Department.	Number of persons employed.				Salaries and allowances				Salaries, Allowances, and Pensions			
	1801	1817	1827	1835	1801	1817	1827	1835	1801	1817	1827	1835
Accountant General	39	44	39	-	Unknown	£22,161	£19,975	Unknown	Unknown	£23,301	£26,253	Unknown
Treasury	17	28	19	-	-	9,479	10,028	-	-	9,602	11,691	-
Transfer	12	11	9	-	-	4,679	5,251	-	-	4,979	5,551	-
Auditor of India accounts	10	19	32	-	-	7,057	10,187	-	-	7,422	12,152	-
Auditor of Home accounts	-	-	6	-	-	-	2,845	-	-	-	2,845	-
Pay	40	11	11	-	-	5,027	4,935	-	-	5,897	5,695	-
Buying	144	30	35	-	-	9,864	13,069	-	-	10,999	15,468	-
Warehouses	9	16	14	-	-	7,518	8,333	-	-	8,318	9,433	-
Shipping	-	-	-	-	-	14,791	11,880	-	-	17,154	15,662	-
Freight accountant	111	69	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial secretary	382	220	203	75	Unknown	80,579	86,503	32,416	Unknown	87,672	104,750	Unknown
Secretary	56	67	62	45	-	21,024	20,333	16,090	-	23,309	23,144	-
Examiner of India correspondence	21	43	61	47	-	14,416	21,459	19,910	-	15,231	23,504	-
India Books	8	2	2	-	-	604	728	-	-	724	1,321	-
China correspondence	-	-	5	-	-	212	2,410	-	-	212	2,410	-
St. Helena correspondence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Military secretary	-	14	21	22	-	4,450	6,216	8,560	-	4,500	6,861	-
Oliver's fund	3	3	4	-	-	1,300	1,435	-	-	1,300	2,217	-
Government troops and stores	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical	-	3	2	2	-	725	520	570	-	725	520	-
Law-suits	3	2	2	2	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	1,200	1,200	-

Master attendant	10	13	12	3	-	5,717	6,131	-	6,467	6,831	-
Surveyor of buildings	1	1	1	3	-	500	500	855	500	500	-
Library	-	8	6	2	-	1,953	1,942	790	2,003	1,942	-
Chart	-	2	2	1	-	915	1,031	400	915	1,031	-
House	51	53	68	46	-	6,085	6,509	3,051	6,516	7,770	-
Sale-rooms	-	4	2	1	-	1,440	1,760	220	1,915	1,840	-
Tea	1,832	50	46	37	-	13,390	13,688	11,389	16,100	16,203	-
Beugal	484	31	22	10	-	11,915	6,850	4,353	14,035	12,178	-
Coast	434	20	20	25	-	4,471	5,645	4,940	4,881	6,580	-
Private trade	317	22	25	-	-	4,362	5,788	-	4,462	5,788	-
Private trade assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preventing private trade	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepper	118	15	15	8	-	3,019	4,970	2,070	3,841	5,695	-
Pearl	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Husband	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharf	-	31	33	-	-	12,457	12,370	-	13,742	15,150	-
Wharf, outwards, private trade	-	3	2	-	-	1,939	1,751	-	2,359	2,951	-
Baggage	17	5	4	-	-	790	820	-	1,100	1,120	-
Cloth	-	7	7	-	-	380	350	4,472	380	480	-
Stationary	-	2	2	20	-	3,695	4,699	-	3,525	5,689	-
Military store	-	17	24	-	-	437	535	-	437	535	-
Naval store	-	6	7	-	-	10,876	13,161	-	11,281	14,401	-
Warehouse writers	-	125	131	5	-	146,993	176,617	-	151,962	184,001	-
Warehouse labourers	-	3,123	3,320	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-
Volunteers	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	-
Poplar Hospital	-	1	1	1	-	9,089	9,517	5,715	9,219	9,517	-
Recruiting	-	65	78	45	-	4,911	9,415	8,933	9,411	9,415	-
Seminary	-	26	51	57	-	8,850	8,932	7,220	9,075	10,127	-
College	-	53	58	45	-	347	377	-	4,467	3,557	-
Agency, at home	11	12	13	-	-	3,920	2,550	-	-	-	-
Agency, abroad	6	13	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directors	24	24	24	24	-	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,900	7,600	-
Total	3,747	4,427	4,725	518	Unknown	390,481	444,062	142,054	420,119	500,631	Unknown

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Evidence before a Select Committee of the Minutes of the House of Commons in 1835.

(Continued from No. 69, page 127.)

THOMAS ARCHER, ESQ., CALLED IN; AND EXAMINED.

234. Are there not 20 commissaries and deputy commissaries, and 61 clerks of various descriptions, in the Australian provinces, including Van Dieman's Land?—I am not prepared to speak of Van Dieman's Land at this moment; I thought the inquiries of this Committee would be confined to New South Wales, for which colony I am prepared to give information.

235. Will you state what has been the reduction in New South Wales?—I will. At the time the return was prepared and submitted to the Committee of last year, the department, as far as was then known at the Treasury, consisted of the number specified in that return; but by subsequent information, it appears that in the course of the year 1833 the number in New South Wales was reduced to 38 persons, having been previously 51.

236. Are you speaking of commissaries now?—I am speaking of the department collectively.

237. Including issuers, storekeepers, and overseers and messengers, and so on?—No; I am speaking of commissaries and clerks; from the 1st of March, 1834, the number was further reduced to 29 persons.

238. The Committee observe that the whole expenditure of the commissariat in New South Wales, in the return of 1833, was 10,714*l.*; how much is that expenditure reduced?—The reduction which took place in the year 1833 as to numbers would be found, I believe, to be about seven or eight persons less than the number returned in the paper which the Committee have before them. The further reduction in the year 1834 produces an annual saving of 1,025*l.* but this is the diminished charge upon the last reduction of number. The reduction in the year 1833 effected a saving, but I am not prepared to say what is the amount of that saving.

239. With all these reductions, there still seems to be a great disproportion between the expense of the commissariat staff in the Australian provinces and the other staffs; the medical staff for example, as compared with other colonies; how do you account for that?—The service in the colony of New South Wales is peculiar; the commissariat are employed in a variety

of duties which are not allotted to commissaries on other stations.

240. Will you specify them?—Perhaps it will be satisfactory if I put into the hands of the Committee a paper which is explanatory of the duties.

[*The witness delivered in the paper, which was read as follows:*]

The duties performed by the commissariat at New South Wales are much more extensive and widely different from those of other stations; so that they require the assistance of a greater number of persons than would be requisite if the service were purely military, and the expenditure more than double what it now is; because the arrangements made with regard to the troops will in very few, if any instances, apply also to the convict establishments; a fact which the following observations will no doubt exhibit. The necessity of making separate and distinct arrangements both as to accounts and other matters connected with the convicts, entails on the commissariat at least double the duty which might be imagined by those who look at the military force only as the criterion by which to judge of its extent, in comparison with other stations.

Independently, therefore, of the duties which devolve on the commissariat as connected with the military force, duties which are greatly multiplied by the peculiar service on which the troops are engaged) it is the province of that department to make and carry into effect all the arrangements consequent on victualling and clothing from four to five thousand convicts in the immediate service of the Crown, besides providing and supplying the stores, tools and implements necessary to their various occupations. If all the convicts were concentrated in only three or four different establishments at no great distance from each other, these duties would be comparatively light, and their performance would require only a few hands; but it is to be borne in mind that they are widely scattered over an immense tract of country, and divided into a great many gangs, parties and establishments; that, with a view to the maintenance of proper discipline, it is absolutely necessary to keep them at all times well and regularly supplied; that the state of the colony has not admitted of trusting altogether to contractors for such supplies,—a fact which the failures in 1829 and 1830 will fully establish; and that it has been consequently highly expedient to keep up at convenient situations depots of provisions and stores, under the charge of competent officers, whose duty it is to enforce the due fulfilment of contracts, to be prepared with supplies in the event of any failure, to conduct all payments and other expenditure, and to act as a check on the issue of rations; a check without which either the convicts would not be duly supplied, or the public would in all probability incur a serious loss. These circumstances are stated in answer to any inquiry that may be made as to the reason why contracts have not been universally adopted. With the exception also of arms and ammunition, everything required for ordnance services is procured, supplied and appropriated through the medium of the commissariat.

At Sydney, as the head-quarters, all the general arrangements of the department are of course first made, and there the duties are divided so as to ensure efficiency in their performance. In the first place, the officer in charge has an office, to assist him in generally superintending and controlling the service under his direction.

There is also an establishment for the receipt, custody and issue, both in bulk and in detail, of not only the provisions required at Sydney but at all the different out-posts; a duty which is at once very responsible and requires several competent persons to perform it. Apart from this, there is a depot of stores, tools, implements, and clothing, which could not be altogether dispensed with under the supposition that such supplies could be more advantageously procured on the spot by contract.

The cash-office is another branch through which all the numerous and complicated transactions have to pass, and from which the important accounts of the money expenditure have to be rendered in a fit state for audit. The additional

upon this office as connected with the convicts is very great having to pay all the salaries and other expenses appertaining to that service, and render detailed and very particular accounts of the same. Although most of the payments are now made by cheques on the colonial banks, still the duty is not much diminished, as the accounts, which, although they are as simple as they can be reduced, require equally as much attention as before.

At Paramatta, which is the next station in point of importance, and distant 15 miles from Sydney, the convict and other establishments are extensive and numerous, not only in the town but for many miles round the neighbourhood.

The magazine at this station being a very good one and eligibly situated, is used as a receptacle for the grain periodically received from contractors, a circumstance which enhances the importance of the station.

Windsor is situated 36 miles from Sydney and 21 from Paramatta, in a district where there are several convict and other establishments.

Bathurst, the principal inland station, 126 miles from Sydney, is where all the duties connected with the convict and other establishments westward of the Blue Mountains are conducted, and which could not be blended with any other station.

Bong-Bong is a station 80 or 90 miles south-westward of Sydney, and eastward of the Blue Mountains; and is the centre of an extensive district (the southern part of the colony) where there are several convict and other establishments, all of whom have to depend upon the public stores for their subsistence.

Newcastle is a sea-port 60 miles north of Sydney, and forms an opening to the extensive district of Hunter's River, where there are troops, convicts, mounted police, and surveying parties, dependent on Government for their subsistence.

Port Macquarie is about 130 miles further north, and forms an outlet to the settled country in the vicinity of the river Hastings, where there are also troops and convicts depending for subsistence on the public stores.

Moreton Bay and Norfolk Island, the former about 400 miles northward and the latter about 1,000 north eastward of Sydney, are now the only two penal settlements. At each of these there is a large establishment of convicts, together with their superintendents, overseers, and a considerable body of troops. Every individual is of course entirely dependent on the public stores for all his supplies, as no other than Government vessels are allowed to visit these settlements.

Each of the divisions at Sydney as before described is, with regard to the extent of duty and responsibility, quite equal to an out-station; and as each must, together with the several out-stations, render a separate and distinct set of accounts if any thing like regularity is to be observed, and a due adherence to established regulations maintained, there cannot be a question that in charge of every such division and out-station a responsible and efficient officer should be placed. This inference scarcely needs confirmation further than by stating that it would be impossible to properly blend, consolidate or make more simple the accounts and services referred to, so long as the colony remains constituted as it now is; and therefore any alteration could not emanate in the first place from the commissariat, but must be consequent on a totally different system adopted by the colonial Government.

In Sydney four separate and distinct sets of accounts have to be rendered: viz.

The cash accounts	Monthly.
Account of stores, implements, tools and clothing	Quarterly.
Accounts of the general provision depot	Monthly.
Account of transport.	

There is also the deputy commissary-general's office for conducting the general duties and superintending and controlling the department.

The peculiar distribution of the troops may be considered with reference to the stations of the convicts, where they are invariably required as guards.

241. You have stated in the paper, which has been read to the Committee, that a considerable portion of the accounts are now paid by cheques upon the bank; when did that alteration take place?—I think it commenced to take effect early in the year 1833.

242. Is it now complete, and do the bank accounts, in fact, form a check upon the department?—The payments are principally effected through the medium of the banks; there are two banks employed, each of which has, to a certain extent, the funds of the commissariat.

243. You have very clearly stated, in the paper which you have put in, that were New South Wales to be considered without reference to convicts, the present extent of establishment of the commissariat need not to be maintained; would you, either at present or at a future time, be enabled to furnish the Committee with an estimate of what might be the probable expense of the commissariat, cleared from any convict arrangements, and what is the balance between that estimate and the present expense?—I have no doubt that an estimate upon tolerably fair grounds might be prepared; but even an estimate of that description must depend so much upon local circumstances, upon the distribution of the troops principally, that it would be difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

244. Will you be good enough to prepare such an estimate as well as you can?—Yes, certainly.

245. You have spoken in that paper which has been read of the additional duties which are thrown upon the commissariat by reason of the present mode of supplying provisions and stores for non-military purposes, and of the difficulty of making provision for the service by contract; are you in possession of any Treasury letter that will show the efforts that have been made for the introduction, as far as practicable, of a contract system, and thereby diminishing the amount of stores sent from this country, and reducing to some extent the commissariat service?—I have not that paper, but I will procure it. An extract of an official letter from General Bourke, which I now produce, has reference to that subject.

[*The Witness delivered in the same, which was read as follows:*]

Extract of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, by Major-General Bourke, dated New South Wales, 8th Jan., 1834.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8d December 1832, to which I have been long in replying, though I have lost no time in making the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the instructions which it conveys. I should indeed observe, that a considerable part of what that letter directs to be effected, had been previously accomplished. The number of persons, for instance, in the commissariat department, which, it is stated, was fixed by my predecessor at 51, had been reduced at various times, subsequent to my arrival in this country, so as to consist at the time of the receipt of your letter of 38 only. In consequence of the arrangements directed by that letter, I anticipate a further reduction on the 1st March next, upon which, the commissariat establishment of New South Wales will consist of no more than 24 persons.

The principal matters to which you have been pleased to direct my attention, are the discontinuance of the general depot of stores, the suppression of the military chests by transferring the funds to the banks, and a less minute examination of certain accounts in the commissariat office here.

With respect to the first, namely, the discontinuance of the depot of stores, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury may have observed that the requisitions have of late contained fewer articles of some descriptions and a much less amount of others, than used formerly to be the case. Tenders have been called at various times, either for the whole or for some portion of almost every article required by the commissariat; and requisitions have been made on the Treasury for the supply of such articles only as could not be had here, or as were offered at an unreasonable price. Their Lordships, however, are quite right in supposing that the rapidly increasing commerce of the colony will shortly enable the commissariat to procure every necessary article, by means of contracts made on the spot.

Their Lordships must be aware, that in a widely-extended and thinly-populated colony, such as this is, it has been necessary to proceed with caution in arrangements upon which the regular supply of food to the troops and convicts is only depended.

With respect to the third point adverted to in your letter, namely, the superfluous examination of accounts in the deputy commissary-general's office, I have communicated with Mr. Laidley upon the subject, and their Lordships will perceive, by the Return of persons intended to be retained on the commissariat establishment from the 1st March next, that the numerous clerks hitherto employed in the examination of these accounts have been reduced.

I have to add, that the permanent establishment of the commissariat of accounts has been fixed as directed by your letter, but, it has not hitherto been found possible to appoint the provisional board which you authorized for the examination of the arrear, store, and provision accounts, between the 25th Dec 1828, and 24th Dec 1830.

The attention of the assistant-commissary of accounts was directed to this object, very shortly after the receipt of your letter, but his best endeavours have not been able to engage the assistance of persons qualified to undertake such a task. The reduction in the commissary of stores' department, to which I have alluded, will probably place out of employment some persons whose previous habits and knowledge of business may enable them to proceed advantageously and expeditiously with the proposed examination. I shall not lose sight of any means of carrying it into effect without further loss of time and, as nearly as circumstances will permit in the manner which their Lordships have pointed out.

I beg leave to observe, that I have not only found the greatest readiness on the part of deputy commissary-general Laidley to carry the reductions recommended by their Lordships into effect, but that he has himself been the promoter and adviser of most of those which took place previous to the receipt of your letter; and that he has, on all occasions, manifested the greatest desire to conduct the business of his department with the least possible expense; so much so, indeed, that I have found it at times necessary to restrain his wishes in this respect, lest the public service should suffer by too rapid a reduction.

246. You state that there is a great difficulty in completing contracts in the colonies?—There has been; and in the years 1829 and 1830, to which that paper refers, there were very considerable failures on the part of the contractors, and but for the foresight of the officer at the head of the commissariat, the military would have been put to very great inconvenience; but feeling it a difficult matter for the contractors to carry their engagements into effect, he had provided supplies in case of emergencies, and those supplies were very provident,

and neither the troops nor the convicts sustained any inconvenience in this respect.

247. Then you think it is doubtful whether such a plan would answer?—The colony is so much improving, and persons of property and substance are now induced to undertake the contracts, that there is a prospect of the system obtaining generally with advantage.

248. The letter which you have put in is a reply to a Treasury letter of 1832; can you furnish a copy of that letter?—I can.

249. You advert in the memorandum to the peculiar nature of the duties on which the troops are engaged; can you state distinctly to the Committee the peculiarities of the duties of the troops in New South Wales, which render a greater amount of commissariat necessary?—The allusion has a twofold bearing, partly to the peculiar duties of the military which are consequent upon the custody and control over the convicts; all gangs of convicts are necessarily guarded and watched by parties of military, and as they are distributed about in various directions, the expense and difficulty of maintaining the troops, as well as the convicts, is of course considerably augmented.

250. And that is the peculiarity in the service of the troops to which you advert?—It is peculiar, inasmuch as there is no other of our colonies which is a convict colony.

251. Do you conceive that the troops are distributed in smaller parties in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land than in the rest of our colonies?—I imagine it is so in New South Wales, because I apprehend that there are more detached stations for military parties in that colony than there are in other colonies.

252. Taking the number of troops, you consider that they are broken into smaller bodies in these two colonies than they are generally?—I believe that to be the fact.

253. You also state that everything required for the ordnance service is supplied by the commissariat, except arms and ammunition?—The commissariat department has hitherto been charged with the care of military and other buildings; and as no ordnance department has been established in New South Wales, duties very much like the duties of the ordnance department have been fulfilled in that colony by the commissariat and the department have been required to provide, either by contract or by purchase in the market in detail, all articles required for buildings for public works.

254. Is not that the case in the colonies generally?—It is the case in the colonies generally that the commissariat provide building materials, &c. upon the spot, but the duty has been more considerable in New South Wales, in consequence of the numerous buildings which have been commenced there, consequently requiring a larger supply of those articles, and distributed in different directions.

255. So that that creates a substantial distinction in point of quantity between the duties of the commissariat in New South Wales and elsewhere?—It does.

256. Has there not been an engineer officer sent out to take charge of the civil buildings?—The arrangement is just now completed.

257. Do you consider that the 4,800 convicts under the care of the commissariat in these two colonies require more duty from the commissariat than an equal number of troops would require?—Decidedly. I will give one instance: the rations of the convicts are of seven different descriptions, and each of those seven rations is under modifications according to circumstances. Heretofore the difficulty and embarrassment arising out of the supply to convicts has been a subject of very great loss to the public, inasmuch as it was almost impossible to give a correct account of the subsistence of the convicts, from so much confusion that was unavoidable in the issues, and consequently in the accounts.

258. Does nothing of that kind apply with reference to the military?—No; the military are all supplied with one particular ration, from which there is no deviation.

259. And consequently to observe and regulate those variations constitutes a very considerable portion of the duty?—It has in former times been productive of very great embarrassment, but the plan of subsisting the convicts has been brought into a certain degree of form and system within the last few years, which has in a great degree removed the difficulty.

260. Are there any other duties which the commissariat discharge with reference to convicts, and not with reference to troops?—All the supplies that are required for the convicts are provided by the commissariat upon the spot.

261. Including many that are not provided for the troops?—Yes, certainly, clothing and implements; the convicts being many of them employed upon the roads and public buildings, and all the tools and implements required have been provided through the commissariat.

262. Can you furnish the Committee with a copy of one of the requisitions from New South Wales, taking such an one as will afford a fair specimen of the articles required in that colony?—Certainly. I believe the Committee are aware that by recent arrangements many of those articles will no longer be required from this country; but in fact the labour of the commissariat will be increased upon the spot, by their purchasing there what would be otherwise sent out by cargo from this country.

263. Have the commissaries any duties to discharge connected with the officers who are placed over the convicts?—No; they have no control over the arrangements of the convict service; that department is under the management of a superintendent of convicts.

264. As regards the pay of those officers?—I am not prepared to answer as to the pay of those officers; all the money necessary to the convict service is supplied through the commissariat.

265. In fact you consider the establishment as low as it can possibly be for an effective discharge of duty, taking all circumstances into consideration?—I think so. The officer at the head of the commissariat is an officer of approved talent, upon whose discretion the Treasury may reasonably rely; and as has been observed in General Bourke's letter, he is himself particularly anxious to make every fair reduction of which the service is susceptible.

266. In the return which is before the Committee in the Appendix of the Report of last year, the value of the provisions and stores for military purposes is stated; can you furnish the Committee with the amount of expenditure carried on through the commissariat, for convict and other civil purposes?—It appears from an estimate prepared in the colony, prospectively for the year 1833, that the gross amount for convict expenditure in the colony is upwards of 82,000*l.* Against that sum of 82,000*l.* it was expected that there would be recovered from the colonial government, or from other sources stated in the estimates 23,485*l.* leaving the net convict expenditure 58,560*l.*

267. You have stated already that you consider the care of 4,800 convicts, supposing that to be the number, much more than equivalent to the care of 4,800 soldiers?—I think so, certainly; if it were only in reference to the difference of the rations.

268. Can you give the Committee an idea of the proportional difference between the care of 4,800 convicts and the care of as

many soldiers?—It would depend so much upon local circumstances that it is difficult to say; it must depend so much upon the dispersion of the troops.

269. Taking them dispersed as they are?—I think an estimate might be prepared; I will endeavour to form one as well as it can be prepared.

270. Have you any further paper to put in before you conclude your evidence?—As explanatory of the passage in Genl. Bourke's letter, I wish to put in the following paper.

[*The witness delivered in the same, which was read as follows.*]

PROPOSED Distribution and Appropriation of the Commissariat Department,
for the year 1831, viz.:

Sydney.

Dep. Commissary General James Ludley - General superintendence.

Office of the Deputy Commissary General:

Deputy Assistant Commissary General	Howard	-	-	Treasury department.
General	Jones	-	-	Local correspondence.
Commissariat clerk	Hiley	-	-	Schedules of tenders and returns.
- Ditto	Drummond	-	-	Copying clerk.

General accounts, both arrear and current

Commissariat clerk	Moolie Wilson	-	-	Cash accounts.
- Ditto	Skene Craig	-	-	Provision and stores.

Cash office.

Assistant Commissary General	Miller	-	-	Accountant.
Deputy Asst. Commissary General	Walker	-	-	Pay lists and pensioners.
Deputy Asst. Commissary General	Lamont	-	-	Books.
Commissariat clerk	J. S. Hindmarsh	-	-	Copying clerk.

Provisions:

Deputy Asst. Commissary General	Arnold	-	-	Accountant.
Commissariat clerk	Tyre	-	-	Sydney and out-station accounts.
- Ditto	Elder	-	-	Assistant to ditto.
- Ditto	R. Hindmarsh	-	-	Storekeeper.

Dry Stores:

Deputy Asst. Commissary General	Stafford	-	-	Accountant.
Commissariat clerk	Halloran	-	-	Bookkeeper.
- Ditto	McDonald	-	-	Storekeeper.
- Ditto	Green	-	-	Ditto.

Superintending officers at out-stations:

Deputy Asst. Commissary General	Bowerman	{	Districts of Paramatta, Liverpool, Myrtle Creek, St. Vincent and Illawarra.
Deputy Asst. Commissary-General	Birch	{	Blue Mountain district, Windsor and Lower Hawkesbury.
Deputy Asst. Commissary-General	Goodsir	{	District of Bathurst.
Deputy Asst. Commissary-General	Paty	{	Lower and upper district of Hunter's river.

Penal Settlements:

Moreton Bay	{	Deputy Asst. Commissary-General Owen	-	In charge.
	{	Commissariat clerk Welman	-	Storekeeper.
Port Macquarrie	{	Deputy Asst. Commissary-General Ackroyd	-	In charge.
	{	Commissariat clerk Still	-	Storekeeper.

Norfolk Island. { Deputy Asst Commissary-General Vaux - - In charge.
 { Commissariat clerk Stevenson - - - - Storekeeper.
 Commissariat-office, Sydney, {
 19th December, 1833. { (Signed) James Laidley, D. C. G.

On the arrival of Dep. Assistant Commissary-General Kent at Head-quarters from Moreton Bay, another clerk will be discharged.

(Signed) J. L., D. C. G.

271. Can you furnish the Committee with a return of the strength of the commissariat from the year 1828 up to the present time?—In the year 1828, the number of persons employed in the commissariat was 65; in the year 1831, the number was reduced to 51; in the year 1833, further reduced to 38 persons; and from the 1st of March, 1834, a still further reduction to 29 persons, being less than one-half of the number employed in the year 1828.

272. Is it capable of further reduction?—It is possible that some small reduction may be made when the ordnance arrangements are matured; an ordnance establishment is about to be formed in the colony, and the commissariat may thus be relieved, but not much, for they will have still to make all the purchases required for the ordnance.

273. Can you prepare any similar statement with reference to Van Dieman's Land?—I can.

274. Are you aware whether there have been any material reductions there?—No, there have not been, within my recollection, material reductions.

275. Do you suppose that any excess prevails there?—Probably some reductions may be effected, but the Treasury have not lately given any instructions to that effect, because it was in contemplation to establish an ordnance department there; and it would depend much upon the mode in which that department was to be established, what effect it would have prospectively upon the commissariat.

276. Is that measure likely to be taken soon?—It is now in the course of adoption.

277. As the number in the commissariat department has diminished materially from 1828 to 1834, has the number of convicts diminished in the same degree?—The number of convicts has always had a tendency to increase rather than diminish; the reduction of the commissariat has arisen mainly out of improved arrangements in the mode of conducting that branch of the service.

MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, RELATIVE TO THE PILGRIM TAX.

To the Right Honorable Lord Auckland, Governor General of India.—MY LORD,—Permit us, a section of the Baptist Churches in Great Britain, who are especially identified with the *Orissa Mission*, assembled in annual association at *Bourn, Lincolnshire*, the honor of presenting the following Memorial on a subject of great interest to the civilization and evangelization of British India. It is fourteen years since our first Missionaries, with the approbation of that enlightened and venerated Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Hastings, proceeded to Orissa, and established Missionary stations at Cuttack, Balasore, and Pooree, or Juggernaut. Our valued brethren being stationed near the great temple of Juggernaut, were deeply affected with the misery of idolatry, "which," as a late eminent character in India has acknowledged, "destroys more than the sword." It soon appeared to them that the practice of the British Government, (however well-intended,) in regulating, supporting, and ultimately deriving revenue from the temple of Juggernaut, by the tax on pilgrims, and the premium fixed for conducting them to the temple by the *pilgrim hunters* was calculated to foster the idolatry of Juggernaut. Various authorities might be adduced, if requisite, to shew the bearing and effects of British connexion with Hindooism and Mahomedanism.—The following from the late Persian Secretary of the Supreme Government, in his luminous "Account of Orissa," preserved in the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. 15, appears important:—"I imagine that the ceremony (the car festival of Juggernaut) would soon cease to be conducted on its present scale, if the institution were left entirely to its own fate, and to its own resources, by the officers of the British Government." Many of the Hindoos are aware of the fostering effects of British countenance and endowment of Hindoo idolatry. One of the Missionaries in Orissa writes,—"I asked him the occasion of the increase of Pooree. He answered,—Under our administration Juggernaut had become popular, and so more people had taken up their residence there. And, as our credit sounded the four quarters for KEEPING Juggernaut, it would be a pity now to destroy all this glory by leaving him to himself." It was with the highest satisfaction and cherished affection towards the British Government, that the friends of our common Christianity in Britain and India, perused, "Extracts from a letter to Bengal, dated February, 1833, on the

Pilgrim Tax." With that important despatch we doubt not your Lordship, and the Hon. Members of your Lordship's Council, are well acquainted.

Permit us, my Lord, in unison with the feelings of myriads in this country, to express our regret that by recent communications from Calcutta, Cuttack, Madras, &c., we learn that the measure is not yet carried into effect. In one of these letters it was intimated that this important despatch awaited your Lordships assumption of the Indian Government; and your Memorialists would most earnestly, but respectfully, solicit your Lordship's earliest attention to the question of British connexion with idolatry, in reference to which, the late Dr. Buchanan, in his sermon at Cambridge, forcibly remarked, "The honour of our Nation is certainly involved in this matter."

Your Memorialists anticipate the speedy realization of their long cherished wishes, relative to the temple of Juggernaut, from the following extract of a letter addressed to the writer by the Right Hon. Lord W. C. Bentinck, dated Brussels, Aug. 18, 1835:—"The subject was immediately taken up, upon the receipt of the Court's orders, but the reports of the different public officers, which were necessary to enable us to determine to what degree the interference of the Government could be safely withdrawn from the different festivals, had not been received. When such immense crowds were collected, the interference and supervision of the Government for the purpose of police, and to prevent the loss of life, and other irregularities, will always be requisite. Partially, however, the abolition had taken place, and it cannot be long before it is entirely accomplished."

From our knowledge of your Lordships humane and enlightened character, we confidently anticipate a prompt attention to the Hon. Court's orders relative to the specific and important object of this Memorial. It would be a source of much gratification to your Memorialists to be honored with a brief communication to the present Chairman of this Meeting, addressed to him at Nottingham. With sentiments of esteem of your Lordship's public character, we beg to subscribe ourselves, your Lordship's humble, grateful, and devoted servants.

Signed on behalf of the Association,

R. INGHAM, Chairman.

Bourn, Lincolnshire, June 30th, 1836.

HISTORICAL NOTICE CONCERNING CALCUTTA.

IN THE DAYS OF JOB CHARNOCK.

(Continued from No. 69, page 147.)

Shewed Captain Heath said gentt.—Wrote a letter to Mr. Henry Stanley and Mr. John Hayne, condoling their misfortune, and referring them to Captain Heath; advises the sole management of affairs being committed to him.

21st.—The Frenchman was sending his boat out to another ship in sight; but, by order of Captain Heath, it was brought back.

22nd.—Captain Heath sent Mr. James Ravenhill and Mr. William Bonrife, with a message to the fonsdar, at the point of land. The afore-mentioned French ship, not being able to get into the road, came to an anchor in the offing, and sent their boat to compliment the Admiral; and, afterwards, the *Defence's* boat went on board said ship to return the said compliment. The other French ship, named the *Loretto*, having occasion to send their boat ashore, was permitted.

23rd.—The French ship, named the *Inerge* frigate, came to an anchor in the road, and sent their boat on board the ship *Defence*; and, after some discourse, both ships were demanded. Captain Heath, calling a consultation, ordered the *Recovery*, *Madagollom*, and *Samuell*, to go and ride by the last ship arrived.

24th.—The French last night having called a consultation amongst themselves, did, this morning surrender; so, both the ships were taken prize, without firing a gun. The French gentt, with some other gentle Captains and Lieutenants, came to reside on board the *Defence*; the rest of the Frenchmen were accommodated aboard other Europe ships in the fleet.

25th.—This morning spied a vessel coming from the coastwards. The ships *Resolution*, *Williamson*, and *Diamond*, with the sloops *Beaufort* and *Ballasore*, arrived in the road, from the new depths.

26th.—Mr. Marfen, in the ship *Frances*, arrived in the road, from the coast. Capt Heath sent for all the Rt. Honorable Company's servants aboard, to know who would go ashore in this expedition; and, accordingly, first ask't the Right Worshipful the Agent and his Council, and next every one: whereof, Mr. John Beard, with diverse others, subscribed to go. All the fleet had order to weigh anchor and go nearer the shore, in four fathoms water; which accordingly was endeavoured. The

night, Mr. Ravenhill and Mr. William Bowridge were sent ashore, to the fousdar, at the point of land, to demand the English, with the Right Honorable Company's estate at Ballasore; in order to our departure hence; and, to learn whether any news was arrived from Dacca, as terms, &c., for us; and, finally, to tell the Governor, that the sole blame would lie on him, if he did not take it into consideration, and wisely prevent a breach, by clearing the aforesaid persons, &c.

27th.—This morning, went ashore Mr. James Ravenhill and Mr. William Bowridge, according to order given last night. A ship appeared to westward of the road, as is supposed to be a vessel from the coast. The fleet again set sail, and went nearer the bar. This night Mr. James Ravenhill and Mr. William Bowridge came off shore, and advised that they had delivered their message and were civilly treated; did see but little forces, and that, to the river-ward; the place was well fortified; and further, that they did see in the tents with the Governor, the deputy to the King's duan at Dacca, who was now going, by order of his said principal, to make some inspection into the affairs of Orisa, &c.; he with the Governor, was pleased to discourse them familiarly, asking many questions, and particularly himself told them, that, if we would adhere to a treaty, they would make a fair step to it, by sending off, all the goods and English ashore save two; which proposal Mr. Ravenhill shewed a liking to, and ask't the fousdar, *and asked the said* whether he approved thereof; who, consenting thereto, replied yes; but, on the contrary, if your people will not admit of any such thing, then you must never expect to see any of those your English friends alive, that are ashore; and, with repeated asseverations, he told them, that there should be put to the sword, on the first attempt we should make to land our forces. Also, shewed us a letter from Mr. Stanley and Mr. Haynes advising they were close shut up, in their house iuvironed with forces, and had three pieces of ordnance planted against them; and that they were resolved to stand in their own defence, and wished we would make our assault on the morrow, by reason they were straitened for provisions, and knew not what might intervene, if delays were admitted of.—This day, preparations were made to fit all our vessels with men, &c. which were sent on board the boats.—This night, Captain Haddock being on board, we discoursed him concerning what was best to be done, at this juncture, and told

him that, upon consideration, of the whole we were really of the opinion that it would be much better to stay some time, to see what advices should come from Dacca; since that Mr. Eyre and Mr. Braddyll do give us great hopes of obtaining a perwanna, according to our desire; and, moreover, since the fousdar offered to let go all the goods and men ashore, save two, it would be prudence to accept the same; and, afterwards, with more ease, those two people might be got off; and would be greater wisdom than to hazard the lives of them all now ashore; together with the Right Honorable Company's estate; all which, we desired him to signify to Captain Heath.

28th.—This morning, arrived the ships *James*, Captain Roberts, commander; *Resistance*, John Bunt, master; *Retrieve*, George Paulin, master. This morning, Captain Heath, with the remaining forces, left the ship *Defence*, and went to the small vessels, which were nearer the shore; where he embarked on the *Merge* frigate, and thereon hoisted the King's flag, and caused the rest of the vessels to go nearer the shore. This night, a yaul coming aboard for some provisions, did understand that the adverse party had sent people off, in a boat, to Captain Heath, requesting peace, and that he would be pleased to stay but two days, in which time, undoubtedly, the Nabob's perwanna, to our heart's content, would arrive.

29th.—This morning, arrived a French ketch from Hugly, bringing several letters for the Frenchmen lately taken in the Syam's ships; and say that they came purposely to fetch them up to Hugly. This morning, between eight and nine of the clock, the forces were landed, by the toddie trees; and, after the receiving of some few shot of all sorts, they were, by eleven of the clock, masters and possess't of all the enemy's holds there; as we guessed, by some fires which ensued and the ceasing of firing great guns. This evening came off a boat bringing four wounded men; three whereof he put on board the *Defence*, and the other they carried on board the *Princess of Denmark*. but, before the boats went from the ship, inquiring after the manner of this exploit, were informed, that, all the forces were landed before the toddie trees, to the eastward of the grand bulwark, where, when they were all drawn up, they marched directly to the toddie trees, where they were opposed by a party of horse and foot: who, having but one great gun, they discharged that, and soon turned their backs; so that our people had easy access to the place, where they dismounted that gun, and, forthwith, bent their forces towards the grand bulwark, to which they had

easy access, only having about half-a-dozen great guns, which were disorderly placed and unskilfully levelled, fired at them, before the enemies quitted the same; which, when our people had taken and put up the King's flag, they were annoyed from a bulwark on the other side of the river; from whence, also, the enemy was soon routed, and our people being possessed thereof, did find a considerable quantity of ammunition, beside ordinance; the ammunition they shipt off, and remained at point of sand the remaining part of the day to refresh themselves, intending, in the night to march up to town; and further, we are informed that there are, besides those already sent off, about half-a-dozen men wounded, and one killed outright by a small shot. This night, one of the maimed soldiers, which were brought on board, gave up the ghost, and another, it is feared, will shortly. This night, at about twelve of the clock, came aboard a boat from the shore and acquainting us, as yet, our people had not marched up to the town; but, had sent a couple of natives to the fousdar, to inform, that the intent of the landing was for the persons' and goods of the English ashore; which if he would yet deliver, all acts of hostility should cease.

Without date; (probably, the 12th of November.)—To the Right Worshipful Job Charnock, Agent and Governor for Affairs of the Right Honorable Company, in the Bay of Bengall, &c., Council.—Sirs,—Our last to your Worship, &c., was the 3rd current. The Nabob, notwithstanding his promise to Bowmull, for a grant of your requests, and to send his pervanna for confirmation thereof, hath not hitherto thought fit to comply, although we have given in a writing, under our hands and seals, to assist him with our shipping for two months for the transportation of one thousand horse and two thousand foot, as by the enclosed copy, but hath wrote an answer to Captain W. Heath's Arrusdaast, wherein he promises to do it, upon the confirmation of the same by an Arrusdaast, and will send Bowmull to treat with you further hereabouts upon its arrival here. Sirs, we are of opinion if a little more time was allowed for accommodating matters, 'twould be much for the Right Honorable Company's interest. The reason we could not procure an answer to Captain W. Heath's Arrusdaast sooner is the great affliction the Nabob labours under for the death of his wife and several others of his family, which hath made him incapable for these several days of any business. The whole city crys out and would be glad there could be an exchange, their oppressions being so great and not to be paralleled. We have great

reason to believe, that we shall in a short time be brought into great trouble, having already spies upon us and our actions. We are, Right Worshipful, &c. Sirs, your obedient servants, C. Eyre, R. Braddyll.

Dacca, the 20th of November, 1688.—To the Right Worshipful Job Charnock, Agent and Goyernor for Affairs of the Right Honorable Company in Bengall, &c., Council: Sirs,—Our last was the twelfth current, with the Nabob's answer to Captain W. Heath's arrusdaast; but the peons, contrary to the writing they gave, to arrive with it in four days, returned hither again, yesterday, complaining they were intercepted in the way by Mellick's people, and their letters taken from them: which seemed to us a very unlikely story; because of so short a return; wherefore, we committed them to the Catwaal's custody (who is, at present, a watch over us, with three hundred gunmen) who managed them with so severe a hand, that they soon confessed their villany, and that they had not been above two or three days travail out of the city, and returned for fear of Mellick; delivering us 'our papers again'; with which the Nabob was made acquainted, who has taken care to send them by the *Dauk*, which you may expect to arrive in Ballasore in four days.

Yours of the 3rd, 6th, 7th and 10th current, we received 14th 15th, 17th, and 19th ditto. The former seems sharply to reprove us for neglecting the public good and our own security; which charge we can by no means allow of; but rather that your Worship, &c., hath been most notoriously misinformed, by some, that are no well-wishers, either to the Right Honorable Company or us. 'Tis most certain (and we are sure no person can avouch the contrary) that we have used our most utmost endeavours to comply with your orders, and to bring the Right Honorable Company's affairs to a speedy issue. But, if your orders and instructions, given us in that case, with our own care used, will have no influence on the Government for a speedy accomodation of matters, the fault lies not on us; we cannot help the want of success. In that point, we must needs tell you, (notwithstanding you have been informed to the contrary,) that we have not been wanting in our importuning both the King's duan and Bowmull to procure the Nabob's grant of your requests, as to a fort, &c.; neither have they been wanting in supplicating the Nabob therein, nor we in speaking ourselves; Captain Heath's arrusdaast, delivered with our own writing, under our seals, being sufficient proofs; wherefore, we can but

admire that your worship, &c. should accuse us of those things which we have endeavoured to compose rather than neglect, without any further proof than only bare information. But, it availeth not; for he will not give any further answer, than that to Captain Heath's arrusdaast; until your further confirmation of what we have given in, under our hands and seals, as appears by the enclosed copy in ours of the 12th current, which comes herewith. We have not only solicited the Nabob for our coming down; but also several other men of note, especially Mellick Borcourdar, before he went hence, to intercede for us to the Nabob; and his answer to them as well as to us, was this; that if your worship, &c. was designed upon the fighting account, he would take care to send us to the place from whence we came; but, if you were upon a peaceable account, he would dismiss us with surpaws for your worships and ourselves. We pray God he may be as good as his word; which we much fear, by what he has already put in execution; having secured our persons, insomuch that we are not suffered to stir out of the room we lie in, which is the delawn, the biggest in the house. We are not permitted to lie in our lodging chambers, for fear we should make our escapes, by undermining; somebody having told the Nabob, that the English that were here, in Shasteh Caun's time, made their escapes that way. The Nabob's cat-wall and about three hundred gun-men lie in and about our house; who seem mightily civil to us and hath given us the liberty of four or five servants and to eat and drink; but not to stir out upon no account. We have great reason to believe that the Right Honorable Company's silver and Gungaraam, our vacqueel, together, hath been the main reason of our close confinement; the Nabob, we presume, having an eye upon the former, in case you make any disturbance; the latter hath kept himself out of the net, by bringing of us in: a villain that has all along been treacherous, both to Dutch, and, we believe, to us; and, we have great reason to believe, is the person that hath misrepresented things to your worships, &c. which causes you thus to accuse us, wherein we have been the most zealous.

The letter from Bowmull to your worships, which you are pleased to take notice of, we presume went enclosed in our gentt, so that it matters not much whether or not there was any notice taken thereof, so long as you received it; but, if he sent it without our knowledge, you cannot blame us. We

call not *the letter* to mind, but subscribe, right worshipful, &c., sirs, your very humble obedient servants C. Eyre, R. Braddyll.

P. S.—We humbly conceive it highly for the right Hon. Company's interest, that your worships attend the issue of this treaty; which, question not, but, will conclude to your great satisfactions, and put amends to them any misfortunes their affairs have for long time laboured under; and what the consequence of a serious breach may be, your worships, &c. experience cannot but highly inform you; and that forcibly keeping a garrison here will exhaust more men and money from the English nation than ever did Tanjeer; and that was such a thing feasible, which cannot reasonably be supposed, there will be a total irruption and cessation of trade in this empire. Idem, C. E.—R. B.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. XVIII. .

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,
1. Constituted as the public service was in former days when the scale of provision, made for its members, was far from being so ample as in these latter times, it was the practice to appropriate, as understood perquisites, such portions of the various public grants, made for different purposes by Government, as could be obtained without injury to the accomplishment of their objects; and this was, no doubt, the origin of the present mode of provision, made for Colonels of regiments, who, after clothing their men at as cheap a rate as possible, conceived they were warranted in appropriating, and the Government has sanctioned their converting the balance to their own use.

2. More enlarged principles and just views of what is due to the soldier, and a more liberal mode of remunerating the higher branches of the army, will, I doubt not, soon abolish this objectionable contract, as many others have been, and that their due will not be withheld from the men whose spirit now preserves the firmness and animates the energies of our ranks.

3. Justice to them, as well as respect for the character of the officer of distinction, whose income ought not to be dependent on any curtail of the allowance made for the better clothing, comfort, and appearance of the men, will, it is to be

hoped, soon lead to the abolition of the off-reckoning mode of remunerating the higher ranks.

4. In its stead, I would suggest that officers should be rewarded on the principle of length of actual service, without reference to their rank; for it is surely as necessary that this rule should be applied to the military officer as to the chaplain, for whom a provision is made according to the time he has served, and extending to the pay of a Lieut.-Col., 'which a certain term of residence in this country secures to him.

5. There can be no question as to the arduous duties and exposure of the soldier being at least equal to, if they do not surpass those of the clerical incumbent, and, as such, he is unquestionably fully entitled to equal consideration. The one may obtain a pension after seven years, and a further increase after 17. Let the same rule be applied to the case of the officers of the army, taking the defined periods of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and so on. Say at ten years, the pension of a Lieut.'s pay,—at fifteen, that of a Captain,—at twenty, that of Major,—at twenty-five, that of Lieut.-Colonel,—and at thirty, that of Colonel; no matter what the rank of the party may be. It is, surely, hard that the Captain of twenty-five years' standing, who may never have quitted his regiment, should be obliged to retire in company with his contemporary, who may be a Colonel. The measure, I propose, will remedy this hardship, and both the Colonel and Captain will be pensioned according to length of actual service.

6. This measure also will annul all claims on the off-reckoning fund, which ought to be abolished; and pensions will solely depend on the services actually rendered to the public, which regulate the clerical scale, and ought to be applied to the military in all its ranks and branches. It is only a question whether the scale, I have fixed, is adequate to the compatible establishment of men, worn out, and often in a reduced state of health. The remedy, however, is easy, and I give this proposal into the hands of those who have the power of carrying it into effect, as a measure calculated to promote the comfort, satisfaction, and interest of every one, by placing all on a parity of provision and advantage, as due to the services of a meritorious body of public servants, wearing the

RED COAT,

Bombay.

THE "CALCUTTA COURIER," AND THE "CHELTENHAM JOURNAL."

IN THE CASE OF MORDAUNT RICKETTS, ESQ.

The distance between Cheltenham and Calcutta, it must be admitted, is an exceedingly inconvenient distance for a paper-war; nevertheless, we must wage it, if need be, having already contrived to speed thither some of "the paper pellets of the brain," and that, too, with an effect that seems like a shell falling in a distant camp at midnight, to have startled the satellites of arbitrary power. Our voluntary defence of a persecuted and much injured, but honorable and high-minded gentleman, has exposed us to the vituperation of the Government scribe who does the dirty work of office in the *Calcutta Courier*. And here, we must be permitted to observe, that when we first undertook the vindication of the character and conduct of Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts from the calumnies with which he was assailed, and from the cruel oppression and injustice of which he has hitherto been the victim, he was a stranger to us, otherwise than by name. We had, indeed, heard of his benevolence to the poor in the immediate neighbourhood of his residence; and the grateful acknowledgments of many whose wants he had relieved, and whose miseries had been alleviated by the unostentatious exercise of his charity had reached us:—but of Mr. Ricketts we knew nothing further personally; and of his official conduct, whilst in India, we were still more ignorant, till the extraordinary charges upon which the "Honorable" Company thought fit, by the most arbitrary act of irresponsible and despotic power, not only to deprive him of his pension, but to endeavour to blast his reputation, were made public. Pregnant as those charges were with suspicion—not against him, but against those by whom they had been "got up" and promulgated,—it only required the clear, straight-forward, statement of his own "*Refutation*" to satisfy us that it was a case of unmitigated injustice. As such have we, on all occasions, treated it;—as such shall we continue to treat it, regardless alike of the menaces of the despotic oligarchy by which such power has been perverted to such purposes, and of the abuse which their servile slave of the *Calcutta Courier* may heap upon us. That demi-official scribbler, even in doing the bidding of his remorseless task-masters, and traducing Mr. Ricketts, is forced to admit that he has never read that gentleman's

"*Refutation*"—although it is evident, and avowed, that he has read publications on the same subject, that were written and printed many weeks after that pamphlet appeared in England, and had been sent to India. He says :—

"We have not yet seen the pamphlet alluded to—possibly it may shake the opinions we formed long ago, upon the question of Mr. Rickett's guilt or innocence of the charges brought against him."

Now, a writer, with the smallest pretension to candour or good faith, would have waited till he had read that pamphlet, before proceeding, as he immediately afterwards proceeds, not merely to indulge in the most unworthy insinuations, but even to pronounce judgment upon the case of which he is forced to admit that he has heard nothing beyond the *accusation on one side*;—nothing whatever of the *defence on the other*. He then falls foul of that portion of the press that has intrepidly dared to interpose between Mr. Ricketts and his oppressors :—

"But we cannot help remarking that the Press in England has done him little good if he has found no better advocate than the Journals we have quoted—the *Cheltenham Journal* and *Alexander's Magazine*,—whose reasoning appears to us but a tissue of sophistry, and an evasion of the question altogether."

To this flippant impertinence we now reply. Our reasonings—such as they were—were all based upon the facts with which we had to deal; but those facts spoke so strongly for themselves, and carried home to every impartial and dispassionate mind, so forcible a conviction of the injustice perpetrated by the "Honorable" Company, and of the groundlessness of all their alleged charges, that, as far as we are concerned, it is to us a matter of the proudest gratification, to know that "the Press has done Mr. Ricketts *much* good"—the incalculable good of disabusing the public mind of the prejudices so unjustly excited against him, by the calumnies so unwarrantably cast upon him; and has raised *for him* a feeling of sympathy,—and for the injustice to which he has been sacrificed, a feeling of very general indignation.—But we are charged by this *Calcutta Courier* with "an evasion of the question altogether."—This charge the *Courier* knew to be utterly unfounded, even when it was made. There is not one point of the whole question with which we have not grappled; there is not one fact which we have left untouched; and we have, above all, deduced from some of these facts inferences which the *Calcutta Courier* is now compelled to adopt, and to admit as incontrovertible. We have throughout insisted, that if there were any sustainable grounds of suspicion such as would warrant a judi-

cial inquiry into the official conduct of Mr. Ricketts, whilst Resident at Lucknow, the Calcutta Government had been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty in suffering him to leave India, where they had ample power, as they had ample opportunity to detain him. And now, even the *Calcutta Courier* is forced to acknowledge that

"It was undoubtedly great weakness in this government to let the alternative of an investigation in his presence, or in his absence, rest with him. He ought to have been, and we understand it was proposed in Council that he should be, peremptorily ordered to wait the issue on the spot, whether the evidence against him was then sufficient to go to trial, or whether it was only in course of collection,—supposing (as we must suppose) that a *prima facie* case of criminality had been made out sufficient to warrant further proceedings."

Here, then, is a fact the admission of which is invaluable. Such a proposal, being once made in Council, must have been acted upon—never could have been abandoned—but that, though abundance of accusations could be concocted, no *prima facie* case of criminality could be made out, no evidence whatever could then—or even subsequently—be adduced, to warrant the adoption of so extreme a measure as the compulsory personal detention of Mr. Ricketts in India.—With one more "fact," which the *Courier* chuckles over, as if it were quite conclusive of the justice of the charges, we shall for the present dismiss the subject. But as the bee extracts honey from the same leaf from which the spider can suck only poison, so shall we deduce from this one fact, the strongest and most irrefutable proof of the consciousness of his own integrity, by which Mr. Ricketts was actuated and sustained in putting the Calcutta Government upon the exercise of whatever stretch of authority they dared to resort to, and manfully pursuing the course he had from the first determined upon, in returning to England.—The *Courier* held that Mr. Ricketts

"Was bound to declare what was the amount of his own funds in his agent's hands. The insolvency of all the great houses has since revealed the state of his affairs in that particular. He has proved his debt upon Alexander and Co. in the London Bankruptcy Court, and the amount of it has appeared in all the newspapers."

This amount, with sums in other Houses, the *Courier* states at seven lacks of rupees; and on this point, *Alexander's Magazine* well observes, "who but himself would wonder that a civil servant, enjoying the lucrative appointments Mr. Ricketts did, and the opportunities for profitable employment of money which then offered, could have amassed such a sum?"—But had the amount been twice "seven lacks," it could not affect the only question at issue. Mr. Ricketts never did with-

hold any explanation to which the Calcutta Government could be considered entitled. He admitted, in his correspondence with them, that he had remitted to the Agency Houses, not only the amount they specified, but probably much more. All he did was to act on the defensive. He left them to indulge in their unworthy suspicions, and to bring forward their accusations; but he, with becoming spirit, refused to transfer the *onus probandi* from their shoulders to his own. The question was not what amount of money Mr. Ricketts had in the hands of his agents;—but whether the Government could prove that money to have been acquired by any fraudulent means, or by any act in contravention of their laws, or of his duty. And the proof of that, after they had made the charge, rested with them. But they had so such proof; and they well knew that they had no such proof. Now, the strongest of all proof *against them* is the fact that Mr. Ricketts, on leaving India under such circumstances, left that money undisturbed in the Agency Houses at Calcutta. Had he any apprehension as to the result of whatever judicial investigation they might institute, he would have brought that money to Europe with him, and not have left it within the reach of a government that has shewn how little it respects the rights of individuals—the dictates of justice—or the sacredness of property, when the exercise of its own arbitrary power is to be indulged.—*Cheltenham Journal*.

ON THE SOILS SUITABLE FOR COTTON, TOBACCO, SUGAR, AND THE TEA PLANT;

BY H. FIDDINGTON, ESQ.

I preface what I have to say to the Society, (the Agricultural and Horticultural) on the soils placed on the table, with a few remarks, which I trust may be thought worth placing on record. My object, in doing so, is again to impress upon members of what vital importance it is to the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country, and to the safety and success of every agricultural speculation, to procure samples of all soils from other countries in which valuable products grow,

The same climate and soil are, we know, in a greater or less degree, the essential requisites for obtaining the productions of one country in another; and, for our present purpose we may, perhaps, say that plants *find* their food in the soil, and are enabled to *digest* it by the climate. They *do* digest we know, and this in the strictest sense of the word.

The popular ideas of climate are vague enough, but it may be roundly asserted that scarcely one who uses the word knows what is really meant by soil; or, rather, what is really meant by "the same soil." This arises from our vague notion of the thing itself. The very words used to distinguish soils, express, more frequently than any thing else, their appearance, and some of their physical qualities; scarcely any their essential—that is, their chemical properties. We talk of light and heavy, of sandy and clayey, moist and dry soils, which are all physical properties, and two clayey or two sandy soils may be actually as different as light and darkness from each other! The words ferruginous and calcareous are, it is true, chemical terms, but such vague ones that they designate whole *classes* of soil, of which each sort is widely different from its neighbours. The tea soils and the Arracan tobacco soils, on the table, are both ferruginous soils, but differing as widely as soils can do, for the iron in the one is a carbonate of iron, and, in the other, the red oxide of iron.

Cotton.—Nothing, then, but a sample of the soil, and a correct analysis of it, can assure the speculator that, while he is trying to rear any given foreign product, he is not (misled by loose names) absolutely blundering in darkness, and attempting an impossibility. I begin with Cotton, as a most prominent example, though my proofs on the subject are not quite so full as I could wish; and I shall surprise the Society not a little when I say, that all the expensive efforts which have been made, hitherto, to obtain good cotton, have probably failed from this one cause. *That we have been at work on the wrong soil!* How far, with the American cottons, differences of climate may also have operated, is not here the place to examine, but vegetable productions do, to a great extent, acclimate themselves; while it is probable that nothing can compensate to them the want of a principal constituent of the soil. Now, I have not been able to obtain specimens of the American cotton soils, but I have good authority for stating that the soil of the sea islands is wholly a calcareous sand—in other words, a light 'chalky, or shelly soil; so that it may probably contain from 50 to 60 per cent. of calcareous matter, (lime, generally in the state of chalk,) and we have been attempting to grow this cotton on a soil which barely contains a trace of it! The soil of the Botanic Garden, for instance, not containing more than $\frac{1}{3}$ or 2 per cent. Indeed, we may say generally that, till we reach the *Arakur* districts, none of the soils of lower Bengal, out of the reach of the inundations, contain any great portion of

lime. I showed, some years ago,* that the inundations deposit lime, and that much of the fertilising effect they produce is due to it.

The American cotton is, then, on account of differences of climate, a case not strictly in point, but the Bourbon cotton,—grown both at Bourbon and the Mauritius,—which sells for a shilling, when the Sea-island sells for 13½d., and the Manilla cotton which sells for 11d., when the Bourbon is worth a shilling, are both cottons of hot climates like our own; and both these are grown in highly calcareous soils. The soil, on the table before you, is from the Mauritius, it is sent me by M. Geneve, of La Riviere Noire, one of the finest estates on the Island, as an excellent cotton soil, and contains 32 per cent. of carbonate of lime (or in plain English one-third chalk) there is moreover phosphate and perhaps sulphate of lime; altogether perhaps not less than 40 per cent. of calcareous matter! Its iron too is in a peculiar state, that of protoxide or the black oxide of iron; and in this respect it probably resembles the black cotton soils of Southern India. No wonder that the Bourbon cotton, though it grows well in many of our gardens near town, where it meets with plenty of calcareous matter amongst the lime rubbish with which most of them are filled, is said to degenerate when cultivated in the open fields which do not contain two per cent. of lime. I know, from the experience of several years, that it does not degenerate if it is duly supplied with calcareous matter; but that it will produce most abundantly, and for years, cotton worth from 10d. to 11d. per lb. in a proper soil. If the soil does not suit it, it will produce little else than leaves and wood and the staple will deteriorate. Samples of American cotton soils are wanting now to make our theory on this head perfect; but I would advise no man to attempt foreign cottons in a soil containing less than 15 per cent. of lime, and its iron mostly in the state of protoxide or black oxide.

Tobacco.—Tobacco soils are the next, and here we are more fortunate, for there are, on the table, soils from Arracan, (Sandoway) a soil from Singour in Burdwan, near Chandernagore, the tobacco of which, though of the same species as that of the surrounding country, sells at the price of the Arracan sort, and the soil of the best Bengal tobacco, which is grown at and about Hinglee in the Kishnagore district, near factories formerly held by us. Col. Herczka and Dr. Casanova are our

* Transactions of the Physical class As. So. Vol. 1.

254 *On the Soils suitable for Cotton, Tobacco, Sugars, &c.*

authorities for saying that the tobacco soils of the Havannah are red soils, and those of Manilla I know are also red soil. Now the red and reddish brown soils contain most of their iron in the state of peroxide, or the reddish brown oxide of iron; while the light grey soils contain it only in the state of protoxide, or the black oxide of iron. I believe the quality of the tobacco to depend mainly on the state and quantity of the iron in the soil; while it is indifferent about the lime which we have seen is so essential to cotton. None of these tobacco soils contain any lime. Their analysis shows them to contain.

	Arracan. soil.	Singour. soil.	Hinglee. soil.
Oxide Iron (peroxide) : . .	15,65	10,60	6,00*
Water and Saline Matter . .	1,10	0,75	1,50
Vegetable matter and fibres . .	3,75	1,10	,75
Silex	76,90	60,65	87,25
Alumina	2,30	4,50	1,40
	99,40	97,60	97,00
Water and Loss	60	2,40	3,00
	10,00	100,00	10,00

From which it will be seen that the best tobacco soil we have hitherto found in India contains 16 per cent. or nearly one-sixth of iron, which is mostly in the state of peroxide, and that the inferior sort of tobacco grows in a soil containing only 6 per cent, or one-sixteenth of iron which is moreover mostly in the state of protoxide or blackoxide.

I thought it worth examining what the quantity of iron in the different sorts of tobacco would be, and I found that, while the ashes of one ounce, or 480 grains of Havannah and Sandoway cheroots gave exactly 1,94 grains or 0,40 per cent. of peroxide of iron, the ashes of the same quantity of the Hinglee or best Bengal tobacco only gave 1,50 grains or 0,32 per cent. and it appears to exist in the first two in the state of peroxide, and in the last as a protoxide of iron; rendering it highly probable that the flavour of the tobacco to the smoker, depends on the state and quantity of the iron it contains, for we have now, observe, traced the iron from the soil into the cheroot. Green copperas water, which is a solution of sulphate of iron, is often used by the American and English tobaccoists and planters to colour and flavour their tobacco; and this would be decomposed by the potass of the tobacco, and sulphate of potass and carbonate of iron be formed. Carbonate of iron is of an ochre-yellow colour. I took care to ascertain that this process had not been

* Protoxide.

performed with the cheroots used for my experiment; and I do not believe our Bengal cheroot-makers know of this method.

Sugar.—Sugar seems to depend both on the state of the iron and on lime in the soil. The sugar soil before you is also from the Black River. (Mr. Geneve's) an estate upon which from 3,000, to 7,000 and even on one spot the astonishing quantity of 12,000 lbs. of sugar have been obtained from an acre or from 12 to 150 bazar maunds per bigah. Captain Sleeman is my authority for these statements.

Now the peculiarity of this soil is, you will observe, that it is a *red soil* i. e. that its iron is mostly in the state of peroxide; and it contains moreover about 9 per cent. of carbonate of lime with probably some sulphate, and phosphate of lime, say perhaps altogether 10 or 12 per cent of calcareous matter. We have in many instances endeavoured to cultivate this cane on soils destitute both of peroxide of iron and lime, and we complain that the cane has been found watery. It is clear that the cultivator who would succeed in sugar should pay attention to these peculiarities; for without doing so he may have *returns* but often no profits. His profits, in a word, may depend upon his canes, his cotton or his tobacco being *fed* with the food which they require. I use the words *feed* and *digest* because it cannot be too often repeated that plants are living beings, and that the vigour of their life depends, as with ourselves, on abundant and suitable food.

Tea Soils.—The tea soils though I notice them last are not the least interesting. The first is a soil from Assam, for which I am indebted to Captain Jenkins, and the second is from the Bohea Hills in China, sent round by Mr. Gordon, the Secretary to the Tea Committee, and obligingly given to me by Mr. Grant, of the Honorable Company's Export Warehouse. How very alike they seem, you will at once have noticed, and their analysis gives as follows:—

<i>Tea Soils.</i>			
Tea Soils of Assam.		Surface at 2½ feet soil.	Tea soil. deep. of China.
Water		2,45	2,00, 3,00
Vegetable matter		1,00	,80 1,00
Carbonate of Iron		7,40	6,70 9,90
Alumina		3,50	5,45 9,10
Silex		85,40	84,10 77,00
		99,75	99,45 99,00
Traces of phosphate and sulphate of } lime and loss		75	65 1,20
		100,00	100,0 100,00

There are two peculiarities in these soils, the first that they contain no carbonate of lime, and only traces of phosphate and sulphate : and the next that their iron is almost wholly in the state of carbonate of iron—a widely different compound from the simple oxides. They would be called poor yellow loams, and cotton, tobacco or sugar cane would probably starve upon them ; but we find that they suit the tea plant perfectly. It is a striking coincidence that we should find our tea soils and those of China so exactly alike.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE LIFE OF LORD CLIVE.

The Life of Robert, Lord Clive : collected from the family papers communicated by the Earl of Powis. By Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B., F. R. S., 3 Vols.,—Murray. 1836.

This work will prove a valuable addition to the historical records of India, and an extremely entertaining biography. A life the great Lord Clive—official and private—was much wanted. These volumes contain a vast body of private and public correspondence which passed between that illustrious General and his contemporaries ; and, intermixed with the correspondence, there is a great deal of historical matter, perhaps, to be found in other works on India, but not so well analysed and lucidly arranged as is the case in the memoir before us.

We are not acquainted with a life more fraught with romance than that of Clive. India has produced many illustrious men both in his time and since, but none of them have yet surpassed him. “ He not only held a military command, but directed with more power than is enjoyed by most sovereign Princes, the civil, financial, and political measures that emanate from supreme authority. He not only executed but planned, and was the source as well as the instrument of action. He had to answer for wars undertaken, treaties made and broken, and severities exercised. He was not so much in the situation of a Marlborough or a Wellington receiving certain orders, and following his judgment in executing them as of a Sovereign Prince—a Frederic—a Bonaparte—an Alexander who could act with nearly despotic authority in the execution of their designs.” The enormous fortune he acquired in India was beyond all expectation. “ The total amount of presents and donations he received in India amounted to 2,000,000 of rupees, add to which he received £30,000 yearly on account

of his jaghire an income derived from a grant of lands south of Calcutta, the gift of the Nabob Meer Jaffier.

It must answer our present purpose to pass over a considerable portion of Clive's early life in India, by merely extracting some striking traits of his character. "Mr. Richard Clive, formed high hopes of his son while yet a child. This anticipation of his future greatness, which seems to have been founded more on the boy's display of courage and sagacity than on his acquirements as a scholar, was confirmed by the opinion of Dr. Eaton, to whose school at Lostocke, in Cheshire he was sent when very young; and this respectable man had the foresight to predict that if his scholar lived to be a man, and opportunity enabled him to exert his talents, few names would be greater than his."

We learn farther on, that our hero was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, in London, after which, he became a writer in the service of the East India Company. But before proceeding so far in Clive's early life, his biographer adduces one or two anecdotes of his boyhood which "tend to show that he was endowed, in a remarkable degree with that constitutional courage which so essentially promoted his rise in the military profession, and which, it is probable led him to adopt it."

"One well authenticated and extraordinary instance is recorded of his boldness as a boy. The church at Market Drayton, which stands on the side of a hill, has a lofty steeple, near the top of which, is a stone spout of the form of a dragon's head. It was with no slight surprise and alarm, his companions and some of the inhabitants saw young Clive seated on this spout, evincing by his manner an indifference, if not insensibility to the danger of his situation."

Of his natural excellence of heart it is remarked that, "when a little dam broke which some boys had made across a gutter in the street for the purpose of over-flowing a small shop, with the owner of which they had quarrelled; Clive unhesitatingly threw his body into the gutter and remained there till they had repaired their work of mischief."

We will now turn for a few moments to a scene in the domestic life of Clive. "His health being completely broken by the fatigues he had undergone, during his first sojourn in India, he determined to visit England, where the fame of his military achievements had preceded him. His father, Mr. Richard Clive, in a letter dated December, 16, 1752, observes,

"I was at Sir Philip Chetwood's, our neighbour in the country, when I received your welcome letter, which gave me joy not to be expressed. Since then, now I am come to London, the pleasure is repeated by the applause every one gives to your gallant actions and behaviour, and the success that hath attended you; and you are compared to no less than some of those brave generals who are gone, but left their names upon record to their glory and honour. The directors of the Company you have so faithfully served, I hear, at a public entertainment drank your health by the name of General Clive, and are pleased to say they are under great obligations to you. I waited on the three principal directors last week, in order to find out, if I could, what they proposed for you, but perceive they are desirous to have the account the next ships bring, before they give me any positive answer, other than a general one, that they are very desirous to do you any service in their power. Your friends, among which is one of the principal directors, and my intimate acquaintance, advise that you should, not leave Madras before you know how the directors propose to reward you; but this will be for your own determination, who can best judge, in the situation we are in, what is most proper to be done. You may be sure your mother and myself shall think the time long till we see you."

From his mother, Clive received at the same time one of those letters which are so precious to him who unites a disposition to cherish family ties with a devotion to his country. It would be injustice to this high-minded lady to omit a word of the sentiments she expressed on this occasion, and which showed her to be every way worthy of her son. I therefore transcribe the whole letter:--

"Dear Son,

"I cannot express the joy yours to your father gave to me. Your brave conduct, and success which Providence has blessed you with, is the talk and wonder of the public, the great joy and satisfaction of your friends; but more particularly so to me, as it gives me hopes of seeing you much sooner than I could possibly have expected. I find some of your friends wish your longer stay in India; but I earnestly entreat you will let no motive induce you, except your honour and the peace of the country require it. Your relations are all well: four of your sisters are with me; the youngest and your two brothers are at school; your cousin Ben has no employ; he is only on half-pay as a lieutenant, lives with his father, and, I believe, wishes

himself with you. We are removed to a large house in Swithin's Lane, near the post house, and hope to see you in it. May a kind Providence attend and bless you, and bring you safe to your native country, is the most sincere wish and prayer of

"Your ever affectionate mother,

(Signed) "REB. CLIVE."

"London, 16th Dec., 1752."

He embarked at Madras for England in February, 1753, immediately after his marriage to Miss Margaret Maskelyne; a marriage to which he owed much of the comfort and happiness of his future life. This lady, the daughter of Edmund Maskelyne, Esq. of Purton in Wiltshire, and sister of his friend Edmund Maskelyne, and of the celebrated Dr. Nevil Maskelyne, afterwards Astronomer Royal, was possessed of both beauty and accomplishments. His attachment to her appears from many letters to have been very great. She continued throughout his life to enjoy his affection and regard, and survived him many years.

In the course of the same year he landed in England, after an absence of about ten years. His reception was most flattering. He was warmly welcomed by his parents and many near relations; the Court of Directors voted him a sword set with diamonds of the value of five hundred pounds, "as a token of their esteem, and of their sense of his singular services to the Company on the coast of Coromandel;" and in society he was honored with those elevating marks of regard, which always attend a fortunate soldier. Though but a short time in his native country, he appears to have imbibed, or rather renewed, an attachment to it, and to have formed friendships and connections, which left him without any tie in India, but the fulfilment of the public duties he had to perform in that country, and the acquirement of sufficient fortune to maintain himself and family."

His impatience of control, unshaken firmness, and devoted courage, are exhibited in the following anecdotes;—"On one occasion it appears that his conduct to the secretary, under whom the writers were placed on their first arrival, was so inconsistent with the rules of official discipline, that the Governor, to whom it was reported, commanded him to ask that gentleman's pardon. With this order he complied rather ungraciously; but the secretary, immediately after, before his irritation had time to subside, having invited him to dinner,—'No, Sir,' replied Clive, 'the Governor did not command me

to dine with you.' He is stated to have hazarded, on more than one occasion, the loss of the service by acts of wildness : and a story was long current that, either in a fit of despair, or low spirits, to which he was subject from his earliest years, he made, at this period, an attempt upon his own life. A companion, coming into his room in Writer's Buildings, was requested to take up a pistol and fire it out of the window ; he did so. Clive, who was sitting in a very gloomy mood, sprang up, and exclaimed—' Well, I am reserved for something ! That pistol,' said he to his astonished friend, ' I have twice snapped at my own head.' This is not unlikely to be true, nor is its probability contradicted, by his never having spoken of it to any of his family after his return to England. But, while he properly threw a veil over the more violent ebullitions of his youth, he was fond of recurring to every act of early kindness which had been shewn to him ; and amongst these, he considered as one of the most important, his admission, soon after his arrival in India, into an excellent library belonging to the Governor of Madras. He now devoted much of his leisure to study, and there can be little doubt that it was at this time he laid the foundation of that knowledge, which was so soon to surprise and benefit his country.

When Madras was taken by the French Admiral La Bourdonnais (A. D. 1746) Clive became a prisoner of war, and like others gave his parole. It was agreed by the articles of capitulation that the English should surrender themselves prisoners of war ; that the town should, in the first instance, be given up but should be ransomed ; and M. de la Bourdonnais gave his promise that he would settle the ransom on easy and moderate terms. Dupleix, however, who was then at Pondicherry, ever at variance with the Admiral, insisted that Madras should be raised to the ground, and called upon the English officers to renew their parole to a governor whom he appointed. This infraction of the terms of capitulation was viewed with indignation by all, and construed into a release from the engagement into which they had entered. De la Bourdonnais, with regret, found himself unable to fulfil the conditions stipulated ; and Clive accompanied by his friend Mr. Edmund Maskelyne, contrived, in the disguise of a native, to escape to Fort St. David.

" Soon after his arrival at this place, he was engaged in a duel with an officer, to whom he had lost some money at cards, but who, with his companion, was clearly proved to have played unfairly. Clive was not the only loser ; but the others

were terrified into payment by the threats of those who had won the money. This example had no effect on him; he persisted in refusing to pay, and was called out by one of them who deemed himself insulted by his conduct. They met without seconds: Clive fired, and missed his antagonist, who immediately came close up to him, and held the pistol to his head, desiring him to ask his life, with which he complied. The next demand was, to recant his assertions respecting unfair play. On compliance with this being refused, his opponent threatened to shoot him. 'Fire, and be d——d,' said the dauntless young man; 'I said you cheated; I say so still, and I will never pay you.' The astonished officer threw away his pistol, saying, Clive was mad."

The occurrence of a war with the French, seems to have led Clive to the adoption of the military profession. "He accordingly sought for and obtained an Ensign's commission in the army, in 1747, and was present with the troops with which Admiral Boscawen, in 1748, made an unsuccessful attack on Pondicherry. The young soldier became at once distinguished for his activity and forward gallantry. It is probable, however, that, from having been a civilian, he was at first viewed with jealousy by his military companions. We are told that on one occasion, when an anxiety to obtain ammunition for the battery where he was posted, led him, instead of sending a serjeant or corporal, to run himself to bring it, a remark was made, which implied that it was fear, not zeal, which caused him to leave his post at such a moment. This remark was repeated to Clive, who instantly went to the person by whom it was made, to insist upon a distinct acknowledgment or disavowal of the slander. The latter was attempted, but not to his satisfaction, and a challenge ensued. As they were retiring to settle the dispute, his opponent, irritated by some circumstance, struck him. Clive instantly drew his sword, but they were prevented fighting by persons who witnessed the transaction. A Court of Inquiry was held on their conduct, and the officer who had defamed Clive was ordered to ask his pardon in front of the battalion to which they belonged. The Court, however, having taken no notice of the blow, Clive, when the service was over, insisted on satisfaction for that unpardonable insult. On this being refused, he waved his cane over the head of his antagonist, telling him he was too contemptible a coward to be beaten. The day after this transaction, the person he had so disgraced resigned his commission."

He returned to India in 1755, and was immediately em-

ployed upon various expeditions; and, afterwards, in one destined to recover Calcutta and re-establish the Company's affairs in Bengal. The following extracts from his correspondence serve to shew the difficulties he had, at this time, to contend with:—

“ From many hands you will hear of the capture of Calcutta by the Moors, and the chain of misfortunes and losses which have happened to the Company in particular, and to the nation in general: every breast here seems filled with grief, horror, and resentment: indeed, it is too sad a tale to unfold, and I must beg leave to refer you to the general letters, consultations, and committees, which, will give you a full account of this catastrophe.

“ Upon this melancholy occasion, the Governor and Council thought proper to summon me to this place. As soon as an expedition was resolved upon, I offered my service, which was at last accepted, and I am now upon the point of embarking on board his Majesty's squadron, with a fine body of Europeans, full of spirit and resentment for the insults and barbarities inflicted on so many British subjects.

“ I flatter myself that this expedition will not end with the taking of Calcutta only; and that the Company's estate in those parts will be settled in a better and more lasting condition than ever. There is less reason to apprehend a check from the Nabob's forces, than from the nature of the climate and country. The news of a war may likewise interfere with the success of this expedition: however, should that happen, and hostilities be committed in India, I hope we shall be able to dispossess the French of Chandernagore, and leave Calcutta in a state of defence.

“ Providence, who is the disposer of all events, has thought proper to inflict the greatest calamity that ever happened to the English nation in these parts; I mean the loss of Calcutta, attended with the greatest mortifications to the Company, and the most barbarous and cruel circumstances to the poor inhabitants. This unhappy news has called me to the Presidency; and the gentlemen thereof have thought proper to put me at the head of the expedition for the recovery of Calcutta, the Company's losses, rights, and privileges. I have that sense of duty to my country, and of my obligations to the Company (be the event what it will,) there is no hardship or risk, consistent with common prudence, I will not undergo to obtain the wished-for success. I am not so apprehensive of the Nabob of

Bengal's forces, as of being recalled by the news of a war, or checked in our progress by the woods and swampiness of the country, which is represented as being almost impassable for a train of artillery."

"A few weeks ago, I was happily seated at St. David's, pleased with the thoughts of obtaining your confidence and esteem, by my application to the civil branch of the Company's affairs, and of improving and increasing the investment; but the fatal blow given to the Company's estate at Bengal has superseded all other considerations, and I am now at this Presidency upon the point of embarking on board his Majesty's squadron, with a very considerable body of troops, to attempt the recovery of Calcutta, and to gain satisfaction from the Nabob for the losses which the Company have sustained in those parts. The re-capture of Calcutta appears no very difficult task, but our further progress for reducing the Nabob to such terms as the gentlemen of Calcutta may think satisfactory, is precarious and doubtful, from the prospect of a war, which may not allow time for such an undertaking. You may be assured I never will turn my back upon Bengal, if not ordered from thence, without trying my utmost efforts toward obtaining the desired success."

Parkin on the efficacy of Carbonic Acid Gas, in the diseases of Tropical Climates.—Allen and Co., 1836.

Mr. Parkin has resided some years in various parts of India; he has also travelled much. From the pamphlet before us we should say his experience has found an able advocate in his pen. The above treatise is concisely written, and altogether is handsomely got up. We extract the following as a piece of useful information;

"In certain localities, (more particularly in tropical climates) a gaseous or other substance having been generated by certain causes, in the bowels of the earth, is afterwards extricated in greater or less abundance from the surface, and becomes diffused through the surrounding atmosphere. In this situation it is likely to be taken into the lungs together with the air inspired by man; and when present to any great extent, to be productive both of disease and death." Many of the denizens of tropical climates suffer severely in consequence. The Author proceeds to adduce this scientific remedial:—*viz.* "The inspiration of gas into the lungs. For this purpose, a

common bladder filled with gas and furnished with a stop cock and mouth piece was usually employed, the patient continuing to inspire at the same time by the nostrils, from which outlet alone, the expired air was expelled." Mr. Tarkin substantiates his assertions by various medical cases he has undertaken.

On the Commercial and Agricultural Capabilities of the North Coast of New Holland, By G. W. Earl.—Eff. Wilson. 1836:

The author advocates amongst other things, the establishment of a settlement in the vicinity of Raffles Bay. He remarks: "It would be of great value as a refuge for the crews of vessels lost in the dangerous navigation of Torres Straits. "It would be well situated for commercial intercourse with the neighbouring islands. Several valuable articles of commerce are immediately to be procured, particularly trepang, sago, and tortoise-shell; and the timber, especially teak is of great value for ship building." With these advantages before our eyes, we cannot refrain a hope that Mr. Earl may succeed in accomplishing, or assisting, the object he has in view.

The Scottish Tourists Steam Boat Pocket Guide. The Pocket Guide to the Scenery of Scotland.—M. Thun, Glasgow. 1836.

Two neat "*multum in parvo*" affairs that will prove acceptable to the traveller in Scotland. The "Land Guide," according to its title page embraces "The Sublime of Perthshire,"—"The splendid of Inverness-shire,"—and the "Beautiful of Dumbartonshire." The Steam Boat Guide assumes to give "an account of all that is worthy of the strangers notice." Certainly some 120 closely printed-pages to each book must include some little information of one kind or another.

Geoffrey Ruddel; or The Pilgrim of Love;—A Poem by John Graham, Author of "A Vision of Fair Spirits," &c.—T. & W. Boone, Oxford Street. 1836.

Mr. Graham's "Ode addressed in the Theatre at Oxford to the Duke of Wellington," attracted considerable attention. We do not think the present Poem will lessen Mr. Graham in the opinion of the public. There is evidence of much feeling and classic taste in "Geoffrey Rudel."

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT, Feb. 9.

Fletcher, Alexander and Co. v. Aga Kurbati Mahomed.—This was an order nisi calling on the plaintiffs to shew cause why the trial of this cause should not be postponed until the 1st day of March, 1837. the particulars of the case are as follow:—The ship *John Adam*, of which the defendant is the sole owner, sailed hence for England in March 1832, but was obliged to put back to repair damage sustained by a gale she met with in the Indian Ocean. On being unloaded it was ascertained that some of the cargo shipped for England was damaged, and a survey having been held, a large portion was condemned and sold by Capt. Butler, who was then the commander of the ship, and who took upon himself to act as agent for all concerned. Captain Butler appointed Bruce, Shand and Co. as his agents, and paid to them as such all the proceeds of the sale of the condemned goods, to be transmitted by them to Gledstones and Co. of London, for the purpose of there meeting the demands of persons entitled to the same. Captain Butler also gave the Aga, who was entitled to the freight, amounting to £1,200, a bill for that sum, drawn by him upon Gledstones and Co. against the funds so transmitted. The Aga indorsed the bill over to a third party, and obtained for it two promissory notes of Alexander and Co.'s each for Rs. 6,000. These promissory notes remain unpaid. The bill of Exchange for £1,200 was indorsed over by Alexander and Co. to Fletcher, Alexander and Co., and has been returned from England by that firm protested for non-acceptance. The Aga has given notice of a set-off, and obtained a rule in March 1834, to postpone the trial till the third term in that year, and, in November 1834, he obtained another order to postpone the trial for one year on the ground of a commission required to examine Captain Butler, who is now residing in England. The cause was set down for trial the first term this year, and a rule nisi having been obtained as abovestated.—Mr. Prinsep now shewed cause, mainly relying on the repeated postponements, and the defendant having taken no steps in the commission to England.—The court discharged the rule, and the cause being down on the term board was now called on, but witnesses not being in attendance, counsel could not proceed, and it was struck off the board.

East India and Col. Mag., Vol. xii., No. 70, September.

INSOLVENT COURT, Feb. 20, 1836.

In the Insolvent Court, Mr. Justice Malkin made an order, with consent of parties, that it should be referred to Mr. Elliot Macnaghten to report upon the questions connected with the assigneeship of the estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., namely, the remuneration proper to be allowed to Mr. Holroyd, the conduct of the former assignee, and the compensation due to him for his trouble and expenses, and also the present value of the assets, and what would have been the probable ultimate out-turn of the bargain with Mr. Macintyre, if it had not been disturbed.

SUMMARY.

Proceedings of the Asiatic Society—Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, 1836.—Sir Edward Ryan, president, in the chair. Lieut.-colonel J. Colvin, Engrs., Lieut.-colonel L. R. Stacy, John Neave, Esq., C. S., and Lieut. A. Cunningham, were proposed as members by Mr. James Prinsep, seconded by Sir Edward Ryan. Rajah Vijaya Govinda Singha Behadur of Purnea was also proposed by Mr. James Prinsep, seconded by Koomar Radhacant Deb. Read a letter from Mr. E. A. Blundell, acknowledging his election as a member of the society. Read the following letter from his Highness Prince Esterhazy, Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria at the British Court:—"London, Aug. 4, 1835.—Sir, In reply to the letter you addressed to me on the 25th Jan. last, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the boxes containing each 25 copies of a Tibetan Dictionary and Grammar, prepared for publication by the Hungarian traveller, Mr. Alexander Csoma Koros, and printed at the expense of the British Indian Government, under the auspices of the Asiatic Society. These fifty copies being destined by Mr. Koros to be presented by the different public institutions of his Imperial Majesty's dominions, I lose no time in assuring you, that the learned author's intentions shall be faithfully fulfilled. The enclosed letters and the Oriental works you have sent to the Antic Councillor, Von Hammer, have also been forwarded to their destination. I have not failed to inform my Government of the liberality with which the Indian Government has replaced the sum of 300 ducats, transmitted through the Embassy to Mr. Csoma de Koros, which had been lost by the failure of Messrs.

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Alexander and Co., and anticipating its intentions, I seize with great pleasure this opportunity to express to you, and through your means to the Indian Government, as well as to the Asiatic Society, the high sense I entertain of the kind protection afforded to my learned countryman in his Britannic Majesty's dominions in India. Allow me to offer my sincerest thanks for such generous conduct. I have the honor, &c., **ESTERHAZY.**"—Copy of this letter was directed to be communicated to the Government and to Mr. Csoma Koros, who left Calcutta a short time since on a tour through Tirhut and to the west of India. Read a letter from H. Chamier, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, directing that the sixty copies of 4th, 5th, and 6th volumes of Fatawa Alemgiri, subscribed for by the Madras Government should be forwarded, and enclosing remittance for the same. Also similar letters from the register of the Sadar Dewani, and the secretary of the College Council of Fort William.—*Library*: Read a letter from F. Marcet, Esq. Secy to the *Societe de Physique de Geneve*, forwarding vols. 5 and 6 of their transactions for presentation to the Society, and requesting an interchange of publications. Read a letter from M. Brousse, Secretary to the Royal Academy of Arts, Sciences, &c. Bordenaux, acknowledging the receipt of vols. 17 and 18, Asiatic Researches, and of a copy of M. Csoma de Koros's Tibetan Dictionary and Grammar, and forwarding for presentation to the Society a copy of its transactions from 1819 to 1834, inclusive, 5 vols. handsomely bound. The India Journal of Medical Science, Nos. 1 and 2, for 1836.—By W. Corbyn, Esq. Report on the State of Education in Bengal, presented by Messrs. Willis and Earle, on behalf of Rev. Mr. Adam. Two copies of a Sketch of the Solar System, translated into Bengali, by Maha Rajah Kali Kissen Bahadur, and presented by the translator. Meteorological Register for Dec. 1835.—By the Surveyor General.—*Museum*: The Secretary presented on the part of his Excellency General Bhima Sinha, Minister to the Rajah of Nepal; two elaborate drawings of Kathmandu, and of a temple and bridge in the hills. A richly ornamentally Kukri and Khonta; two large elephant's tusks, and three pods of musk. A model as large as life, of a native carrying a bullock on his shoulders, was presented by Dr. F. Corbyn.—*Literary and Antiquities*: The Secretary read the following extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Vigne,

from little Tibet and from Cashmir, of which valley this traveller is stated to have made a beautiful series of drawings, and an accurate panoramic view, which will be much prized in Europe.—"Iskardo, Sept. 10, 1835.—I have now been in this very wild and extraordinary place four days, and am pleased with every thing. I set off from Cashmir by boat to Bundurpur, seeing every thing done myself to prevent delay, and took leave of the Govr. about 12 o'clock. We had a merry glide of it till night, when the mosquitoes became exceedingly numerous and troublesome; arrived at Bundurpur on the great lake, the next morning, and heard the agreeable intelligence that a mounted guard of ten men were awaiting my arrival in Ahmad Shah's frontier. I spent the rest of the day in a visit to the Shumladier hill, and the next morning we were fairly off. At that station I was joined by Nasim Khan, the same man that had eaten your salt for a month and some days, with a letter from Ahmad Shah. He told me he had been waiting three days in the neighbourhood, not liking to make his appearance among the Sikhs. I like the man much, he is very intelligent and amusing. What a glorious view we had on the second morning, two-thirds of Cashmir and towards Tibet, one mountain in particular of immense height, totally covered with snow from the shoulders upward named 'Diarmul.' In three days we reached Guress, a very pretty valley, a little higher than Cashmir, entirely surrounded by the loftiest mountains, but bare; merely growing back wheat, vetches, and barley. After leaving Guress, we passed a place which a few men could defend against an army; where the Sikhs and Tibetans fought two days. Further on, after passing over a most desolate country, I was met by Ahmad Shah's son. I had heard there were some marauders in the neighbourhood, but did not really imagine there was any truth in the account. However, the young Rajah, a very intelligent young fellow, assured me there were, and that his father had sent him to protect me. Imagine the wildness of this scene. Discordant but not altogether unmilitary music gave notice of his approach, and at last, he appeared with some forty reposs, and led horses. The next morning we marched in company with him, while the approach of the thieves was hourly expected. They had but one way to come, and when we arrived near the scene of action, I observed parties stationed in different places on the mountains, to prevent all escape. Suddenly an alarm

was sounded, and gave notice of their approach, and the thieves were soon surrounded, and cut up. Ahmad Shah was there in person. I met him on the field of battle. He said he was so happy at having destroyed the robbers, and seeing me there, that if he were at Iskardo; he did not know what he should do to manifest his joy. We all sat down in a large ring. His sepoy's shewing their wounds, and I administered pills, to keep off fever. Of the thieves some returned, 72 killed, 15 escaped; but I don't think there were so many. They treated the wounded men horribly. The enemy came from the neighbourhood of Peshawur, and were driving off men, women, and cattle. I am delighted with the old Rajah. He appears to have some excellent English ideas about him and enjoyed the scene amazingly. The book, said to have been written by the old Missionary, does not, he assures me, exist. He shewed me an Armenian Testament that he had bought of some pedlar, which probably gave rise to the report. His faith in the theory of his descent from Alexander is strong. He talks freely of every thing in and about the country, and has sent out men to procure me all kinds of curiosities. We make an excursion to a hot spring on the road to Yarkand in a day or two, and shall have some shikar, &c., I shall quit this extraordinary place, a vale partly desert, washed by the Attock, a noble stream, quarter mile wide, some 15 miles long, and surrounded by bare rugged mountains on every side, of vast height,) in about 12 days or so: the snow will then begin to fall. I expect a cold march of it. He is very proud of his rock crystal, of which I can bring away as much as I please. As to the productions of the valley, I am making myself fully master of them. He refuses no sort of information. The fort is on a rock covered with alluvial soil, raised in the very centre of the valley, from the bed of what was once most likely a lake. In size, shape, and appearance, washed on two sides of the river, it bears some resemblance to Subathu; as to the works, a few shells for the wood, and round shot for the stone, would destroy them in a few hours. It would be ridiculous (certain death) to attempt going to Yarkand. Since Moorcroft, was at Ladakh, they have got the picture of an Englishman, so I am assured, painted on the wall, that all who see one may know him. Yarkand is about a month's march—a harkara could go in 12 days. I am going to a classical sort of equestrian sport in a day or two, such as I was happy to hear

remarked was played in the time of Iskander. It had struck me that the course was precisely the shape of the course of Caracalla at Rome.—"Cashmir, October, 23, 1835.—Here I am safe and well; arrived yesterday after a very severe march of twenty-five days from Iskardo, over as rough roads, if they deserve the name, as can be seen anywhere. I have with me four Yaks and all kinds of things. I hope to start hence in about ten days, and shall come the shortest road to Lahor. So pray oblige me by making some arrangements about, the Indus. I should like to hire a boat, men, &c. It must be big enough to carry my Yaks. They are not tall, but heavy. I expect Baron Hugel here in two or three days, and suspect I shall have a very narrow escape of stopping another year in India, but must do every thing I can to get off in time."—"Cashmir, 30th October, 1835.—I wrote to you a few days ago, to mention my safe return, but forgot to send the enclosed inscriptions. Pray post them off at your earliest convenience to Csoma de Koros, author of the Tibetan dictionary, or some person competent to undertake their examination and request a translation, if possible, and soon; with my compliments.—I began my panoramic view from the Tukht yesterday, the weather continues fine. There is nothing new to communicate, excepting that I hear the Baron is coming that Jaimu road, and cannot be far off now. I must be at Bombay by the middle of Jan."—Of the inscriptions alluded to in the last extract, one at least is in clear Tibetan characters, and will be, doubtless, easily decyphered by M. Csoma de Koros, to whom they will be sent at Malda.—The Baron Hugel had deviated from his proposed tour after ascending the pass from Bunderpur to Iskardo into little Tibet, on account of the advanced season; he had since joined M. Vigne at Lahor."—The Rev. Mr. Bateman, in a letter from Bombay, communicated a fac-simile of an inscription supposed to be in Cufic characters, found by Captain T. Jervis, at the village of Wara, in the southern Konkan; the original stone of which he had presented to the Bombay Literary Society.—The inscription is apparently in the elongated form of Nagari character, found on the coins of the Saurashtra group, and may in time be made out.—Mr. Traill, commr of Kemaon, presented further fac-similes of the inscriptions at Bageswar, near Almorah, which were made over to the Rev. Dr. Mill, V. P. for examination.—An anonymous address

"to the Members of the Asiatic Society," signed "Veritas," Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, Sept. 1835, developed a new theory of the origin of the Yugas of the Hindus, and called upon the society to examine the subject more closely.—Whatever may be thought of the address, which, from its want of authentication cannot be noticed, it is satisfactory to find the society's researches made the subject of study in the new colony.—*Physical*: Lieut.-col. Colvin presented on the part of Lieut. Baker and Durand, three fossils from the Dadupur collection of great interest.—1. Part of the jaw of a rhinoceros, with two molar teeth attached.—2. The molar tooth of a camel; of which new fossil genus, they possess now the entire head.—3. A very distinct head of a fish.—To these Colonel Colvin added, on his own part four fragments of the fossil shell of a tortoise, of gigantic dimensions.—The same officer presented on the part of Lieut. Baker, a series of the fossil shells from the stratum of blue marl, underlying hard sand, gravel, and yellow sand, inclined at an angle at 45° in the low range of hills at the head of the Delhi canal. A sketch of the strata accompanied.—A note from Mr. B. H. Hodgson called the Society's attention to a paper and drawing of a new species of *Columba*, submitted to the Society several years since, of which by some inadvertence, no notice had been taken.—A duplicate of the article was now furnished.—It appears that the bird is described as new by the Zoological Society in 1832, thus depriving the author here of the priority of discovery and publication.—Specimens of *Cinnyris Mahrattensis* and *Rynchosa Capensis*; presented by M. Bouchez.—A specimen of *Rasa Thourinipa*; presented by Captain Lloyd, Indian Navy.—Specimens of *Squalus Zygaena* and *Maximus*; presented by Mr. F. Shaw, of the surveying vessel "Flora."—A collection of skins of birds, of snakes, fishes, Crustacea and Molluscs; presented by Lieut. Montrieux, Indian Navy, and Mr. F. Shaw.—A collection of skins of birds; presented by W. D. Smith, Esq.—A memoir by Messrs. Falconer and Cautley, on the peculiarities of two new species of fossil Hippopotamus, found in the Siwahk range, was read.—A series of Geological specimens from the Shekhawatti country, were presented by Mr. Falconer.—A memoir on a Geological collection made in the country between Hyderabad and Nagpur, and presented to the Society by the Collector, Dr. Malcolmson, with a descriptive map, was submitted.

Steam Meeting.—About two hundred people attended the Steam Meeting on 5th March, at the Town-hall, among whom there was but a very small proportion of Natives. Mr. Gockerell, as Sheriff, opened the proceedings, and the chair was taken by Sir Edward Ryan.—Sir John Grant rose to move the first resolution.—Details of calculation he would not enter into: it was not necessary to do so, nor had he paid them much attention; but he was strongly impressed with the great importance of accelerating the communications with England—no subject had excited greater interest here—the present respectable assemblage proved that it continued to do so—no object was more important to the welfare of India. In their childhood, they had heard marvellous tales about the wealth of India; but to the European arriving in this country, nothing was more striking than the contrast between the capabilities of its soil, and the real poverty of its inhabitants—what England wants is an outlet for her capital and employment for her skill and industry,—and what has prevented her finding them both to an unlimited extent in India? Distance. Has climate done it? No. The West Indies have a similar climate.—Some persons have attributed this ill effect to the corporate nature of the Government, but that had been removed—distance is the real cause. We may now place England at the distance of the Cape—not by ourselves; but to attain this desirable object we have a hearty friend in every one of the present Ministers. He (Sir J. Grant) could answer for the late President of the Board of Control, and he believed the existing one to be as favourably disposed towards the great object. The sentiments of Lord William Bentinck were sufficiently known, and he would venture to augur as well of the noble Lord just arrived, if his opinions had not changed. The steam packets would not admit of bulky goods. their travelling more slowly was of little consequence—man, it was said, was the most difficult object to move; but even for him rapid locomotion was of little consequence compared with rapidity of correspondence. "I may want to go to London but once,—perhaps, may never go, but get me a quick answer to my letter,"—this was every man's case, every body's want. Don't let us be asking for this plan, or that plan, but trust to the discretion of an honest Government: If we go to them with a disjointed scheme—one from us, another from Madras, another from Bombay,

we shall but produce embarrassment. Let us ask only for that which all India unanimously desires,—a speedy communication with England by Steam.—Mr. Torrens said, after the able speech they had heard, he would trouble them little—it was unnecessary:—were he an eloquent man, he might expatiate on the influx of civilization that would follow an influx of capital—he might address himself to their feelings, and remind them of the family ties—the anxiety of relatives and friends to receive tidings of each other in the shortest possible time—he would, however, content himself with seconding the Resolution.—The following Resolutions were then read from the chair, and carried unanimously.—1st Resolved.—That a Select Committee of the House of Commons did, under date 11th July, 1834, among others, report to the House the following Resolutions:—"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and India.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense, but that from the evidence before the Committee, it appears that by proper arrangements the expense may be materially reduced and under that impression it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication from India by the Red Sea.—That it is the opinion of this Committee that it be left to his Majesty's Government in conjunction with the East India Company to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that by whatever line the communication be established the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between his Majesty's Government and the East India Company, including in that charge the expenses of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean."—Mr. Cameron proposed the second Resolution, with a short speech, in which he introduced a remark, that if the Government of England had produced good in India, it was because India felt that the public opinion of the people in England was directed towards this country. Mr. Anderson seconded the Resolution, which was then read and carried

unanimously, namely.—2d Resolved,—That effectual measures not appearing to have been taken consequent on the above Resolution, it is expedient that a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying that such measures may be adopted as are requisite for the immediate carrying the Resolutions into effect; and that memorials be addressed to the Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and to the Honorable the Court of Directors, praying that they will unite in giving the fullest possible effect to the Resolutions.—Proposed by C. W. Smith, Esq., and seconded by A. Rogers, Esq.:—3d Resolved,—That the petition now read be adopted, and that the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund as a body already constituted for the purpose of furthering the cause of steam communication with England by way of the Red Sea, be requested, after the same shall have been signed, to cause it to be transmitted to an influential member of the House of Commons conversant with the affairs of India, with the request of this meeting that he will present the same to the House of Commons, and support the prayer thereof. Proposed by H. M. Parker, Esq., and seconded by Dwarkanath Tagore, Esq.:—4th Resolved,—That the memorial to the Right Hon. the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India and that to the Court of Directors now read be adopted, and, when signed by the Honorable the Chairman, on behalf of the meeting, forwarded by him to the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council with the respectful request of this Meeting that his Lordship in Council will forward the same with such support as the important object may seem to merit. Proposed by George Arbuthnot, Esq., and seconded by G. A. Bushby, Esq.:—5th Resolved,—That the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, be requested to adopt such other measures as may be considered necessary to give the fullest possible effect to the above Resolutions, and generally to exert themselves to secure the great object of their original appointment.—Moved by Mr. Pattie, seconded by Mr. James Sutherland:—Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting to the New Bengal Steam Committee for their valuable exertions, be recorded on the proceedings.—The next Resolution was moved by Mr. W. C. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Rogers, the draft of the proposed petition to the House of Commons being first read at the request of the former. Mr. Smith took

occasion to compliment the New Bengal Steam Committee upon their zealous though not entirely successful exertions, and wished that Lord William Bentinck had been named as the Member of Parliament to promote the objects of the petition, if he should be in the House,—for he had always been a warm supporter of steam.—Mr. Longueville Clarke begged to say a few words before the Resolution was put to the vote.—Mr. Smith had stated the labors of the Bengal Steam Committee to have been “eminently useful”—useful, perhaps, he (Mr. C.) might admit them to have been, and the members were neither wanting in zeal nor in talent. But they had eminently failed in all they had undertaken,—he prophesied that they would fail,—(here Mr. Clarke read a Resolution, moved by Sir E. Ryan, at the first great Steam Meeting in June, 1833, the purport of which was, that they should not seek subscriptions, but rest wholly upon the Government to re-open the steam communication that had been suspended between Bombay and Shez.) That Resolution, he observed, was adopted by a large majority; but next day it was attacked in the newspapers by a letter from “Indophilus,” the writer of which, after commenting severely upon the character of the meeting, and the influence of the “horse-leeches,” &c., said he would attend no meeting, and strongly recommended that none should be held. However, the reputed author of that letter had attended meetings since, and he, Mr. C., was happy to see him now present. He did not wish to attack the Steam Committee; their failure was not their fault; it was the want of money—their efforts had been wasted—they had only proved how fire could separate salt from sea-water, and burn the bottom of the boilers—the most successful voyage of the “Forbes” had proved her unequal to what the clippers did every day in the China seas. The effect of this was bad, and he attributed thereto the inertness evinced at home after the resolutions in the House of Commons. We ought never to have made these abortive attempts—but stuck to petitioning for the aid of Government—lakhs of signatures might have been obtained, and such an expression of the public wishes would have been irresistible. For himself, he was heartily favorable to the cause, and regarded a steam intercourse as more beneficial to India than any measure that could be proposed.—Mr. Greenlaw commented with some warmth and ability upon Mr. Clarke’s remarks, and shewed

that the countenance of Lord Bentinck’s government, and the support of his influence at home were really given in consequence of the efforts of private enterprise, that they were told to do what they could themselves in the first place; in fact, the experiments made had been largely aided by the Government itself.—We cannot give more of Mr. Greenlaw’s speech for Mr. Clarke’s rejoinder, nor the remarks it drew from Mr. Pattle. We must here break off, merely adding that Mr. Parker dwelt upon the prayer of the petitions as a right, and said, that having so regarded it, he never had subscribed, and never would subscribe his money to an object which it was the duty of Government to take in hand. The benefits of a steam communication he considered of more importance than the abolition of the transit duties, the assimilation of the coin, or even that object for which he had always been so warm an advocate—the Freedom of the Press. The rest of the resolutions are subjoined, in the order in which they were passed.

Major Alves, we hear, returned to the *Mahjeeka-Bhang* at Jeypore, upon the 6th February, accompanied by Hookum Chund, the brother, and Futteh Lall, the son of Jotha Ram, under strong guards. Jotha Ram is to be taken, immediately, from the Fort at Dewsay to Jeypore.—Our troops in Shekawatee expect to move about the end of the present month to the neighbourhood of the city of Jeypore, where, it is said, a new cantonment will be formed.—The *Lahore Ukkhars* say that Mahareja Runjeet Singh having brought Sookan Mahomed Khan to Lahore, under the express promise of appointing him Agent at Peshawur, and having failed in that promise, the brother of Sooltan Mahomed, Dost Mahomed Khan, assembled 15 or 20,000 Mulkeas, &c., at Jellalahbad, whence he intends to march forthwith on Peshawur, and take vengeance upon Runjeet.—Koonwur Kurruck-Singh, Runjeet Singh’s oldest son, informed his father that Rutton Sing, Jageerdar, had an extremely beautiful daughter, whom he was anxious to obtain in marriage. Runjeet having called the Jageerdar to “the presence,” desired him to bestow his daughter upon the Koonwur—but Rutton Sing having excused himself, on the plea that his daughter had been already betrothed, Runjeet cast him into a dungeon, and confiscated his Jageer!!

Major Alves is expected back in a day or two from Alwar, Hookum Chund and Futteh Lal are with him. I fancy the

decision of Government is all that is wanting now to bring this Jeypore business to a close. The autobiography of Jack Ketch was received in camp a few days ago—rather ominous for Master Jotaram I think—we trust he will soon be *exalted* to that height to which his crime so well entitles him.

Great excitement has lately prevailed among the monied men engaged in the salt trade, in consequence of the reduction in the duty on Sambur salt, which has recently been put on the same footing as the inferior country salts.—So far from this reduction having been contemplated by those engaged in the trade, it appears that for many weeks past a report was prevalent, that some additional duty was about to be levied upon all salts, to meet the loss which would result from the giving up of the duty upon that portion of the trade formerly taxed, when brought within two coss of the Sudder Custom House.—We understand that the merchants, in anticipation of this increase, had exported salt to a considerable extent, who will now of course be subjected to a loss of eight annas upon every maund they have in hand east of the Jumna, or which they may have now in transit, under cover of rowannahs, from which the whole scale of duty had been paid. This great individual loss, we conceive, might have been avoided had previous intimation been given of the intended alteration in the tariff, which, we believe, is customary at home when any change is to be made in the rate of duty.—As it is, a panic has been caused, and the exportation of salt has, for the present, been pretty nearly stopped—the traders thinking that there will be a corresponding reduction in the duty upon country salts.

It is true, as stated in the *Englishman* that Brigadier Brown is appointed one of the executors to the Begum Sumroo, but not that the executorship is worth ten lakhs of rupees to that much respected officer. We wish it were so, but have heard that his remuneration has been fixed by arrangement at 75,000 rupees. The net revenue of the Jagheer which has fallen in, is said to be about ten lakhs, which will be so much addition to the Company's budget of ways and means. They have no interest in the personal property. The amount of the latter is guessed to be very large, perhaps sixty or eighty lakhs; but there is not a tithe of this sum invested in Company's paper in the Begum's name.

We understand that the firm of Carr, Tagore and Co. have purchased the

steamer "Forbes" for 110,000 rupees, and the new "Emulous," that is, the machinery of the old one, with a new set of boilers coming out from England, and the vessel now building at Howrah to receive them, for 90,000 rupees; and that the two tugs, at their joint cost of two lakhs of rupees, are made a joint stock concern, divided into two hundred shares of one thousand rupees each, of which sixty shares were subscribed for as soon as the plan came out. By this arrangement the mercantile community are secured against another chance of finding the port without a tug vessel, which they were always exposed to while they had no steamer of their own, and the "Forbes" in the hands of assignees, was liable to a charter or sale for employment elsewhere. The shares will be distributed by preference, and as widely as possible, among the merchants; and considering how cheaply the stock has been acquired,—that there is no competition with other private steamers,—that the shipping trade is much on the increase, partly by the opening of the China trade, and partly by the creation of new demands for various bulky, products of Bengal, not to speak of the prospect of a great eventual export of sugar,—and that now the price of country coal does not exceed five annas per maund, instead of eight annas, the current price when the old "Emulous" began her career as a tug in this river,—there seems every prospect that the shares in this new Calcutta Steam Association will yield handsome dividends to the proprietors.

The Begum Sumroo.—I hope you will not allow the cant and style of the editorial in the last *Meerut Observer* on the subject of the old Begum Sumroo's death to pass without remark. With the exception of a few old women at Sirdhannah, who were the objects of her charity, her death is hailed as a blessing throughout her territories. The Zemeendars, who were shamefully *screamed* and oppressed, are rejoicing that her reign is over. She was about 90 years of age, completely in her dotage, and her affairs were entirely managed by her heir, young Dyce, who takes the name of Sumroo and succeeds to all the wealth of the old lady. There must be at least half a crore of rupees at Sirdhannah in palaces, bungalows, elephants, camels, horses, guns of all calibres, &c. &c. &c. and 33 lacs were transferred to Company's paper in the 4 per cent. last year; all this Dyce Sumroo will get, but he is only to have the interest of it until he is 30 years of age. He is

now about 26. The Begum has left all her old and faithful servants, many of whom have served her from 20 to 40 years, totally unprovided for. To her physician she bequeathed 20,000 rupees; to Mr. Troup, who married Dyce's sister, 50,000; and to Mr. Salaroli, who also married a sister of Dyce and has a family, 80,000. She also left 75,000 rupees to an old officer in the Company's service, who, compared with all her faithful followers, was quite a stranger to her. These, I understand, are all her legacies, and the remainder goes to Dyce. Old Colonel Dyce, the father of this young man, who was formerly in her service, and quarrelled with her, has not got a fraction. The Begum's revenue, including customs and duties of all kinds, amounted to about ten lacs per annum, and her expenditure was not above six. On her death the Commissioner and the Magistrate of Meerut went to Sirdhanah, and took possession of the country in the name of Honorable John. This was done simply by proclamation, the people being too ready and willing to acknowledge a new master.

We are informed that the dividend about to be declared by the Military Bank, will be *seven and a half per cent.* there being now 25,000 rupees applicable to a dividend more than the balance exhibited at the last meeting, by the sale of one of the houses mortgaged to the Bank.

We had the gratification to be present for the first time, Feb. 13, at one of the ordinary examinations of the students of the new Medical College. Mr. Cameron and many other gentlemen also took the opportunity to be present, attracted no doubt like ourselves, by the rapidly rising fame of this useful institution. For the present, while the building (the old Petty Court Jail), assigned for it is undergoing the necessary alterations—which are now nearly completed—the lectures are given in the Hindoo College. The number of scholars present exceeded fifty, including not more than three or four Christians, a large portion of them quite boys. The examination was in two portions—first by Dr. O'Shaughnessy on a branch of Natural Philosophy, the properties of matter—and afterwards by Dr. Goodeve on Anatomy. The manner in which one after another these native youths explained chemical affinities, and answered the many difficult questions put to them by Dr. O'Shaughnessy was sufficiently surprising, and we were about to note the names of one or two of the boys who

seemed to us distinguished by their intelligence. But we soon found that we should but be doing injustice to others, for as the still more difficult portion of the examination proceeded, boys who had hitherto escaped notice shewed themselves able to meet a severe examination on the construction of the human form, the names and uses of the bones and nerves, &c. &c., and two of them without the least embarrassment explained the various dislocations of the shoulder, the effect and appearances thereof, the nature of a dislocation in the thigh, and the manner in which it was to be distinguished from a fracture in the neck of the thigh-bone. We really were in no small degree delighted at the great and rapid proficiency of the students, which certainly reflects very great credit upon the Professor and his assistants, as well as upon the attention and talents of the pupils themselves, considering that the lectures only commenced in June last.

Sale of House Property.—We are happy to hear from several quarters, that there is a demand for landed property and that purchasers will come forward if they are satisfied that there is any disposition to sell, at market rates. Hitherto there has been so strong a determination to stand up for old prices, that no person, whose time was valuable, would throw it away by attending sales, when there appeared no inclination to sell. Such was the case with the frequent mock sales of the landed property of the estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., under the former assignee.—The new assignee, with prompt and sound judgment, is fast turning indigo, ships, waste ground, and old bricks, into sicca rupees. The ruinous premises in Cossitollah, formerly Duckett's coach manufactory, and subsequently, James Lamb and Co.'s auction, were yesterday sold by Jenkins, Low, and Co., for 32,200 rupees, and, considering that it must cost 7 or 8,000 rupees to put them in good repair, they have, we think, brought a good price; more, indeed, than it was generally thought they would sell for.—We trust for the sake of the creditors of the late firm of Cruttenden and Co., that all the other houses belonging to this estate, will be speedily offered for sale at moderate upset prices, when there will be no want of bidders.—Competition and the disposition to buy, which appears to prevail at present, will realize fair prices and assist in making a speedy dividend.

Union Bank.—There was a meeting of proprietors on 17th Feb. at the Union

Bank, called merely for the purpose of confirming the resolutions adopted at the last meeting, when it was determined to fix the amount of capital which each share should represent at 2,700 Company's rupees, and to limit further subscriptions for shares to the number of two hundred, reserving the option of taking them to the present proprietors until the 30th of April next, and to proprietors in Europe until the 1st of January next. The form of approval was gone through, and the meeting broke up.

The New Medical College.—We seized the occasion to inspect the new College not yet quite completed, which shows that the Government have taken upon this business of professional education in a proper spirit. No niggardly economy is to be complained of here. The arrangements evince a truly liberal feeling.—The building, when complete, will embrace every object that can facilitate the acquirement of chemical and surgical knowledge. The theatre is capable of holding 500 pupils, there is a room for the study of practical anatomy, a museum, a laboratory, a library, and reading-room, &c. The building was formerly the Petty Court Jail, which has been greatly enlarged, and has the advantage of having attached to it the police hospital, where the pupils will have the opportunity of actual observation of disease in its various stages and the modes of treatment, explained by the Professors. The institution is, indeed, a noble one, and gives every promise of glorious results, entrusted, as it is, to the guidance of men who, in addition to great professional skill and judgment, are animated by a zeal worthy of the noble cause of professional education in which they are engaged. In estimating the advantages likely to arise from such an institution, we should greatly under-rate them if we supposed they would be limited to the mere supply of a certain number of native practitioners or to the relief to be derived to suffering humanity from the spread of professional knowledge. We must consider this institution as a sort of normal College, which will, in time, supply teachers of other Colleges, by whose means medical science will be rapidly diffused all over India, and we must take into account the effect which the increase of scientific acquirements must have in undermining the fabric of superstition and ignorance, and elevating the moral condition of the people. In short, we dare scarcely trust ourselves to express

the hopes which inspire us, when we look to all the consequences likely to flow from such institutions so conducted. —We have only to add that the pupils are chiefly Hindoos, from fourteen to seventeen years of age, who are receiving general education at the Hindu College, and who come over daily to the Medical College, for two hours, to receive professional education.

Oran.—By recent letters we have received from Kyouk Phyou and Akyab, we regret to learn that in the interior, banditti, armed in considerable numbers, have again made their appearance to the great annoyance and terror of the peaceable inhabitants. Several officers, with detachments, both from Akyab and Kyouk Phyou, have been sent out to suppress them, but at the last accounts particulars had not been received as to the progress which had been made towards dispersing them. though from what had been heard, no doubts were entertained as to the favorable result of the expedition. A regular armed force meets with the greatest difficulty in endeavouring to penetrate the thick jungle in which the lurking places of the banditti are to be found. They are, it is said, organized under a Chief, and they levy their contributions on the villages where there is no means of resisting their demands.

Execution of Decrees.—A few weeks since the draft of an Act for empowering Principal Sudder Ameens to execute Decrees, was read for the first time in the Legislative Council. This proposed enactment naturally led to the supposition that the existing arrangements had been found insufficient for that purpose, and also to the hope that this new provision would effectually prevent the accumulation of arrears in future. The extent of those arrears, however, was not known beyond the limits of the Courts, before the publication of the Agra Ukhar of the 30th January. In that Journal we have a memorandum of the number of decrees remaining unexecuted on the 1st of Oct. last year, in the seventeen Courts embraced within the jurisdiction of the Allahabad Sudder Court; and the account stands thus:

Of the Judge's decrees, there remained unexecuted on that date	- - 3,418
Of those of the Principal Sudder Ameens	- - - - 4,116
Of those of Sudder Ameens	- - 5,043
Of those of Mooniffs	- - - 8,637
Total	- - 21,209

If such was the state of the file in the Courts under the western presidency, there is no reason to suppose that it was in a more improved state in the lower provinces. Indeed, we have credible information that in some of the Courts the number of unexecuted decrees is even greater than in the most backward Courts under the new presidency. Assuming, however, that there exists the same general average of delay throughout both presidencies, we shall have—

Unexecuted decrees in the seventeen Courts of the Agra Presidency	21,209
In the twenty-six Courts of the Bengal Presidency at the same ratio	- - - - - 32,400

Total - - - - - 53,609

It is singular that in the Courts enumerated in the Agra Ukbar,* there should be one Court, that of Allyghur, in which no decrees remain unexecuted. That journal ascribes this expedition to the character of the Judge. Are we then to ascribe to the same cause the fact that in the district of Furruckabad there should be more than a thousand decrees of the Judge's Court unexecuted? We rather think there must be some other cause for this relative disproportion.—The frightful arrears of unexecuted decrees in the two lower Courts, those of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, shews that the new judicial system requires improvement. The Moonsiffs have to deal with the causes of the very poorest class, and, if possible, greater expedition should be used in the final settlement of their cases than even in those of the wealthy; yet forty

per cent. of the unexecuted decrees belong to these destitute beings.—The 50,000 decrees should remain unexecuted in the courts of this and the Western Presidency, shews that there is something unsound in our judicial arrangements. It would, perhaps, appear redundant to dwell on the misery necessarily inflicted on suitors by this fatal negligence; but the more vivid the view of the distress occasioned by any grievance, the more speedily is it likely to be removed. For those decrees which now remain dormant the poor suitors have already paid dearly. They have paid to the Government treasury, the heavy tax of the stamp fees; to the authorized pleaders of the Court, their percentage; and to the attornies, their monthly allowance. They have bribed the amlahs from the lowest to the highest all the way up the ladder; and they have made a heavy sacrifice of time and patience. After having conducted their causes through all the intricacies of the Court proceedings, and having brought them to the last stage and obtained a decree, instead of reaping the fruit of all this toil and expense, they find that the decree has yet to remain for an indefinite period a dead letter. They have a second round of bribery, and labour, and expenditure to tread, ere they can obtain the execution of it. This picture of the law's delay in India is any thing but creditable to our national honor. To allow the execution of decrees to run into arrears at this rate, is, perhaps, the most cruel mode of denying justice; and the most prompt measures should be adopted for redressing the evil. It is in vain to multiply Judges, and stimulate the decision of cases, if after they are decided, the decrees are to remain unexecuted. It would appear the dictate of common sense and justice, to bestow greater attention on this last act in a cause, the consummation of all preceding labour, than to accelerate the examination of new causes, and thus to aggravate the frightful arrear of unexecuted decrees. Those who have after the most strenuous exertions obtained decrees, have a right to be served before those who are only engaged in the early stages of a suit; and, if necessary, to allow of partial neglect in any branch of the proceedings, it ought to be applied rather to new, than to decided causes.—No man, however, it will be said, denies that the accumulation of unexecuted decrees to such an extent, that they may be said almost to choke up the path of justice, is

* Judge's Courts.

	Decrees.
Agra - - - - -	13
Allahabad - - - - -	133
Allyghur - - - - -	none
Bareilly - - - - -	267
Benares - - - - -	159
Bundelkund - - - - -	469
Cawnpure - - - - -	141
Delhi - - - - -	42
Furruckabad - - - - -	1,082
Puttapore - - - - -	208
Ghazepore - - - - -	226
Goruckpore - - - - -	132
Meerut - - - - -	113
Mirzapore - - - - -	179
Moradabad - - - - -	61
Mynpooree - - - - -	65
Scharunpore - - - - -	174
Total - - - - -	3,413

an evil of great magnitude. It may be advanced that Government have adopted a suitable remedy, and are about to consign this task to the Principal Sudder Ameen. We doubt whether the remedy will be adequate to the disease. Will that officer, whose labours are not trivial, find time not only for the punctual execution of his present duties, but also for clearing off all arrears of unexecuted decrees, and preventing their accumulation in future? If not, some new expedient must be adopted to prevent a recurrence of this grievance. We still cling to the idea of appointing Magistrates, in greater numbers, at lower salaries in each district, and circumscribing their jurisdiction to one-fourth of the present Magisterial jurisdictions, that they may be enabled to become intimately acquainted with the state of the country. Should such an arrangement ever appear feasible, the execution of decrees within their circuit may be added to their duties, and in that case there will assuredly be no accumulation of arrears.—*Friend of India, Feb. 18.*

Begum Sumroo.—In the *Meerut Observer*, there is a long account of the funeral of the Begum Sumroo, whose remains were escorted with due honors to a vault in the centre of the Cathedral, 87 minute guns being fired during the procession. The article concludes with the following information:—"As soon as the family had retired into the palace, the magistrate of Meerut proceeded with the officers of his establishment, to proclaim the annexation of territories of her late Highness to the British Government proclamation was made throughout the town and vicinity of Sirdhannah by the Government authority, and similar ones at the principal towns, in different parts of the Jaghire, according to previous arrangement, so that this valuable territory became almost instantaneously incorporated with the Zillah Meerut, to which it will remain annexed. The introduction of the police, and fiscal arrangements having been specially intrusted to Mr. Hamilton by orders from the Government of India, received so far back as August, 1834.—The whole of the landed possessions of her late Highness revert to the British, but the personal property, amounting to near half a crore, devolves by will to Mr. Dyce Sombre, with the exception of small legacies and charitable bequests.

The Customs Committee.—We hear, that the first report of the committee on the existing system of the sea and land customs—not of Bengal merely, but of

India at large—is now before Government, and we hope it will soon be printed for general information. At present, we know little of the nature of it, but what we pick up in the chit-chat of society. We believe, it commences with a detail of the land customs system of Bombay, Bengal, Agra, and Madras, and takes a review of the customs laws of the several Presidencies, and exhibits, generally, their operation.—The committee have not confined their labours to the customs alone, for they have been proceeding simultaneously with the investigation of the Post-Office system, on which, we learn, that a report is nearly completed if not actually in course of transmission to authority.—The labours of the committee, will not, of course, terminate with these reports, which are intended to exhibit the progress they have made in investigating the actual systems. Much work is yet before them, and, it is rumoured, that they intend to follow up the first report on customs by another, as soon as the laborious examination of the multifarious accounts, either actually before them or about to be so, will enable them; in which they will exhibit the financial results of the present system of customs, in respect to gross collections, changes, drawbacks, &c., and we conclude that their next proceeding will be to submit their views as to the changes which they consider useful and practicable,—the ways and means by which the immediate deficit likely to arise from any abolitions or alterations they may recommend, may be supplied. If what we have heard as to the labours of the committee be correct, we think it will be admitted that the confidence we have expressed in that body was fully warranted.

We are happy to learn that the Chamber of Commerce have carried their point, by obtaining from the Board of Customs a suspension of the new rule respecting indigo passes, laid down in the Collector's circular of the 12th of Dec. last, having satisfied the Board that its operation was more inconvenient than was at first supposed.—The Board have accordingly directed that "the merchants shall be allowed to export indigo brought down to Calcutta under free passes, without being required to prove identity." And with respect to the other proposition of the Chamber, an assurance has been given, that "the question of abandoning the system of free passes altogether, and recompensing the Revenue for any loss which the relinquishment might entail by a levy of

six or eight annas per chest on indigo imported into Calcutta, will receive the Board's early consideration, and be submitted for that of Government."

Sir Charles Metcalfe.—Sir Charles Metcalfe was invested with the order of the bath by the Right Hon'ble Lord Auckland, Governor-Genl. of India, on 14th March at 10 o'clock. The Government House was crowded by a most respectable assemblage to witness the ceremony. In bestowing the decoration, his Lordship addressed Sir Charles in an exceedingly appropriate speech, in which he stated that he had been desired by his Majesty to confer the distinction in the most honorable way, and he had therefore done it as publicly as he could.

The Currency.—A great deal of annoyance has been experienced by the lieges during the past week, in consequence of the shroffs having raised a report that the Government intend to call in the new currency, and extorting on that pretence two annas in each rupee for exchanging it.

The Law Commission.—The Law Commissioners, attended by their secretary, made an official visit to the Court of Requests on the 11th March for the purpose of witnessing its proceedings.

The Balloon.—Mr. Robertson, agreeable to advertisement, ascended in his balloon from Garden Reach on the 16th March. He ascended rapidly to about the altitude of 3,000 feet, and was then compelled to descend, in consequence of the gas in the balloon becoming condensed by its coming in contact with a strata of wet cloud. The balloon was entirely destroyed by the branches of the trees among which it alighted. The crowd of spectators which assembled to see the aeronaut ascent was unprecedented. Every dingy and available conveyance was hired on the occasion, and pedestrians innumerable, thronged to the scene of operation. All departed seemingly well pleased.

Medical College.—The new Medical College was opened on the 17th March, and a numerous assemblage of European and Native gentlemen attended on the occasion. The Govr.-Genl, the Commander in-Chief, the members of Council, the Law Commissioners, and the heads of several departments, were among the distinguished visitors. Principal Bramley delivered an appropriate address on the occasion, which was greeted with the unanimous applause of all present.

River Steamers.—The Court of Directors have expressed their high displeasure, that the river iron boats were

not christened by the names they designed for them; and that with exception of the boat which bears the name *Lord William Bentinck*, all these steamers are to be re-named. The passenger vessels were named according to orders.

Premium on Literature.—A premium of 1,000 rupees has been offered unanimously, through the School Book Society, for a work which may tend to the improvement of the people of India, by showing the immense advantages to be derived from complete civilization and an advanced state of intellectual improvement.

Mr. Swinhoe.—Mr. Swinhoe has been appointed to the office of Company's solicitor, which situation was lately vacated by the death of Mr. Paulin.

Supposed Murder.—Mr. George Alexander Eaglestone, a young man of about 26 years of age, who was proceeding down the river in a large panchoway to the *Salthouse*, which vessel had passed Kedgerree, and in which he had engaged his passage to England, called at the Kedgerree Post Office on his way and enquired for letters. While at Kedgerree his boatmen left the boat and went and lodged a complaint against Mr. Eaglestone to the Postmaster, stating that he had fired at one of them and had threatened not to pay them, which resolution they thought he would abide by. They were persuaded to return to the boat, and Mr. Eaglestone proceeded in pursuit of the *Salthouse*, but has never been seen or heard of since, and it has been ascertained that he did not join any of the outward-bound ships. A chest with his name upon it, containing a fiddle-case, some articles of clothing, &c. was picked up the next day floating past Kedgerree, and it is consequently conjectured, that either he has been murdered by the boat's crew or has met his death accidentally.

Civil Annuity Fund.—A meeting of the members of the Civil Service, took place at the Town-hall on the 19th March, to discuss the questions referred to the management relative to the Secretaryship of the Annuity Fund. Forty five members were present. Mr. C. W. Smith was in the chair.—There was a great deal of desultory discussion, during which, Mr. H. T. Prinsep explained that his minute about the necessity of having a man of ability as their secretary, had been unfairly interpreted to the detriment of Mr. McClintock; and that with respect to Mr. Torrens, he had not considered him eligible as he did not hold a permanent appointment in Calcutta.—Mr. Morley moved, seconded

by Mr. Oakes.—“That the appointment of the managers be confirmed.”—This was negatived by a majority of 211 against 137. An attempt was then made to nullify this decision, but it was defeated. It was next moved by Mr. Mangles:—“That, the managers having unanimously referred the matter of Mr. McClintock's appointment to this meeting, and it having been proposed by Mr. J. Morley, and seconded by Mr. Oakes, that the appointment of Mr. McClintock be confirmed; and it appearing on a division upon that question, that three-fourths of the subscribers present, or voting by proxy, are not in favor of confirmation, the numbers being, ayes 137, and noes, 211) resolved, that the secretaryship be vacant.”—This being carried by 88 against 13, Mr. Mangles made a motion to recommend Mr. Grant to the choice of the managers, but withdrew it. Mr. Torrens, informed the meeting that he now intended canvassing for himself.—Mr. Grant complained that he had been much prejudiced by an unfair endeavour of certain writers in the *Hurkaru* to mix up his case with the question of Mr. Trower's right to vote.—He never denied that right, but rested his own case on the right of appeal on any question from the management to the votes of the service.

Sporting.—A meeting of the Jockey Club and others interested in the affairs of the Indian turf was held at the Race Stand on 17th March for the purpose of electing stewards for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were nominated, the greater part of whom have intimated their readiness to officiate:—C. R. Barwell, Esq.—R. H. Cockerell, Esq.—Captain the Hon. Godolphin Osborne—Dr. Sawers—E. Macnaghten, Esq.—Captain Dashwood—John White, Esq.—and William Bracken, Esq. Robert Molloy Esq., was appointed Secretary to the races. Twenty-two races including cups, plates, sweepstakes, and matches, are already arranged, and the programme will be finally prepared at a meeting to be held at the Town-hall, on Monday next. Amongst the prizes there is a valuable cup presented by a Native gentleman, who is always foremost to promote every thing that tends to enhance public enjoyment.

Petition of the Inhabitants of Howrah.—Mr. Currie and Mr. Mackenzie, both residents of Howrah, have in an interview with the Governor-General, represented to him the inconvenience to which the inhabitants of Howrah are subject, from having no magisterial pro-

tection save what is meted out to them by the authority at Allipore.

The Steamer “Forbes.”—The “Forbes” met with an accident on the 18th instant, which nearly proved fatal to her. On towing the *Forbes* down the river, off Garden Reach she was suddenly enveloped in a fog so dense, that the steersman could not see half the ship's length. The steamer had just before steered out from the bank to avoid a river sloop, and her commander, not being certain how far the vessel had shot over, hailed the pilot of the *Forbes* and said he would cast off, and immediately let go his warp and put the helm over to starboard. The steamer was then close to the bank, but, being end-on, would have gone clear over, had her warp also been let go; but the pilot of the *Forbes*, knowing that if he did so, his ship must have gone on the bank, immediately let go his anchor without casting off, and the steamer's way being checked, the vessel shot right on board of her, striking her on the larboard quarter and carrying her mainmast over the side, indenting the funnel, and taking away the rail and timberheads as far as the gang-way. It was at first apprehended that the damage was very serious, and likely to keep the steamer out of employ for some time; but, on a careful examination, it has been discovered to be capable of entire repairs in three days.

A Petition against the Repeal, 53d Geo. III.—To the Rt. Hon. George Lord Auckland, G. C. B. Governor General of India in Council.—The humble Memorial of the undersigned British born inhabitants of the province of Bengal in the East Indies.—Most respectfully sets forth,—That your memorialists are British born subjects of his Majesty King William IV., and as such are entitled to their birth-right, to the enjoyment of the protection of British laws and institutions in whatsoever part of the British territories they may be placed, in as far, and to as great an extent as is compatible with the nature and circumstances of the country in which they reside.—That recognizing this principle, the legislature of Great Britain in the 53d year of King George III. passed an Act of Parliament giving British born subjects resident in the interior of India, an appeal from the decisions of the Courts of Justice of this country to his Majesty's Supreme Courts established in the several presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.—That your memorialists are fully and deeply impressed with the importance and reasonableness of establishing throughout his

Majesty's dominions in India, held in trust for his said Majesty by the Honorable East India Company, one uniform and single code of laws, embracing one universal and equal system of jurisprudence, and administrative justice, based upon sound and equitable principles, and to which every well-disposed and well-informed British subject, wheresoever born, will yield ready and willing obedience; but that from the variety of confused codes and unsystematic judicatures subsisting throughout the interior of India, the united co-operation of much time, great labor and the constant exercise of the highest talent will be required, before the several codes of administrative justice, prevailing throughout India, can be shaped and framed into one uniform system, in any manner approximating to a perfect administrative code.—That the Mohummudan and Hindoo systems of jurisprudence, which are the present prevailing codes of law in the interior of India are for the most part founded on principles utterly at variance with the principles of English law, and consequently utterly at variance with all that an Englishman has been taught to esteem just and right.—That not only in the estimation of British born subjects, but in the opinion generally of well informed Natives of India themselves the courts of British judicature are far preferable in respect of the due administration of justice to the courts of the country.—That in the latter courts, among the subordinate officers thereunto attached, bribery, and corruption prevail to an enormous extent, evils which your memorialists venture to suggest are impossible in a court of British judicature.—That your memorialists are led to believe from the provisions of the British legislature touching the future administration of justice throughout India, that such a code of laws is now preparing by the Commissioners duly constituted for that purpose, as shall do away with the anomalies and contradictions, reconcile the discrepancies, conflicting codes, rules, and regulations, now subsisting throughout India, and in a word produce one uniform and equal system of jurisprudence and administrative justice to which British subjects both Native and British born will yield ready and willing allegiance, and which they will hail with gratitude as the greatest blessing that can be conferred upon this country and each and all of its inhabitants without discrimination of birth and country.—But that as in the nature of things, allowing the highest talents, and the

most unremitting and undivided labour and exertion to be devoted to this great object, by his Majesty's Law Commission, for the correction of the jurisprudence of India, many years must elapse before such code can be promulgated, your memorialists humbly pray, that, until such time as such code shall be compiled, made known, and put in operation throughout India, your memorialists, and other British born subjects resident in India, may still enjoy the right and privilege bestowed upon them, by the British Legislature, of appealing from the decisions of the Company's country courts of justice to his Majesty's supreme courts of the several Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, wherein British laws are administered.—That your memorialists, without presuming to question the general authority of the Legislative Council of India to make laws for the good government of the Indian territories, yet, venture to suggest that, as that authority is conveyed by act of the British legislature, it must be exercised strictly subordinate thereto, and conformable therewith; and consequently, that the Legislative Council of India does not possess the power, under the present Act of 3 and 4, of William 4, c. 85, of abolishing any courts of justice established by his Majesty's charter without the previous sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors for the affairs of India, nor of abolishing a court of justice, established by act of Parliament even with that sanction; the 46th clause of the 3 and 4, W. 4, c. 85, which gives implied authority to abolish courts of Justice, with the sanction above-mentioned, expressly limiting such power of abolition, to courts of justice established by his Majesty's charter.—But the courts of appeal in cases of British born subjects from the courts of justice established in the interior of India, are courts of justice established by act of Parliament.—Your memorialists beg further to suggest that, as Englishmen and as constituents of that representative form of Government, under, and subordinate to which, the Government of India exists, your memorialists cannot, by any constitutional or reasonable construction of law, be deemed either foreigners in the British territories of India, or subjects of the Honorable Company.—That, by the wise and considerate provisions of the supreme legislature of Great Britain, the due administration of justice is secured to the Mohummudan and the Hindoo according to the different codes they severally recognize, and your memoria-

lists venture to hope that, if trial by Hindoo law be secured to the Hindoo, by the Mohummudan law to the Mussulman, your memorialists are not asking too much if they require, in their own case, an appeal from Hindoo or Mussulman law, or the law of the Hon. Company's regulations, to the laws of their country, a right already recognized and confirmed by Act of Parliament.—That, by the notification of the Legislative Council of India, promulgated on the 1st February, 1836, it is signified that the 107 section of the Stat. 53, Geo. 3, c. 55, by which the privilege of appeal from decisions of the country courts of India to his Majesty's supreme courts of judicature is given to British subjects, shall be rescinded.—That the proposed rescision of 107 sec. of the stat. 53d. Geo. 3, c. 155, being made without any restriction or qualification whatever, it will necessarily follow that suits, or actions, or criminal trials, wherein British born subjects are plaintiffs and defendants, will be tried by laws to which they are total strangers, that the whole proceedings will be in a language to them unknown, and but partially known to their Judges, themselves entailing, from the construction of the country courts, the certain occurrence of enormous bribery, and the most corrupt proceedings, and exhibiting the unprecedented anomaly of an English Judge trying a suit in British territory, between English subjects, in a language unintelligible to the suitors, and but partially understood by the Judge; and such trial being decided by laws to which Englishmen are strangers; with appeal only to a higher court of the same character.—Upon these grounds, therefore, your memorialists humbly pray, that the notification of the Government of India in its legislative department of 1st day of February, 1836, hereby referred to, be rescinded.—And your memorialists, &c.

Medical and Physical Society.—Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's apartments, on the 5th March, 1836.—James Stewart, Esq. M. D., Bombay establishment, Surgeon of his highness the Nizam's cavalry, was proposed as a member of the Society by Dr. Login, seconded by Dr. Garden.—Letters from the following gentlemen were then read:—From E. W. W. Raleigh, Esq. declining to re-enter the Society unless permitted to do so without being again ballotted for.—From H. Hewith, Esq. Surgeon to the "Zenobia," forwarding the works of Drs. Clarke and Forbes, which were presented

to the Society.—The following works were presented for the library:—*Medical Bibliography*, by Dr. Forbes, presented by the author.—Clarke on Diseases of the Chest, presented by the author.—Volumes first and second of the *India Journal of Medical Science*, presented by the editor.—A very curious specimen of monstrosity, consisting of twin children, joined together by an anterior band, was presented to the Society by Dr. Garden on behalf of Mr. Galt, Asst.-Surgeon, 26th regt N I., and it was forthwith agreed to make over the preparation to the Museum of the Medical College as the fittest place for its reception.—The monster was born of a Mussulman woman at Nairsingapore, on the 15th Dec. 1833. She had had several children before, in whom there was nothing extraordinary. The creature is stated to have lived for some hours after birth. It was formed of two children apparently of the full age, who were extensively united anteriorly by the abdomen and thorax, the connection extending from the upper part of the sternum to the umbilicus. The heads, necks, buttocks, and extremities were perfect in each half. The external organs of generation were complete in both divisions of the monster who was of the female sex. The circumference of each head round the forehead and vortex, 11 inches, length of the whole monster from 15 to 16 inches, circumference of ditto 11 to 12, circumference of the connecting medium from 9 to 10 inches, weight about 5 lbs.—Dr. Cantor presented an account of two snakes, the *Cerberus Grantii* and *Potamophis Washingtonii*, venomous serpents with fangs behind the maxillar teeth (a *crochets en arrieri* of the French.)—Dr. Cantor's sketch of an undescribed species of venomous serpent belonging to the Genus *Naja*, was then read, and some requisite drawings of the reptile executed by that gentleman in illustration of the paper were laid on the table.—The shape of this serpent's head resembles that of the *Naja Tripudians* (the *Cobra de Capella*) covered above with nine larger laminae in four ranges—the first of which contains two laminae frontales; the second two laminae nasalis; third, two laminae orbitates; fourth, two laminae occipitales, each of the latter surrounded by two laminae postoccipitales these laminae as well as the other coverings of the head are drab edged with black.—The muzzle is obtuse with a wide semi-circular opening for the tongue which organ is black, thick and bifurcated.—The mouth large, the upper jaw rather

larger than the lower, two rows of palatal sharp, reflex distant teeth two fangs on each side covered as usual in a duplication of the palatal membrane, maxillary teeth none—two rows of sharp reflex teeth in the lower jaw. The nostrils lateral wide, between 2 laminae. The eyes large, brilliant, iris golden, pupil round. The neck dilatable though in a less degree than that of the Naja Tripudians.—The back of the head is covered with oval smooth scales of an olive green color, those covering the black skin with a black margin; those covering the white, without dark edges. Abdominal scutæ of a reddish yellow color, between the two lowest rows appear two black spots on each side.—The body is thick, cylindrical, tapering towards the tail, covered with smooth intricate scales of an olive green color, the enterostital skin partly white, partly black, disposed so as to form a number of bands converging to the head. The abdominal scutæ are long and broad bluish grey, interspersed with black as they approach the tail. The tail is cylindrical gradually tapering to a sharp point covered above with hexagonal yellowish green scales marked with black, so that its general appearance is black, divided by yellow rings. Dr. Cantor remarks upon the little confidence which can be placed in the number of the abdominal scutæ and subcaudal scutellæ in distinguishing the different species of serpents, and shews the variety in this particular, which he observed in different specimens of the snake under consideration.—The total length of these specimens of this reptile in Dr. Cantor's possession, varies from seven to ten feet. The circumference of the body, from six to eight inches. The neck, from three to five inches. The natives state, that individuals are found upwards of twelve feet long, and, at any rate, a size very extraordinary for a venomous serpent. Dr. Cantor's specimens were caught in the Sunderbunds and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. According to the Natives this serpent usually feeds upon others, and those in Dr. C's possession were regularly fed by giving them living snakes once a fortnight without regard to the latter being venomous or otherwise. Dr. Cantor remarks upon the error of those naturalists who say that Ophidians never drink, the contrary of which is most satisfactorily shewn in this variety—they drink plentifully and moisten their tongues frequently. This snake differs from the other varieties of venomous serpents in feeding willingly of its own accord when in confinement,

though no other Ophidian of this class is known to do so. The latter fact in the history of poisonous serpents, stated by Dr. Russell, is fully confirmed by Dr. Cantor.—Dr. C. considering the strong resemblance between this serpent and the Naja Tripudians in the habitus and anatomical arrangement, though it differs from it in other respects, prefers placing it in the genus Naja rather than amongst the Pythons. The fresh poison of the snake is a pellucid fluid of the consistence of a solution of gum Arabic in water. It reddens litmus paper slightly at first, and when kept for some time it shews more decided acid qualities; it loses, however, a great deal of its deleterious nature by keeping.—H. H. GOODEVE, Secretary, Medical and Physical Society.

We do not wish to alarm our military friends, but we hear a letter has actually been received at Agia stating the determination of the Court of Directors to reduce the army of the three Presidencies, the sum of thirty regiments, and that Lord Auckland has been selected as the distinguished and favored instrument to effect the reduction. This is worse than even local Wilham and the half-batta.—We may, however, hope that the reduction is contemplated only against local corps.—*Iqra Ukhbar*, Feb. 20.

Colonel Canfield to the Editor of the "Bengal Hukku."—Sir,—I perceive with regret in the columns of your paper, of the 26th February, my name coupled with strictures, upon what you designate the abuse of patronage.—My object, in addressing you, is not to discuss the subject, but to correct an erroneous opinion formed by you in ignorance of the circumstances connected with the subject, and tending so to mislead the public.—With this view, I beg to acquaint you that Lieut.-colonel Cobbe's intention of proceeding to Europe was generally surmised from rumour, a considerable time before he made it known. Prior to my return from furlough, Lieut. Higginson's nomination to Moorsheadabad was determined upon in succession to the anticipated retirement of Lieut.-colonel Cobbe. When Major Honeywood's determination of proceeding to Europe, was made known, Lieut. Higginson was selected to succeed him, lest contingent circumstances might interfere with his nomination to Moorsheadabad.—Upon my arrival, in the country, the Honorable the Governor of Bengal, in possession of the view taken of my case by the indulgent consideration of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and in kind compliance with my desire of temporary employment, (until

some vacancy occurred in the Political Department) appointed me to officiate for Lieut.-colonel Colbe, who had applied for permission to visit the Cape, on the understanding that the agency had been thought of for Lieut. Higginson, in event of the former officer proceeding to Europe, in which case I was to be appointed to the Superintendence of the Mysore Princes till an opportunity presented itself of appointing me to some active political charge.—Now, Sir, viewing the arrangement in its real light, and knowing that the only difference between the situations in question is the difference of salary and the number of dependents, that there is not any political importance attached to either, that one is as much a sinecure as the other, that ordinary capacity is equal to the duties of either situation, it appears to me that you have gone beyond the discreet limits of your editorial bounds in construing the arrangements for conducting the duties of these minor departments into a reprehensible abuse of patronage.—I remain, Sir, &c. J CAULFIELD.—Berhampore, Feb. 28, 1836.

The circumstances detailed in the gallant Colonel's letter, do not, however, satisfy us that we have, in any material respect, either misunderstood or misrepresented the case. Indeed, his letter confirms our assertions, and the opinion founded on them, which went to shew that an old and respected officer, who had been employed in the political department for many years, had been trotted about in a "free and easy" manner—first appointed to act in one situation—then removed to another—of considerably less importance and pecuniary emolument, to make room for a young Lieut. who was already handsomely provided for, but who happened to be a protegee of the Governor-General, and must, therefore, be pushed into the very best possible situation that became vacant, or could be made vacant for him!—We think Col. Caulfield's letter supports and illustrates our position. We may add, that if both the appointments alluded to, are sinecures—the sooner they are abolished the better. The revenues of India cannot afford such expensive jobs, especially when the patronage of them is exercised with such little regard for the claims of rank and service—the only circumstance that could excuse their existence.—*Hurk*

We understand that a strong recommendation from the Board of Customs for the immediate abolition of the Town duties in the Bengal Presidency, will,

this day, be brought under the consideration of Government. Most heartily do we hope the Board's opinion will carry with it all the consideration it deserves. We have been astonished to learn that the net revenue of these obnoxious duties, raised in the town of Calcutta, (once exceeding three lakhs,) has actually dwindled down to about 90,000 rupees, some articles, such as sugar, only yielding a fifth of what they have yielded in other times. Truly, it is high time to abandon a species of taxation so unfair to the honest trade, as well as most annoying to the whole community, and only kept up, as it would seem, for the encouragement of the smuggler, and for the benefit of a host of extortioners and knavish chokeydars.

Col. Tapp.—We hear that Col. Tapp is likely to succeed Major Kennedy in his political office and military command at Subathoo.

The following appointments have been made by the Governor General: J. R. Colvin, Esq. to be Private Secretary, Ensign the Hon. W. Godolphin Osborne, Military Secretary and A. D. C., Capt J. Byrne, H. M.'s 31st foot, A. D. C., Lieut. E. G. J. Champneys, 33d N. I., A. D. C. Lieut. G. H. Macgregor, Art., A. D. C.

Gwalior.—Major Sutherland, the Resident has returned to Gwalior from his interview with the Baiza Baie.

Oude.—Accounts received from Oude state that H. M. intended paying a visit to zillah Mahundee, which is represented as being in a disturbed state at present. The unfortunate Begum is still in the garden of Ilmas Alli, and has employed 300 fighting men to guard her person. She has had a few interviews with her son; the results of which, however, are not distinctly known. Rohun Ood Dowlah has been forbidden to attend at Court, and it is likely that he will be a great sufferer by this evil turn of fortune. Bukhtawur Sing and Dursheru Sing, who were in confinement for some time, are now in great favor; and Dursheru Sing Koonby, who was instrumental in banishing the Padaha Begum, has been in confinement for some days.

Indore.—Hurree Holkar has appointed a vakeel to represent his interests at Government House, and likewise to act as a spy, as occasion may require. The country is said to be in a state of insurrection that the villages and towns have been plundered, and that our forces have been sent to quell the disturbances.

Yarkund.—This district is being considerably improved by the Moghul Go-

vernor, Abdoel Rehman Beg, who is exerting himself in eradicating the banditti that infest it, and in endeavouring to extend its commerce by encouraging and protecting traders.

Scind.—This State is reported to be in a state of complete disorganization, and troops have been sent from Saugor and Mhow, to subdue the insurrection.

Hatras.—An epidemic of a very fatal character, hitherto unknown, has been raging throughout the entire cold weather at this station, and still continues. It attacks under the form of fever, which, after two or three days, terminates in death. So great has been the mortality, that there is scarcely a family that has not lost one or more of its members.

The chuprassee who, some time since, attacked and wounded Mr. Louis, the magistrate of Suheswan, in open court, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

In consequence of the facility with which natives effect alterations in documents written on Casmerian paper being brought to the notice of the Court of Directors, the court have ordered the discontinuance of the use of that paper in official writings.

It is stated, that Government have it in contemplation to appoint a Civil and Session Judge to the districts of Azimgur, Boolundshehar, and Belah, respectively.

Uttar.—Dewan Juahee Ram, the Mokhtar of the Uttar Rajah, has been imprisoned in consequence of his embezzling considerable property.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—February 9, Mr. H. Ricketts to be Commissioner of revenue and circuit of the 19th or Cuttack division, in the room of Mr. J. Foster.—Mr. F. J. Halliday to be magistrate and collector of the northern div. of Cuttack.—Mr. J. Grant to be magistrate and collector of Zillah Dacca.—Mr. T. C. Scott to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of the central div. of Cuttack, but to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of the northern div. of Cuttack.—Mr. W. A. Law to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dacca.—Mr. A. C. Bidwell to be head Asst. to the magistrate and collector of Sylhet.—Mr. T. Bruce to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Balleah, in the room of Mr. Halliday;—the above appointments to take effect from the date of the departure of Mr. J. Foster for Europe.—Mr. J. C. Brown to be Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Behar, in the room of Mr. S. T. Cuthbert.—Mr. R. Williams to be

Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Cuttack.—Mr. R. Torrens to be magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad.—The Hon. R. Forbes to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Maldah.—Mr. W. Tayler to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Burdwan.—Mr. E. E. H. Repton to be Head Asst. to the magistrate and collector of the central div. of Cuttack;—the foregoing appointments to take effect from the date of the departure of Mr. Cuthbert for Europe.—Mr. E. M. Gordon to be Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad, in the room of Mr. H. J. Middleton.—Mr. J. F. G. Cooke to be magistrate and collector of Nuddeah;—the above appointments to take effect from the date of the departure of Mr. Middleton for Europe.—Mr. J. H. D'Oyly to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Beerbhoom, in the room of Mr. Wigram Moncy.—Mr. E. Bentall to be an Asst. under the Commr. of revenue and circuit of the 18th or Jessore division.—Mr. R. H. Snell to be ditto ditto under ditto ditto.—Mr. J. T. Mellis to be ditto ditto under the Commr. of 14th or Moorshedabad division.—Mr. W. T. Trotter to be do. do. under Commr. of 12th or Bhaugulpore division.—Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to be ditto ditto, under ditto ditto.—Mr. C. Todd to be ditto ditto, under the Commr. of 13th or Bauleah div.—Mr. R. Hampton to be ditto ditto, under ditto ditto.—Mr. R. R. Sturt to be an Asst. to the Commr. of revenue and circuit of the 15th or Dacca division.—Mr. A. Forbes to be ditto ditto, under the Commr. of 19th or Cuttack division.—Mr. E. D. Rosario, the present dep. collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Monghyr, is transferred to the corresponding appointment in Zillah Tirhoot.—17th Mr. J. W. Sage is appointed Resident at Radnagore to take effect from the date of Mr. Stuart's departure from the Residency.—Mr. C. Herd is appointed Supert. of Western Salt Chokies under Act 9 of 1835, and attached to the office of the Board of Customs Salt and Opium.—Mr. E. Deedes to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Moorshedabad during the absence of Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell or until further orders.—Mr. R. T. W. Betts to be deputy Collector under Regulation 9, of 1833 in Zillah Jessore, vice Moheachunder Banerjee.—March 14, Captain T. A. Duke, Madras European regt., to command the escort of the Resident at Nagpore and to be Supert. of Bazar.—15th Col. D. Macleod nominated to officiate as Agent to the Governor Genl. at Moorshedabad, received charge of that office from

Colonel Caulfield, C. B. on 9th inst.—Mr J. H. Swirchop to officiate as Attorney to the Honorable Company vice Paulin *dec.*—Mr. T. C. Smith to be senr. member of Hon. Co's Financial Agency at Canton—Mr. J. Jackson to be 2d member of ditto—Mr. J. H. Astell to be 3d member of ditto, and to officiate as 2d member during Mr. Jackson's absence—Mr. H. Clarke to officiate as 3d member and secy. to Hon. Company's financial Agent at Canton, vice Astell.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT. OF AGRA.—Feb. 3, Captain J. M. Hepinstall, 31st regt., to be deputy Postm. at Meerut, vice Major Campbell resigned from 18th January—Asst. Surg. A. Reid is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—Asst. Surgeon A. Vans Dunlop to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Azimghur—March 5, Lieut. W. H. R. Boland, 7th N. I. to be an Asst to the Commr. in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories—Lieut. A. Wheatley, 5th L. C. to be ditto ditto—Lieut. col. G. E. Gowan of Art. to be Commissioner of Kumaon.

PENSIQUINS.—Mr. S. T. Cuthbert retired on Annuity from 1st May, 1836—Mr. John Master.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, Financial Department, 10th Feb. 1836.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of May, 1836, all Government accounts will be kept in Company's rupees. The same arrangements will take effect from and after the same date (1st May, 1836), at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Published by order of the Governor-General of India in Council. The Right Honorable Henry Ellis, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Persia, having reached Teheran, Sir John Campbell Kt. resigned his functions as Envoy on the 4th of November last. Lieutenant-colonel Fraser delivered over charge of the Mysore Residency to Captain J. D. Stokes of the 4th regiment Madras Native Infantry, and Civil charge of the District of Coorg to Lieut.-colonel Cubbon, on the 18th of January last. Ensign Jackson, of the 45th Regiment N. I., is placed under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

Fort William, Political Department, 8th February, 1836. The Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, has been pleased to direct the publication of the following paper on the trade of Cabul, in continuation of the extracts already published under date the 16th November last.—Extracts of letters from Mr. Mason to Captain Wade, dated the

16th July, 1835. On the 10th of July, a Kaffia arrived from Qandahar about 20 Yabus, (ponies.) They were laden with black pepper, saleg, saffron, manna, and silk. Up to this date, only the Kurohu Lohanis have ventured with their merchandize to Kabul. The Mir Khels, the most opulent, are shortly expected, as they will have heard that the Shikarpurians have returned to their Kous, and Mulla Badaruddin has sent them many encouraging letters. It is ascertained that the Lohanis have brought quite or nearly 2,500 loads of merchandize, of which 1,500 are of Indigo, besides which 600 loads of Indigo have been sent to Qandahar. In last year it is said not above 800 loads of Indigo arrived at Kabul. About 800 loads of linens and cottons are computed to be forthcoming, with 200 loads of sugar, drugs, and sundries. Accompanying is a statement of the prices of which sales of Indian and other goods are now effected at Kabul. A Price Current of Indian and other goods at Kabul at the Kham (or Cutcha) Rupi, valuing 14 annas Farukhabadi,

Articles.	Price per Piece.
English Chintz 1st sort from 18 to 20	0 0
Ditto, 2d " " 10 to 12	0 0
Imitation Jamawar, 1st sort	6 8 0
Ditto 2d " " 12	0 0
Shabnam or Book Muslin from 4 to 6	0 0
Jamdani or Naino " 6 to 7	0 0
Khais (each piece measuring 16 yards) 1st sort - - - -	4 8 0
Ditto (do. 12 yds) 2d sort - - - -	3 4 0
Long cloth, 1st sort from 18 to 20	0 0
Ditto, 2d " " 20 to 22	0 0
Dhotar Jalalpuri - - - -	1 0 0
Nankah (each piece measuring 36 yds) 1st sort from 15 to 18	0 0
Ditto 2d " - - - -	24 0 0
Chint Hajyapi - - - -	0 12 0
Ditto of Shujaabad. - - - -	1 8 0
Ditto of Jainagri - - - -	4 0 0
Baffah. Mukte (each piece measuring 100 yards) from 12 to 14	0 0
Broad cloth 1st sort, per yard, from - - - -	5 to 7 0
Ditto 2d ditto - - - -	from 7 to 12 0 0
Cotton Velvet ditto - - - -	2 4 0
White sugar Amratsari per md.	36 0 0
Ditto of Bombay - - - -	30 0 0
Sugar candy - - - -	54 0 0
Pepper - - - -	42 0 0
Indigo - - - -	95 0 0
Salomoniac - - - -	48 0 0
Persian Unnab or Plum - - - -	30 0 0
Khulam Unnab or Plum - - - -	10 0 0
Bagam, a red dye - - - -	15 0 0
Russian copper - - - -	80 0 0
Pewter - - - -	40 0 0

Tin	- - - - -	80	0	0
Cardamums, per md. Tabrazi				
No. 1*	- - - - -	18	0	0
Cloves	- - - - -	12	0	0
Cinnamon, per md. Tabrazi No.				
<i>Articles. Price per Piece.</i>				
1, from	- - - - -	4	6	0
Salap Misri	- - - - -	per md.	50	0
Shir Khist or Manna Hirati	- - - - -	30	0	0
Ditto Chari Kari	- - - - -	20	0	0
Quirmiz or Cochineal	- - - - -	72	0	0
Silk Bukhara	- - - - -	55	0	0
Ditto Khokani	- - - - -	40	0	0
Ditto Khulmi	- - - - -	41	0	0
Ditto Hirati	- - - - -	30	0	0
Real Kalabattie or gold lace,				
1 Misgal	- - - - -	0	2	6
Ditto Jhutah or plated lace, nine				
tolah	- - - - -	1	0	0
Silver Wires, 1 score, from 12 to 14				
Needles, 1 dista or set No. 2†		7	8	0
Tea from Amratsar, 1½ Ser	- - - - -	5	0	0
Ditto Bukhara, ditto from 7 to 10				

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 13th Feb. to 25th March 1836.—The regimental order issued at Bishnauth, appointing Lieutenant J. Millar, 26th regt. N. I. to act as 2d in command in the absence of Capt. A. Charlton is confirmed.—The Dinapore Station Order directing Surg. J. Johnstone, M. D., 67th regt. N. I., to afford medical aid to a detachment of H. M.'s troops arrived at the station, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.—Brevet Captain R. McNair 73d regt. N. I. (now Interp. and Quarterm. to 43 regt.) to be Interp. and Quarterm. to his own corps, and directed to join.—The insufficiency of Lieut. J. R. Burt, as Adj. 6th L. Cav., was called to the notice of the Prov. Com.-in-chief, in 1835, but it was then determined to allow him further trial; it having now been reported that "Lt. Burt, from his natural apathy, and the little interest he evinces in what is going on, and, being naturally devoid of activity, never will be an efficient Staff Officer," his Excellency the Com.-in-chief is pleased to remove him from the Adjutancy of the regt.: Lieut.-colonel D. Harriott on his arrival, to recommend a successor.—Surg. A. K. Lindsey to proceed to Chunar and officiate as Garr. Surg.—Asst. Surgeon C. B. Handyside, appointed to perform medical duties at Simla, vice Dallas *dec.*—The Dinapore div. order appointing Ensign M. T. Blake 56th regt. N. I., to act as Adj. to the corps of Hill Rangers during the absence of Lieut. W. G. Don, is confirmed.—The

Cawnpore div. Order appointing Brevet Captain H. T. Raban of 47th regt. N. I., to act as Deputy Judge Advocate at a Native genl. court-martial at Lucknow, is confirmed.—Asst.-Surg. J. Harber, now officiating Garr. Asst. Surgeon at Chunar, is confirmed in that appointment.—The Kurnaul Station Order appointing Lieut. H. Le Mesurier 61st regt. N. I., to officiate as Station Staff, is confirmed.—Lieut. J. Liptrott of 30th regt. N. I., to be Adj. to the Kemaon local batt., vice Lieut. C. Campbell, appointed Deputy Paym. of the Cawnpore circle.—The order by Brevet Colonel E. Wyatt commanding at Shekawati, appointing Ens. J. D. Macpherson Interp. and Quarterm. of 22d regt. N. I., to act as detachm. Staff, is confirmed.—The order by Major R. E. Chambers, at Jeypore, appointing Surgeon J. Griffiths of 52d regt. N. I., to the charge of the Atul District, under Captain J. Rawlins is confirmed.—Capt. W. Hoggan of the 63d regt. N. I., doing duty with the Rangurgh L. I. Batt., to join his regt.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.—The Commander-in-chief has made the following promotions until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known:—2d foot, Ensign St. G. H. Stock to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Lloyd promoted, 27th Jan. 1836.—26th foot, Ensign A. Fitz H. Evans to be Lieut. vice Bourchier *dec.* 4th Feb. 1836.—45th foot Ensign W. R. Lewis to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Evans promoted, 4th Feb. 1836.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Ensign G. Jenkins 47th regt. N. I., removed to 21st N. I., as Junr. of his rank.—Ensign H. C. James to do duty with 58th regt. N. I. at Jumaulpore.—Ensign E. H. Hicks to do duty with 67th regt. N. I., at Dinapore.—Surgeon D. Renton from the 18th to the 47th regt. N. I.—Surg. A. K. Lindsey from the latter to the former corps.—Ensign E. W. Bristow from 71st to 1st regt. N. I.—Colonel Sir J. Bryant (on furlough) to 4th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-colonel J. H. Littler (on furlough) from 40th to 19th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-colonel W. H. Hewitt (lately prom.) to 40th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. M. Lovell from 9th regt. L. C., to the med. charge of 3d Local Horse.—The following Removals, &c. will take place in the regt. of Art.:—Major R. B. Fulton, (on staff employ) from 5th to 3d batt.—Major C. H. Bell, new prom. to 5th batt.—Captain W. Bell, (on staff employ) from 3rd comp. 1st batt. to 1st troop 2nd brigade.—Captain G. Twemlow, (on staff employ) from 3rd comp. 5th batt. to 3rd comp. 1st batt.—Captain G. S. Lawrenson, from 1st comp.

* No. 1. A weight 3 seers of Farukabadi.

† No. 2. A Dista consists of 1000 needles,

5th batt. to 2nd comp 3d batt.—Captain C. McMorine, new prom. to 1st comp. 5th batt. but to remain at Muttra in command of the 3rd troop 3rd brigade till Capt. Farrington rejoins.—Captain C. Grant, new prom. to the 3d comp. 5th batt.—1st Lieut. J.R. Revell, from the 1st comp. 2d batt. to 3d comp 5th batt.—1st Lieut. F. Dashwood, (on staff employ) from 4th troop 1st brig to 4th troop 3d brig.—1st Lieut. G. H. Swinley, from 4th comp. 6th batt. to 4th troop 1st brigade.—1st Lieut. F. B. Boileau, from 1st troop 2d brigade to 3d troop 3d brigade.—1st Lieut. F. Gaitakell, from 3d comp. 5th batt. to 4th comp. 3d batt., and to remain at Benares till the arrival of 4th comp. 3d batt.—1st Lieut. A. Humfrays, (on furlough) from 3d troop 2d brigade to 4th comp. 6th batt.—1st Lieut. Z. M. Mallock, from 2d comp. to 3d comp. 7th batt.—1st Lieut. A. Broome, from 4th comp. 3d batt to 1st troop 1st brigade.—1st Lieut. A. Huish, from 4th troop 3d brigade to 4th troop 1st brigade.—1st Lieut. G. L. Cooper, new prom. to 3d troop 2d brigade.—1st Lieut. T. Edwards, new prom. (on furlough) to 1st comp. 2d batt.—2d Lieut. J. Innes, (on furlough) from 1st comp. 4th batt. to 4th troop 1st brigade.—2nd Lieut. E. G. Austin, from 1st comp. 1st batt. to 1st troop 2d brigade.—2d Lieut. M. Mackenzie, from 4th troop 1st brigade to 4th troop 3d brigade.—2d Lieut. T. J. W. Hangerford, (on furlough) from 3d troop 3d brigade to 7th comp. 7th batt.—2d Lieut. J. Abercrombie, from 2d comp. 7th batt. to 3d troop 3d brigade.—2d Lieut. J. H. Smyth, brought on the strength, (on staff employ) to 2d comp. 7th batt.—2d Lieut. E. K. Money, brought on the strength, to 1st comp. 1st batt.—2d Lieut. W. Maxwell, brought on the strength, to 4th comp. 3d batt.—2d Lieut. H. M. Conran, brought on the strength, to 1st comp. 4th batt.—Super. 2d Lieut. A. W. Hawkins, will join and do duty with the 4th troop 3d brigade at Neemuch.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1836.—1. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the artillery which forms a part of the establishment of the Assam light infantry battalion, shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order, be organized as follows:—One Subaltern Bengal Artillery, One Gun Sergeant, One Gun Corporal, One Jemadar, Two Havildars, Two Naicks, Twenty-six Sepoys, One Tindal, Eight Gun Lascars.—2. A subaltern of artillery will be attached to the corps. His duty will be (under the

officer commanding the battalion) to take charge of the instruction of the officers and soldiers selected for the artillery service, (for two pieces of field artillery) in all their especial exercises and duties as artillery men; and to have the particular care and superintendence of the ordnance, and all its stores and equipments of every kind.—3. He is to understand that he is attached to the corps for the purpose of giving instruction in, and superintendence over the particular branch of the service to which he belongs; but, that he is in every respect under the commanding officer of the battalion he is attached to.—4. The native officers, non-commissioned and gunners, &c., should be carefully chosen from amongst those whose strength and activity render them most eligible; and the Commander-in-chief has no doubt, that the artillery selection may be rendered very popular, by judicious measures on the part of the commanding officer of the battalion.—5. The establishment of the corps is to remain as at present; and the officer of artillery will be accounted for in the 3d page of the return, as "attached, doing duty."—6. The commanding officer will use his own discretion in teaching any number of extra men of his corps the duties of artillery men, to prepare them for filling vacancies.—7. The Commander-in-chief recommends, that the artillery should be retained as much as possible with the head quarters of the corps, and move with the main body, as the detaching of artillery with small bodies of light troops always interferes with the active and energetic movements, which specially belong to their particular branch of the service.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th March, 1836.—1. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has received a dispatch from the Right Hon. Lord Hill, commanding in chief the British army, making reference to the general court-martial held in the years 1834 and 1835, first on Lieut.-colonel E. Purdon, at the instance of Colonel Sir E. Keynton Williams, and, afterwards, on Colonel Sir E. K. Williams, at the instance of Lieut.-colonel E. Purdon; and to the general conduct of his Majesty's 41st regt. at that period, reported on by General the Right Hon. Lord W. C. Bentinck.—2. Lord Hill says, that, "he considers it a duty imperative upon him to notice the state of that corps, and to take active measures to rescue it from its present condition; which he cannot but remark as highly disgraceful to the character of his Ma-

jeaty's service."—He remarks "that, in the short space of six and a half years, twelve officers of this regt. have been arraigned before general courts-martial; and in proof of the extent to which the behaviour of the officer influences that of the soldier, he is informed, that the catalogue of crime exhibited amongst the men is equally deplorable, and that murder, wounding with the bayonet, and the menace of life, figure amongst the offences which they have committed."—That, "in Feb. 1834," his Lordship "had occasion to admonish upon the conduct of the officers of the 41st regt. That "the admonition appears to have been disregarded; and, therefore, he now feels it incumbent upon him, to desire that the Commander-in-chief in India will signify to Colonel Sir. E. Keynton Williams, and Lieut.-colonel E. Purdon, that his Lordship can no longer incur the responsibility of allowing them to continue in a regiment, which, under their superintendence and command, has arrived at its present degraded condition."—That his Lordship "does not cast from his recollection, the previous services of these officers, nor the fact that Sir Edward Williams was acquitted of the charges which were preferred against him; but, at the same time that he bears these circumstances in mind, he keeps in view, also, the concluding observations of the court which tried Lieut.-colonel Purdon."—These circumstances lead his Lordship to declare, that "he cannot do more, either for Colonel Sir. E. K. Williams or Col. E. Purdon, than give them the option of retiring upon half-pay, or from the service, by the sale of their commissions."—3. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief of the Madras army will call upon these two officers to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India, which of the alternatives (antecedently mentioned,) they may respectively adopt; and, after he shall have made such report, he will grant them immediate leave of absence to return to England.—4. In communicating to the army in India these very deplorable consequences of discord and want of good feeling between the officers of a regiment, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief desires to point the attention of the officers of his Majesty's 41st regt. to the discreditable position in which they have placed themselves, by the conduct which his Lordship commanding in chief has detailed, not only amongst their brother-officers in India, but in the eyes of the whole British

army; and he prays of them to let those feelings of mortification, which they cannot but deeply experience, operate as a stimulus to every practicable exertion, to recover the good name of their corps, and to re-establish the high character which his Majesty's 41st regt. formerly enjoyed.—5 His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has addressed this order to the army in India generally, instead of confining it to the King's troops, because he regrets to be obliged to remark that recent circumstances, and official reports, have made him cognizant of discord and disunion existing in some other corps, (not his Majesty's) to a degree that is highly detrimental to the service. He, therefore, places thus prominently before them, the consequences of such conduct; and as he is flattered and gratified to the highest degree, by the attention which he feels the army have paid to such advice, as he, heretofore, offered to them, so is he willing to believe that they will be equally attentive to the circumstances to which he now calls their observation; and that they will make such beneficial reflections on the same, as cannot fail to produce advantageous results.—By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief of India.

Court-Martial.—At a general court-martial, held at Bellary on the 30th Dec. 1835, Lieut. W. S. Norton of H. M.'s 55th foot, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.—"For scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Bellary, on the 1st of October, 1835, made use of grossly abusive, obscene, and threatening language to his wife, Mrs. Jane Whitely Norton.—Finding:—"Guilty." Sentence:—"To be cashiered." Approved by the Commander-in-chief.—Calcutta, Feb. 3rd, 1836. Recommendation by the court.—"The court having performed the painful duty of awarding the punishment made imperative on them by the Articles of War, for the crime of which the prisoner, Lieut. Norton, has been found guilty, beg, in consequence of the extraordinary nature of the case, most respectfully to recommend him to such mercy as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem consistent with upholding the honor of his Majesty's service."—Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief:—"Although the language proved to have been used by Lieut. Norton, coupled with his subsequent proceedings, would bespeak him to be little fit for the position amongst

gentlemen which he occupies, yet the Commander-in-chief is unwilling to turn a deaf ear to the recommendation of the members of a general court-martial, when he can make any excuse to himself for listening to it.—He, therefore, will allow it to have its weight in this case; and will meet the wishes expressed by the court, in the only way in which the members must have known he could meet them, namely, by remitting the punishment they have awarded.—He would have felt, however, much more satisfaction in attending to their recommendation, and in extending his pardon, had any testimonies of the general good conduct of the officer, under sentence, been laid before him.—Lieut. Norton is pardoned, and is to return to his duty.

MARRIAGES.—*Jan.* 28, at Gwalior, Major O. Jacob to Salome, daughter of P. Carrapiet, Esq.—*Feb.* 12, Mr. P. Emmert to Miss G. E. Crump—13, Mr. N. J. Jebb to Miss E. Botelho—Mr. G. Thomas to Miss Ann Casey—Mr. G. Reaton to Miss R. M. D'Cruz—15, at Howrah church, J. Ibbery, Esq., to Henrietta, 2d daughter of J. Thomas, Esq., of Howrah—Mr. J. Castello, junr., to Rose, 2d daughter of Mr. J. B. Cornelius—16, Mr. J. M. Ward to Miss C. E. McLeod—Mr. C. M. Wickens to Miss H. Herman—18, P. G. E. Taylor, Esq., C. S., to Miss S. A. Shaw—20, J. Agabeg, Esq., to Salome eldest daughter of the late C. J. Malchus, Esq.

BIRTHS.—*Jan.* 18, at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, Art., of a daughter—21, at Cawnpore, the lady of Major Carter H. M.'s 16th regt., of a son—29, at Nismuch, the lady of Capt. R. F. MacVitie 49th regt. N. I., of a son—*Feb.* 1, at Cossipore Factory, Mrs. G. Rogers of a son—2, at Chittag Sylhet, Mrs. H. Inglis of a son—8, Mrs. J. Previte of a son—10, at Allahabad, the lady of H. B. Harington, Esq., C. S., of a son—at Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. P. A. Torckler, Art., of a son still born—18, Mrs. W. Bonnaud of a son—The wife of Mr. R. P. Botton of a daughter—15, Mrs. J. A. Lorimer of a son—16, the lady of W. Moran, Esq., of Tirhoot, of a son—17, the lady of J. P. Grant, Esq., of a son—18, Mrs. J. Shiroore of a daughter—Mrs. J. Swiney of a son—19, at Dacca, the lady of W. A. Peacock, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—*Dec.* 30, at Allahabad, Eliza, wife of F. Bainforth, Esq., C. S., and daughter of L. Thornton, Esq., of Clapham—*Jan.* 27, at Meerut, Henry, infant son of Rev. J. C. Proby—*Feb.* 6, at Buchoor, in Tirhoot, Mr. K. Huggins—At Agra, (suddenly) Mr. J. Fickaby

—at Etawah, John, only son of J. B. Gubbins, Esq., C. S.—10, Mrs. E. D'Cruz—Mrs. F. Gonsalves—11, George, son of Mr. J. Pinnett—13, at Cooly, Bazar Master S. S. Hind—16, the infant son of Mr. M. D'Cruz—18, (suddenly) Mr. J. D. Price—March 3, Henry Paulin, Esq., H. Co.'s Solicitor.

Madras.

Goombur.—It appears that Ens. Gibbon having received information, that a guard which had lately left his post had been cut to pieces, immediately started with 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 2 naigues, and 29 privates towards Oodlagherry. On reaching it, he found the place threatened by large bodies of Khonds, and the officer in charge fearing to weaken his own post detained Ensign Gibbon's party till the following day to escort some sick and some of the late Rajah's Women to Nowgaum. The advanced guard was attacked by a large body of Khonds upon whom they fired, and the rear guard under a native officer becoming panic-struck ran up to the front—upon which many threw down their arms and ran for Durgurporeaw: Ensign Gibbon and Lieutenant Bromley tried all in their power without effect to prevail on the men to remain; it appears when they were last seen they were surrounded by Khonds, and were endeavouring to defend the women and themselves but no success was with them. Ensign Gibbon was the first who fell, and Bromley who had seized a musket kept the rebels away for some time—at length his foot slipped and he was sacrificed:

The bodies of the two unfortunate officers were brought into camp and buried with military honors side by side. It is a singular coincidence that they always had a great affection for each other, and were known whilst at Addiscombe under the name of the twin brothers.

Yesterday's official Gazette announces that, under order from the Governor-General of India, Jaulnah is to be re-occupied as a military station—the force to consist of one troop of European Horse Artillery, one regiment of Native Cavalry, and one regiment of Native Infantry, under the general control of the officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary force, of which it is to be considered a detachment.

We believe the facts connected with the probable re-establishment of the Madras Mint are these:—Despatches have been received from the court of Directors in which they state that, having had before them the reasons of the

Madras Mint Committee. why the Mint should not be abolished, as well as the recommendation of the Supreme Government, for its abolition, they are of opinion that it would be inexpedient to carry their former instructions into effect. It is expected, therefore, that, as soon as the Supreme Government of India are made acquainted with the wishes of the Court of Directors, the Madras Mint will be re-established.

The melancholy accounts have been received of the death of Captain Sinclair of H. M. 55th. The unfortunate officer committed suicide by hanging himself with a silk handkerchief, while on the road from Bellary to (we believe) Madras, to stand his trial on certain charges. We are at present unacquainted, with their purport.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Feb. 12, Mr. M. Murray to act as Register to the Zillah Court of Canara during Mr. F. N. Maltby on other duty or until further orders—13, The appointment of Mr. Wilkins to be Master Attendant at Negapatam is cancelled, and the Master Attendantships of Nagore and Negapatam are united and under charge of Capt. Hindes, the Master Attendant at former station—15th, Mr. E. B. Glass acting and criminal Judge of Combaconum, took charge of the zillah Court at that station from Mr. C. Whittingham actg. reg. on the 12th inst.—19, Mr. G. E. Oakes Assist and joint Crim. Judge of Guntoor, took charge of Auxiliary Court of that station on 16th inst.—Capt. Vallaucy 36th regt. N. I. to act as joint Magistrate in the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort St. George—23d, Lieut.-col. H. Walpole, 5th regt N. I. to be Govt Agent at Chapatik, and Paymaster of Carnatic stipends—Messrs. H. Morris, P. B. Smollett and T. H. Davidson to be Commrs. for drawing Govt Lotta, present year—March 1, Mr. J. Sullivan to act as memb. of Council for the presidency of Fort St. George in succession to Mr. W. Oliver resigned—Mr. H. D. Phillips to act as Asst Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Guntoor during the absence of Mr. Oakes, or until further orders—Mr. E. B. Thomas to be senior Merchant from 9th Feb.—Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. to be senr. Merchant 18th ditto—Mr. C. H. Hallett to be junr. Merchant 6th ditto—S. Mr. F. Anderson to be sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Canara, vice Lavie to Europe—Mr. G. Sparkes to be add. sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Canara, vice Anderson; to join on the expiration of the leave granted him on 22d Dec. inst.—Mr. D. White to be Head Asst. to

the principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, vice Sparkes—Mr. E. Maltby to continue to act as add. sub-Collector and joint Mag. of Canara during Mr. Sparkes's absence—Mr. J. D. Bourdillon, Judge and joint Criminal Judge of Salem delivered over charge of Auxiliary Court at Coimbatore, to Mr. T. Daniell, on the 5th inst.—Mr. P. Grant Acting Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry, took charge of that Collectorate from Mr. C. Dumergue, the Head Assistant on the 3d inst.—Mr. J. Rhode to resume his appointment as Actg. Reg. of Zillah Court of Rajahmundry until further orders.—

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1836.—Surgeon R. Wight, M. D., of the 33d regt. N. I., having been appointed to enquire and report on the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, and, generally, of all Indian products, as explained in the following extract from the minutes of consultation, dated 17th November, 1835, No. 1432; all persons capable and willing to afford useful information on these subjects, are invited to communicate the same to that gentleman, and their letters addressed to him, and superscribed "On the Public Service," will be permitted to pass free of postage through the British territories in India. "No. 1432.—Extract from the minutes of consultation, under date the 17th Nov. 1835.—1. The able and voluminous reports furnished by the revenue officers, on the results of the experiments made by Government to introduce the cultivation of American cotton and tobacco, and on the means best calculated for the improvement of the culture and preparation of these and other articles adapted to secure to this country a due share in external commerce, which have been elicited by the queries circulated by order of Government, under dates the 2d June, and 14th July, 1835, afford much information, which, when carefully examined and condensed, will be useful to Government and its officers in carrying into effect the measures proper to be adopted in future attempts to promote these important objects. It will also be of great benefit to the public and to individuals to be furnished with accurate information of the circumstances on which the successful prosecution of the cultivation of articles for export and for home consumption must depend, on the advantages and defects of the Native processes, and the modifications in the methods of cultivation and, preparation, which must be adopted to secure a remunerating price in Europe or in India, for the

cottons. Tobacco, dye stuffs, and numerous other articles for which the soil and climate of the Peninsula are peculiarly adapted; and the extraordinary disproportion which has been long felt to exist, between the state of the trade and agriculture of the Provinces under this Presidency, as compared with the extent and fertility of the soil, and its adaptation for the successful cultivation of many of the most valuable productions, renders it of essential importance to the interests of the people and of Government that advantage should be taken of the present favorable state of trade, for the effectual encouragement of improvement in the quality and increase in the quantity of cotton, tobacco, and other articles with which the British and Foreign markets might be advantageously supplied from these provinces.—2. The papers submitted by the Board of Revenue, on the cultivation of American cotton and tobacco and the reports of the collectors, above referred to, leave no room to doubt, that, notwithstanding the great difficulties inseparable from the undertakings of this kind, from the character of the people and the circumstances of this country. American cotton and tobacco, and the valuable Bourbon cotton plant may, by a moderate encouragement, be successfully introduced into the provinces under this Presidency; and that the benefit which would result would be experienced by every class of the people, and by Government. It also appears, that the little success that has, heretofore, attended the exertions of Government and of individuals, has arisen from the want of the information necessary to enable the latter to pursue the proper course of exertion, and the Government to afford the requisite encouragement to induce and enable the farmers to cultivate successfully, new kinds of produce, or to improve the quality of indigenous productions.—3. From the extent and variety of the facts and statements contained in these papers, and the paramount importance that what is to direct the measures of Government and the exertions of individuals should be subjected to the most rigid investigation, it is necessary that an individual should be selected for the task of their examination and condensation, whose pursuits have rendered him familiarly acquainted with the subject, and who could ascertain and correct, by personal observation, and well directed enquiry, whatever may appear either doubtful or erroneous.—4. To do justice to the subject and to the authors of the reports, the

person selected for the duty, will require to devote his whole time, for some months, to their examination; and it is very desirable that he should have the opportunity of careful and personal observation of many points on which the reports do not furnish sufficiently distinct and detailed information.—5. Dr. Wight, Surgeon of the 33d regt. N. I., a gentleman of distinguished scientific acquirements, and whose pursuits have been directed to these subjects,* being eminently qualified for the duty, and being now stationed with his regiment at Palamcottah, in the Tinnevely district, in which and the neighbouring collectorates great success has already attended exertions made to improve the products raised for export. The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council resolves, with the concurrence of his Excellency the Com-in-chief, to select him for this important service.—6. The objects, to which his attention should be directed, will include a careful condensation of the whole of the documents, and of the replies to such enquiries as he may address to the several revenue officers, who will be directed to afford every information in their power; with the results of his own observation on the methods of cultivating the country and exotic cotton, tobacco, senna, &c.—7. To secure the fulfilment of the views of Government, it is resolved to furnish Dr. Wight with the following general instructions for his guidance in conducting his enquiries and in preparing his report, but these are not to be considered to exclude the communication of useful information on points not specially adverted to:—1st. The circumstances in which the experiments with the American cotton and tobacco seeds, sent out by the Hon. the Court of Directors, were made, are to be stated in detail.—2d. The causes which led to their failure should be ascertained; and those which may appear to have been accidental, and not such as to justify an unfavorable opinion in more advantageous and skillfully conducted trials, are to be pointed out, with a view to their being avoided in future.—3d. When any thing in the soil or climate appears to be unfavorable, attention should be paid to the opinions expressed regarding them; but, when these are only founded on analogy with other products supposed to require the same soil, or, on the failure of the first trials from the apathy of the Natives, injurious modes of culture and preparation, or from inadequate encouragement, additional enquiries should be instituted

To ascertain as far as possible the real value of the facts; and whatever may remain doubtful should be pointed out as a matter to be hereafter investigated.—4th. When, notwithstanding the various great difficulties attending first experiments, success, either partial or complete, has attended them, the information communicated on the following particulars cannot be too minute: viz.—the kind of seed,* and the circumstances in which it was obtained and sown; the nature of the soil and method of agriculture adopted; the quantity and quality of the produce, and its adaptation for the Foreign and Home markets, its value, and the expenses incurred in the first instance; and, as far as can be ascertained, those likely to be incurred when the management is better understood, with the returns that may then be expected to be obtained. In this investigation, the methods of gathering and preparing the produce should be clearly explained, and such suggestions communicated as are calculated to improve those at present practised. This will, necessarily, lead to the description of the mode of cultivating the country plants, the defects in the manner of gathering and preparing their produce, the causes of the superiority of the Coimbatore and Tinnevely country cottons, with the history of the introduction of the Bourbon cotton plant into these districts.—5th. With respect to tobacco, the methods of preparation, and the qualities for which it is valued in some parts of this country, are by no means the same as those that will render it a lucrative article of trade with Europe; the statements on this subject, founded on Native opinions, are, therefore, to be received with some reserve, and the real extent to which they apply must be ascertained by personal enquiry. As this is an article nearly unknown in Indian foreign trade, and which, from the great success that has attended the few experiments yet made in a proper manner, promise to be very advantageous to the country, it will be requisite to attend to the effects of any regulations now in force, by which the extension of the cultivation, its manufacture, consumption, and export, may be obstructed or embarrassed; and to the most eligible means by which the extension of the cultivation may be secured. This, being an object of almost equal

public importance with that of the introduction of the finer kinds of cotton, it is probable, that, the results of the enquiries now in progress, may point out the propriety of granting liberal encouragement in the shape of moderate remissions* for a certain number of years, the removal or modification of taxes at present levied, either on the production or transport of the improved products, or by other methods; and it is expected, that the examination of the reports and the additional enquiries founded on them where the information they afford is imperfect, will enable Government to do so, in the most effectual and economical manner.—6th. The condensation and correction of the information contained in the reports and replies on the above subjects, will necessarily contain references to the nature of the soils, in which the various productions are most advantageously cultivated; and, as the Natives have long been familiar with these distinctions, it is believed that much benefit would result from a careful comparison of the information regarding the products usually raised on the several soils, with their nature, as ascertained by an examination of the samples furnished by the collectors. For this purpose, they should be arranged into classes, the differences in physical and chemical qualities of each of which should be clearly stated. Under each principal division, the varieties should be arranged, and their differences stated; and from a careful comparison of all the soils, their local names and qualities over the whole of the territories under this Presidency, will easily be referred to those, whose characters have been ascertained. An abstract statement can afterwards be constructed, so as to exhibit in one view much important information on the various products for which they are severally best suited, on the returns received from each, the expenses of cultivation and the value which should be assigned to lands of different kinds in revenue surveys. It will not only be useful to officers in the Revenue Department, and to the public, to have exhibited in one view, the names, characters, qualities, and productions of the numerous kinds of soil, on which the nature of the agriculture of particular districts depends; but it will materially assist individuals engaged in raising any of the staple productions of the country, to know without the expense and disappointment of unsuccessful experiments,

* Kind of seed, as sea-land, &c.; the time of its being received in India, and sent into the district; the season when it was sown, &c.

* See Notices on this subject, in the "Bombay Gazette" for 1835, page 360.

the kinds of soil in which they may expect to cultivate particular plants with success. For example,—that the Bourbon cotton plant, which produces the finest kind of cotton-wool is most successfully cultivated in a soil similar to that most congenial to coffee in Malabar and Wynaad; but that the rich black "cotton soils," in which the annual plant is cultivated, cause it to shoot into luxuriant branches which do not produce a crop. In this comparison, however, the nature of the climate as to temperature, and the quantity and distribution of the moisture must be held in view.—7th. In estimating the amount of the several kinds of produce from the different soils, the expenses of cultivation, and the profits of the cultivator, many sources of error will have to be considered, and different statements will probably be furnished by the ryot, and the servants of the collector. To guard as much as possible against these, in addition to the abstract statements to be prepared from the whole of the documents, a copious selection of the original detailed statements will be given in an appendix, to each of which, such remarks, as may appear necessary, are to be annexed; regarding the sources from whence the information was obtained, the degree of authority which they may appear to possess, when anomalous or contradictory statements occur, their investigation will lead to the correction of the tables, or to the elucidation of facts of importance.—As these statements will exhibit the various kinds of grain and other produce raised on different soils, and will embrace the result of unconnected enquiries made over the whole of this Presidency, it may be confidently expected that the documents, when subjected to the proposed scrutiny will afford data, from which the real profits of the occupiers of land may be more correctly estimated than has yet been done.—8th. Similar principles are to be attended to in the examination of the answers to the queries regarding coffee, senna, dye stuffs, &c., and to prevent the misapplication of capital or enterprise that might be more advantageously employed, it will be useful to record such facts as may appear to shew, that any article, supposed to deserve attention in commerce, is not likely to succeed, either from some defects in its quality, or the expense and difficulty of producing it in sufficient quantity and of good quality.—9th. It has long been considered of great importance to ascertain the causes on which the remarkable difference in the quality

of the cattle of different provinces under this Presidency depends, with a view to their improvement in those Districts in which the climate and soil are not unfavourable; and to their preservation in seasons of drought, which are of such frequent occurrence and, under the present management, so destructive to agricultural stock of all kinds. A careful comparison of the information contained in the reports, with the specimens furnished by the collectors, of the most remarkable grasses and other plants used as food for cattle, cannot fail to lead to some important general conclusions of a practical kind.—10. For a full illustration of the subject, it will be necessary to ascertain the scientific names and characters of the various plants, with the native names by which they are familiarly known in different provinces, their qualities as stated by the Ryots, and the soils in which they are found to thrive. It will be convenient to give this detailed information in a separate report, to be accompanied with drawings of the most valuable plants, which if thought expedient, may hereafter be lithographed for general use, and to enable those ignorant of botanical science to prosecute the enquiry.—11. The districts in which the proposed enquiries are to be conducted, contain several ranges of hills of great elevation and possessing many natural advantages for the cultivation of other valuable productions, besides those above adverted to, a scientific examination of which would develop their capabilities to furnish additional articles of commercial importance, and by increasing the general resources of the country, indirectly promote the cultivation of the finer kinds of Cotton, Tobacco, &c.; of these the Cortallum and Pulney hills appear to afford the greatest facilities for successfully prosecuting the enquiries referred to in the preceding paragraphs, as their examination can be conducted at the same time, with those relating to the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, &c. on the plains.—12th The principal objects to be attended in this survey are the history of the spice gardens of Cortallum and the probability of these valuable productions being profitably cultivated in that soil and climate; the facilities for the production of sugar in the neighbourhood of Bulsamdrum and other places in the Pulney hills, where it has long been raised with success for the supply of the neighbouring country; and the measures necessary to improve the quality of the cane and to introduce more productive varieties, such as that of

the South Seas. Attention should also be paid to the manufacture of saltpetre carried on in the same neighbourhood; the facilities for the growth of coffee on the hills; the quality of the hill pastures resorted to by the Ryots of Madura, and the character of the more valuable breeds of cattle brought to Pulney for sale from Dorpoory and other places, and the state of agriculture generally in the neighbourhood and on the hills, with the probability of the successful culture of the productions of colder climates, such as teas, madder, cinchona, &c. on the more elevated tracts where wheat and flax are now grown. The characters and qualities of the timber trees with which the hills are covered, and the facilities of turning them to account are also to be ascertained by personal enquiry, and by collecting specimens of the woods, for examination by the superintendent of the gun carriage manufactory or other competent judges. Should any woods not generally known, and having valuable qualities not possessed by others found in India, be discovered, drawings should be made of the trees, and the native and scientific names and characters detailed.—13th. The examination of these objects of immediate utility, will afford opportunities for the investigation of others of a more speculative character, but bearing more or less directly on questions of practical interest. It is only requisite to refer to the important additions to science, particularly to geographical botany on which success in experimental husbandry in a great measure depends, that will result from the examination, in detail, of the geological structure and of the climate, (as ascertained from meteorological observations and an examination of the distribution of various families of plants,) of a district of a moderate extent and well defined geographical limits; in which the transition from the vegetable forms characteristic of the plains of the Carnatic, to those found at great elevations or in more temperate climates, can be conveniently observed.—14th. This information is the more desirable as the state of the atmosphere and the specific effects of each variety of soil and climate as modified by elevation or other local causes; or vegetation and the productions that may be profitably raised on the hill ranges of the Peninsula, cannot be inferred from the observations made in those of Hindoostan, which from their higher latitude enjoy two seasons, during one of which European, and during the other tropical plants can be cultivated.

—15th. The prosecution of these enquiries, however, is not to interfere with the earliest practicable completion of the examination and condensation of the important information contained in the reports of the Revenue Officers and to be collected by a personal examination of the cotton districts of Tinnevely and Coimbatore.

* *MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 20th Feb. to 25th March.*—Captain J. E. Williams, 1st regt N. I. to be Major—Lieut. H. W. Hadfield to be Capt, and Ensign R. Hamilton to be Lieut, vice Godfrey retired; date of commission 10th Feb. 1836—Captain J. Campbell, 33d regt N. I. to be Major—Lieut. H. Marshall to be Captain and Ensign R. A. Bruere to be Lieut., vice Tod retired; date of commissions 14th Feb. 1836—Lieut. W. R. A. Freeman, 45th regt N. I. to be Capt., and Ensign R. Crewe to be Lieut., vice Francis invalided; date of commissions 12th Feb. 1836—Aast. Surgeons W. Rose and Peter Roe, M. D. are permitted to enter on the general duties of the army—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet from the 13th February, Lieutts Robert Garstin, 2d regt L. C.—R. H. Richardson, 7th L. C.—Henry Fuller, 7th L. C.—W. D. Harrington, 3d L. C.—David Archer, 20th regt N. I.—F. J. Nedham, 30th N. I.—William De Monte Lys, 22d N. I.—C. F. Le Hardy, 14th N. I.—Henry Bower, 52d N. I.—W. R. Foskett, 10th N. I.—Morden Carthew, 21st N. I.—Peter Pope, 24th N. I.—M. J. Rowlandson, 32d N. I.—T. H. Zouch, 42d N. I.—Richard Hurlock, 29th N. I.—J. F. Leslie, 13th N. I.—John Blaxland, 47th N. I.—G. C. Rochfort, 41st N. I.—William Shelly, 20th N. I.—John Jones, 30th N. I.—F. S. C. Chalmers, 22d N. I.—Henry Morland, 27th N. I.—George Hamond, 51st N. I.—Francis Dudgeon, 44th N. I.—F. W. Todd, 14th N. I.—Arthur Trotter, 35th N. I.—Duncan Littlejohn, 48th N. I.—W. H. Macaulay, 21st N. I.—William Halpin, 26th N. I.—Anthony Harrison, 38th N. I.—James Fitzgerald, 42d N. I.—G. S. Wilkinson, 39th N. I.—John Gordon, 31st N. I.—Alexander Shirrefs, 21st N. I.—H. E. C. O'Connor, 32d N. I.—P. A. Reynolds, 38th N. I.—David Scotland, 7th N. I.—Thomas Maynor, 26th N. I.—John Hill, 24th N. I.—F. A. Clarke, 52d N. I.—Charles Woodfall, 47th N. I.—C. G. Ottley, 39th N. I.—Richard Lambert, 16th N. I.—R. G. Carmichael, 38th N. I.—S. A. Grant, 16th N. I.—2d Lieut. J. W. Rundall, Engineers, to be Adjutant of Sappers and Miners—

Lieut.-col. J. S. Fraser to be Colonel, vice Mackay *dec.*; date of commission 26th Sept. 1835—Lieut.-col. H. W. Hodges, to take rank from the 26th Sept. 1835, in succession to Fraser promoted—Major J. R. Haig, Captain T. R. Crozier, and Lieut. G. Singleton of 34th L. I. to take rank from 26th Sept. 1835, in succession to Hodges promoted—Maj. W. T. Sneyd from 39th regt. to be Lieut. col. 34th regt. vice Ritchie *dec.*; date of commission 1st Jan. 1836—39th regt. N. I. Capt. W. Taylor, to be Major—Lt. F. Eades to be Captain, and Ensign E. Norman to be Lieut. in succession to Sneyd promoted; date of commission 1st Jan. 1836—Major W. Strahan from the 37th regt to be Lieut.-colonel, vice Jourdan retired; date of commission 15th Feb. 1836—37th regt N. I., Captain J. G. Story to be Major, Lieut. Philip Bedingfield to be Captain, and Ensign W. Hake to be Lieut. in succession to Strahan promoted; date of commission 15th Feb. 1836—Captain D. Walker of the invalid estab. to the charge of the details at Ryacottah, vice Johnstone—Mr. F. J. Loughnan, cadet of infantry, promoted to the rank of Ensign; date of commission to be settled hereafter—Asst Surgeon J. W. Macdonell to do duty under the Genl. Hosp. Surg. at the Pres. Mr. J. Hay 2d member Med. Board. to be Senior member, vice Davies's service expired—Mr. J. Annesley 3d member to be 2d member, vice Hay—Super. Surg. K. Macaulay to be 3d member, vice Annesley—Mr. H. B. Herbert (arrived) and promoted to Ensign; date of Comm. to be settled hereafter—The services of Captain T. A. Duke left wing Madras Eur. regt., are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government, with a view to his being nominated to command the escort of the Nagpore Residency, and to be Supert. of Bazar.—The services of 2d Lieut. Orr and Pollock, Engin. ditto, ditto, to the corps of Sappers and Miners, and appointed the former officer to command boring party western div., the latter to command the party in the north div., to join without delay—Lieut. R. Crewe 45th regt. N. I., to act as Adj. till further orders—Colonels F. W. Wilson and E. Edwards 37th regt. N. I., allowed each a half share from the Off-reckoning Fund, from 20th Sept., consequent on the death of Lieut.-Genl. R. Mackay—Asst. Surgeon G. Murrough is permitted to enter on the general duties of the army—The name of Asst. Surgeon A. Warrand (died at sea) discontinued from the list of the army—Mr. T. C. Jerdon to be Asst. Surgeon, to do duty under Surg.,

Genl. Hospital, at Pres.—Brevet Capt. W. H. MacCaulay 21st regt N. I., to be Adj. until further notice—Ensign F. J. Loughnan to do duty with the 18th regt. N. I., till further orders—Mr. J. Annesley 2d member Med. Board to be 1st member, vice Hay retired—Mr. K. Macaulay 3d member to be 2d member, vice Annesley—Supert. Surg. J. Underwood to be 3d member, vice Macaulay—Lieut. J. C. N. Favell to be Capt. 1st regt. L. C. and Cornet J. F. Rose to be Lieut. vice Walker *dec.*; date of Commission 24th Feb. 1836.—The dates of rank of the undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns are fixed as set opposite their respective names:—Cavalry.—Cornet H. Hall, 10th Aug. 1835; Cornet W. N. Mills, 22d August, 1835. Infantry.—Ensigns Henry Blizard Herbert, Sutherland George Gordon Orr, Thomas George Oakes, Gamahai Fitzmaurice, William Anthony Lukin, and William Pryce Devereux; date of Rank 12th June, 1835.—Ensigns Francis Faithful Warden, John Francis Erskine, James May, Richard Moorcroft, Robert Woolley, and Francis Joseph Loughnan; date of rank, 13th of June, 1835.—Mr. T. Aston (arrived) to be Veterinary Surgeon on the Establishment; the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.—The name of Capt. J. Tucker Carn, Eur. Vet. Batt., (died at sea) discontinued from Army List.—Assistant Surgeon O. Palmer, is to be placed at disposal of the Officer commanding northern division to proceed in medical charge of wing 44th regiment N. I. for Ganjam.—Lieut. F. Gray, to be Member of Committee at Port St. George on army clothing, of which, Captain R. Watts 48th regiment is President.—Acting Sub. Asst. Comm. Genl. Lieut. J. Bower, to be Sub. Asst. Comm. Genl. to complete the establishment.—Supert. Surg. J. Cuddy, to be Sup. Surg. Pres. division. 46th regt N. I., Brevet Captain W. G. T. Lewis to be Captain, and Ensign G. A. H. Falconer to be Lieut. vice Powell *dec.*; date of commission 13th July, 1835—James Colquhoun, M. D. Asst Surgeon, to be Surgeon, vice Davies retired—G. Hopkins, M. D. ditto ditto vice Hay retired—G. A. C. Bright ditto ditto, vice Williams retired.—The services of Surg. A. N. Magrath at the disposal of Supreme Govt. to be employed as Surgeon in the Mysore Residency—Lieut. C. W. Strahan, deputy Quarterm. General of the Army to be Member of the General Prize Committee, vice Hodges to Europe—Lieut. J. F. Porter to be Adj. 1st L. C. until further orders, vice Favell prom.

—Ensign J. F. Erskine, 2d regt N. I. to do duty with 45th regt till further orders—Vet. Surgeon T. Aston to do duty under the Veter. Surgeon 2d L. C. at Arcot—Capt. F. Straton, military Paym. in central division, resigned—Captain A. Douglas, 49th regt N. I. to be military Paym. central division, vice Straton resigned—Captain J. Campbell, 41st regt N. I. to be Secretary to the Hon. G. E. Russell, Esq., during the service in Goomsoor—Lieut.-colonel H. Walpole 5th regt N. I. to be a Member of Genl. Prize Committee, vice Hodges to Europe—Major N. Alves, 26th regt N. I. to be Lieut.-col., vice Kyd retired; date of commission 5th March, 1836—26th regt N. I. Captain S. A. Icho to be Major—Brevet Captain H. H. Watts to be Capt.—Ensign E. Pereira to be Lieut. in succession to Alves prom.; date of commission 5th March, 1836—43d regt N. I., Lieut J. Millar to be Captain—Ensign A. G. Young to be Lieut., vice Rose *dec.*; date of commission 1st March, 1836—Asst. Surg. J. Richmond, revenue department to the med. charge of the estab. of the Collector of Ganjam, subject to the approval of the Superme Govt. Asst. Surgeon O. Palmer to the med. charge of the Zillah of Guntoor, vice Richmond—Asst. Surgeon C. Paterson, M. D. Jud. dep. to be one of the med. officers on the Neelgherries, vice McDougal resigned—Surg. B. Williams to be garrison Surg. of Trichinopoly, vice T. Williams resigned—Captain F. Plowden, 20th regt N. I. to be Dep. Judge Advocate Genl., vice Macarthur—Capt. R. E. Boardman 7th regt N. I. to be President of Committee assembled at Fort St. George for the investigation of claims to pensions vice Lieut.-col. B. McMaster, 23d L. I. relieved from that duty—Lt. W. Cantis, 15th regt N. I. to act as Adj. vice Bean to Europe—The appointment of Captain Walker 1st N. Vet. Estab. to the command of Royascottah is cancelled—Lieut. C. Seagram, H. M.'s 45th regt to act as Aide-de-camp to Brig. Genl. C. A. Vigneux, C. B. commanding Mysore div.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Captain R. Francis recently transferred to the Invalid Estab. posted to the 1st N. V. Batt—Lieut. S. W. Croft of the 3d batt. Artillery, to do duty with the Horse brig. during the absence of Lieut. Whistler on Foreign service, and join the B. troop at St. Thomas's Mount—Lieut.-col. T. Marrett from 46th regt to 6th N. I.—Lieut. col. Bryce McMaster 6th to 23d regt—Lieut.-col. J. Kison, 23d to 46th regt—Lieut.-col. B. McMaster, 23d regt L. I. to be President of Committee at Adj.

Genl.'s office for the investigation of claims to pension, vice Fenning relieved—Col. F. W. Wilson, C. B. 36th regt to right wing Madras European regt—Col. J. S. Fraser (late prom.) to 36th regt—Lieut.-col. H. Kyd, 39th regt to 10th—Lieut.-col. W. T. Sneyd, late prom. to 39th regt—Lieut.-col. W. Strahan, late prom. to 36th regt—The undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry posted to regts as specified opposite their names—H. Hall, 3d Cornet 2d L. C. to the 3d ditto—W. N. Mills, 3d Cornet, 8th L. C. to 4th ditto—The undermentioned Ensigns, whose rank was published in G. O. by Govt. of the 19th inst. No. 37, are posted to regts as specified opposite their names—2d Ensign H. B. Herbert, posted to 7th—to join his corps—2d Ensign S. G. G. Orr, 12th regt N. I. posted to the left wing Madras European regt—3d Ensign T. G. Oakes, 25th regt, N. I. posted to 7th to join his corps—3d Ensign G. Fitzmaurice, 9th regt N. I. posted to 20th, to join his corps—3d Ensign W. A. Lukin 45th regt N. I. posted to 14th, to join 44th regt, and proceed with it to the northern division, when they will join their respective corps—3d Ensign W. P. Deveaux, 18th regt N. I. posted to 50th, ditto—3d Ensign F. F. Warden, 18th regt N. I. posted to 45th—3d Ensign J. F. Erskine, 18th regt N. I. posted to 2d—3d Ensign J. May, 9th regt N. I. posted to 11th—3d Ensign R. Moorcroft, 18th regt N. I. posted to 19th, to join his corps—3d Ensign R. Woolley, 28th regt N. I., posted to 34th regt—3d Ensign F. J. Loughnan, 18th regt N. I. posted to 36th to join his corps—The other officers now posted, cavalry and infantry, will do duty as at present until an opportunity offers for them to join their respective corps—Lieut.-cols. H. Ross 45th regt N. I. to 30th ditto—S. Townsend 30th to 24th regt.—J. P. James 24th to 45th regt—Ensign R. Woolley from 34th to 28th regt N. I. ranking next below Ensign R. A. Doria—Ensign R. Wallace, 51st regt N. I. to 34th regt, to join, ranking next below Ensign R. W. O'Grady—Surgeons J. T. Conran, from 7th L. C. to 6th—B. Williams, 4th L. C. to 37th N. I.—G. Knox 18th N. I. to 4th L. C.—R. Wight, M. D. 33d to 17th N. I.—W. Bannister, 19th to 35th N. I.—J. Adam, 1st L. C. to 18th N. I.—D. Falconer, 17th N. I. to 7th L. C.—R. Power, late prom., to 3d L. C.—J. Colquhoun, M. D., late prom. to 1st L. C.—G. Hopkins, M. D. late prom. to 33d N. I.—G. A. C. Bright, late prom. to 19th N. I.—Asst Surgeons J. McKenna 45th to 12th N. I.—J. Gill to 17th N. I.—T. White Medical charge detachment, 15th N. I.

at Malacca to 3d N. I.—A. J. Will, 8d to 18th N. I.—J. Cardew, M. D. doing duty with 45th, to 45th N. I.—J. E. Porteous 39th to 44th N. I.—D. Trail, Medical charge detachment of Sappers and Miners and convicts under the orders of Lieut. Cotton of Engineers, to 8th L. C.—W. P. Molle, doing duty with H. M.'s 45th foot to 1st ditto—R. H. Manley to do duty with 18th regt till Asst Surgeon With joins or until further orders—W. Mackintosh, doing duty with H. M.'s 62d foot to charge Sappers and Miners and convicts under the orders of Lt. Cotton of Eng.—J. Bell, doing duty under Supert. Surgeon Hyderabad Sub. Force to Med. charge detachm. 15th regt. at Malacca—Cornet H. Hall 3d regt. L. C. to 1st regt but to continue to do duty with the 3d L. C. till further orders—Captain G. H. Thomas 7th L. C., relieved from the remount committee at Ossoor—Lt.-colonel R. H. Russell 8th L. C., to be President; and Lieut.-colonel Maclean H. M.'s 13th L. Drag., to be a member of the above committee—Asst Surgeon P. Roe, M. D. from H. M.'s 63d regt to the medical charge of the detach. Sappers and Miners, and Convicts, (under Lieut. Cotton Eng.) in the room of Asst Surgeon W. McKintosh, to rejoin and do duty with H. M.'s 63d Foot—Ensign F. F. Warden 45th regt N. I. to 29th regt—Lieut.-colonel N. Alves (late prom.) to 10th regt N. I.—Lieut.-col. J. Napier from 35th to 40th regt N. I.—Lieut.-col. T. Marrett from 6th to 35th ditto—Lieut.-col. R. Fenwick from 40th to 67th ditto.

MOMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—Those parts of the G. O. directing the movement of 22d regt N. I. from Nagpore to Secunderabad, and the 49th regt N. I., from Berhampore to Nagpore, cancelled.—The 18th regt N. I. from Palaveram to Madras, to be there stationed—the movement, 43d regt N. I., Ellore to Bellary, countermanded—the head quarters and one wing 44th regt N. I., Madras to Vizagapatam—the other wing 44th regt N. I. to Ganjam—(by sea) the 6th regt N. I., from Trichinopoly to Palaveram, to be there stationed.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Surgeon J. Hay 2d member of the Med. Board—Lieut.-colonel H. Kyd 10th regt N. I., from the date of embarkation—Surgeon T. H. Davies late 1st member Med. Board, 22d Feb.

FURLONGHS.—Surgeon J. Hay—Lt.-colonel H. Kyd 10th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. J. Briggs 42d regt N. I.—Lieut.-col. S. Townsend 30th regt N. I.—Lieut. E. G. Taynton 8th regt N. I.—Lieut. S. W. J. Melony 6th regt L. C.—Asst Surgeon

D. Macdougall M. D.—Lieut. J. H. Bean 15th regt N. I.—Lieut. E. L. Durant 3d regt L. I.—Lieut. F. Pollock (to sea.)

RETURNED TO DUTY.—Lieut. R. R. Scutt—Captain R. E. Boardman 7th regt N. I.—Lieut.-colonel J. P. James 24th regt N. I.—Lieut.-colonel H. Kyd 39th regt N. I.—Lieut. J. A. Stoddart 5th regt N. I.—Asst. Surgeons O. Palmer, J. Gill, and R. H. Manley—Lieutts. J. Norman 4th regt L. C., W. Hereford 5th regt N. I., D. H. Stevenson 12th regt N. I., and T. Austin 12th regt N. I.—Ensign A. H. North 30th regt N. I.—Cornet St. V. Pitcher 6th L. C.—Lieut. S. W. Croft—Captains F. B. Lucas and J. A. Howden.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. O. Reynolds, 26th regt N. I. (Hindoostanee)—Ens. A. E. Brooke 5th regt N. I. (ditto)—Brevet Capt. F. J. Nedham, 30th regt (Telooogo).—Cornet F. J. Carruthers.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.—Capt. H. Walpole, H. M.'s 39th regt foot, to be Aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief, vice Capt. W. O. Callaghan dec.

GENERAL ORDERS.

With reference to G. O. G. 14th March 1834, the Commander-in-chief directs it to be established as a general rule, that whenever, through a want of other eligible officers, a vacant troop or company may fall to be commanded by either of the regimental staff, the first, so falling vacant, shall be given to the regimental quarter-master.

Much variety of practice at present existing in the mode of conducting the duties of the Pay Department in different regiments, the Commander-in-chief, with reference to G. O. G. 25th October, 1834, and G. O. C. 11th February, 1835, directs it to be established, as a general rule, that all duties in the regimental Pay Department falling to be performed by the regimental staff and not otherwise expressly provided for, shall in future be discharged by the quarter-master.

The Commander-in-chief directs the publication in General Orders of the following Extract from the report transmitted to Government by the College Board, upon the examination, in the Telooogo language, of Lieut. and Brevet Captain Nedham of the 30th regiment.—“Captain Nedham speaks the language with great facility, and the idiomatic propriety of the expressions he used, was quite remarkable. He translated off-hand, with perfect correctness, and no hesitation, a considerable portion of a difficult original letter from one Na-

live to another, which, from the great intricacy of the character, the Board caused to be read quickly to him by the Teloo head master at the College, that they might the better test his acquirements at off-hand translation. His written exercises are very well performed; the one from English into Teloo, in particular, being remarkable for a judicious selection of words, and for its idiomatic accuracy. The Board consider Captain Nedham to be a very superior Teloo scholar, and fully qualified to perform without any aid whatever, every duty in that language that can fall to him, in the course of any service, in which a knowledge of Teloo may be required. — The Commander in chief deems Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Nedham entitled to the usual honorary reward, and the Pay Department will, therefore disburse the amount, agreeably to G. O. G., 9th October 1829.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 15, at Arcot, T. Horan H. M's or Welch regt. of Infantry, to Miss A. Henley—20, at Ootacamund Neilgherries, E. Smith, Esq., C. S., to Hester, eldest daughter of C. M. Lushington, Esq.—March 9, at Bellary, A. E. Angelo, Esq., C. S., to Eliza, daughter of Captain Frazer H. M.'s 55th regt—14, at Secunderabad, Capt. J. Oliphant Engr., to Sophia, 2d daughter of Lieut.-colonel Trewhman.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 30, at Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Ireland 11th regt., of a daughter—Feb. 2, at Chittoor, the lady of T. Onslow, Esq., C. S., of a son—6, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. A. Shirrefs, Sub Asst. Comm. General, of a son—10, at Bangalore, Mrs. J. F. Miller of a daughter—11, at Cochin, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Welch 26th regt. N. I., of a daughter—14, at Dindigul, the wife of Serjt.-maj. S. Fenn of a daughter—19, at Bellary, the lady of Asst. Surgeon Butler of a son—22, at Nagpore, the wife of Sub-conductor J. Craig of a daughter—23, at Bangalore, the lady of the Rev. J. Wright of twins (a son and daughter)—24, at Cannanore, the lady of Rev. J. C. Street of a daughter—29, at the Mount, the wife of Lt. J. Norman 4th L. C., of a daughter—at St. Thome, the lady of P. Cator, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court, of a son—March 1, at Manantoddy, in Wynaad, the lady of Capt. W. W. Baker 32d regt. N. I., of a daughter—at Bowenpilly, the lady of Lieut. W. D. Erskine of a daughter—2, the lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq. C. S., of a son—4, at Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. C. Coffin of a daughter—9, at Bangalore, the lady of Capt. E. Franck-

lyn of a daughter—11, at St. Thomas's Mount, the wife of Quarterm. Serjeant J. Hughes 2d batt. Art. of a still born son—12, at Musulipatam, the wife of Serjeant Overseer R. M. Brookes of a son.

DEATHS.—July 1, (1835) at Sea, Asst. Surgeon A. Warrand—13, at Sea, Capt. W. Powell, 46th regt N. I.—Jan. 26, At Moulmein, Apothecary F. Jacob—Mr. R. Duem—29, at Kamptee, William son of Capt. T. P. Hay, 22d regt—Feb. 3, at Ootacamund, Eliza, the wife of Lt. col. Maclean, Resident at Tanjore—8, at Sea, Captain J. Tucker—9, Ann, infant daughter of Mr. W. Edwards—13, Mr. W. Rutche—16, at Secunderabad, Ens. W. F. Newby—27, at Nagpore, Sarah, wife of Sub-Conductor J. Craig—March 1, at Musulipatam, Captain W. Rose 43d regt. N. I.—6, on the Mount Road, Rosalind, infant daughter of Mr. G. Orton—Mrs. M. T. Vanderputt—7, at Bellary, Margaret, wife of H. Macquarie, Esq. H. M.'s 55th regt.—8, at Black Town, Mr. A. Gregory—15, at Ootacamund, J. S. Hall, Esq.—19, at Bangalore, Cecelia, youngest daughter of Capt. J. C. Coffin.

Bombay

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Feb. 13th, Mr J. G. Lumsden Asst. Session Judge at Surat to take charge of the Adawlut at Broach, in the absence of Mr. W. Richardson to the Pres.—20, Mr. Spencer Compton to be clerk to the Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature—March 1, Mr. B. Doveton to be Civil Auditor and Mint Master—The Hon. J. Sutherland, Esq., to be Judge and Session Judge of Surat, and Agent for the Rt. Hon. the Gov. at that station.—The Hon. E. Ironside, Esq., to be Chief Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut—Mr. R. Keays to act as 2d Asst. to the principal Collector of Surat—Mr. F. Sims to act as 3d Asst to ditto—Mr J. Rose to act as 4th Asst to ditto of Poona, and to be placed in charge of the Taubul and Joonere districts—Mr. J. Gordon Acting 1st Asst. to the Collector of Kaira, to be placed in charge of Tasrah.—Kupperwung and Moondah districts—Mr. E. P. Briggs, 3d Asst to the Collector of Kaira to be placed in charge of the Borsud and Napar Pergunnahs—Mr. W. C. Bruce to be Collector of Customs and Town duties, Reporter Gen. on external commerce, and Collector of Land Revenue Bombay—9, Asst. Surgeon S. Fraser to perform the duties of civil Surgeon at the Pres.—Surgeon McLennan, unable to attend to them from ill-health—The arrangement by which Asst. Surgeon

Rooke performs the duties of civil Surg. at Poona, during the absence of Surgeon Ducat. is not to be considered as entitling the former officer to remuneration from Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

NOTICE.—The following papers considered in reference to the proclamation respecting the remissions of rent Government allow on land cultivated with cotton in the Deccan, that appeared in the Government Gazette, dated the 13th Aug. 1835, will explain to the public the general terms on which Government is prepared to grant leases to persons desirous of establishing cotton farms; more particular information will be given by the collectors, in their respective districts.—T. WILLIAMSON, Revenue commissioner. — Nuggur district, Dhongaom, 10th Feb. 1836.

Extract of a letter from the collector of Ahmednuggur to the Revenue Commissioner, dated 5th October, 1835.—49th. There are few measures that would be more likely to conduce to the extension of cotton than that, of individuals connected with the trade, and aware of its value as an article of export, becoming renters of villages or terrafs, with the purpose of turning their whole attention to its production.—50th. Could any of that intelligent and enterprising class of our subjects the Parsees, thus situated be induced to enter largely into a speculation of the kind, associating with themselves the Patells of the villages, and sinking a certain sum in the erection of screws, by which the cost of carriage would be so materially diminished; it would be a speculation, I am satisfied, that would amply repay them for any capital they might lay out, and redound most materially to the benefit of the country.—Circular. Sir,—I have the honour to forward for your information and guidance, copies of a correspondence, which has passed between Government and myself, relative to the experimental cotton farms in the southern Mahratta country.—2nd. You will observe the government has determined to give up these farms, as they have not on trial been found to effect that improvement in the cultivation and preparation of cotton, which was expected when they were originally undertaken; and it is in consequence determined to attempt the attainment of those objects by the encouragement of private speculation and individual enterprise.—3rd With this view you will perceive, that government has sanctioned the grant of farms on fa-

vourable terms to respectable persons who are willing to engage in the cultivation of Cotton.—4th. The great obstacle to the extension of cotton cultivation is, I need hardly observe, the general want both of that spirit, and those pecuniary resources without a combination of which few considerable speculations ever yet those few individuals who are possessed succeeded; you should therefore seek out both of capital and enterprise and endeavour by every means in your power to induce them to further the views of Government in this respect; and you will remark that though Government cannot sanction the loan of money to private individuals as a general measure, yet in clear and strong cases, Government will be prepared to sanction advances of cash to individuals on giving good security for their re-payment.—5th. You should circulate this correspondence amongst your deputed assistants, and I have little doubt but that amongst the more substantial zemindars and sowcars, of the various large towns in their charge, they will be able to persuade some individuals to give their aid in furtherance of the liberal views of Government.—I have, &c. (Signed) T. WILLIAMSON, Revenue Commissioner.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c, from 20th Feb. to 12th March.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—Captain S. Robson Eur. regt. to assume the command of the Poona Brigade from the date of the departure of Lieut.-colonel T. Stevenson to the Presidency on duty, in Jan. 1835—Major F. Schuler regt. of Art., to be seny. Commissary of Stores, in succession to Lieut. colonel J. G. Griffith—Major C. Ovens R. Wing E. regt. to be Quarterm. Genl. of the Army with the official rank of Lieut.-colonel, vice Morse *dec.*; date of appointment 23d Aug. 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.—Lieut. A. F. Rowan, Art., to receive charge of the office of dep. Commissary of Ordnance at Deesa, until the arrival of Lieut. Webb—Brevet Captain H. Hobson 20th regt N. I., to act as Adjt. during the absence of Lieut J. E. Lang on sick leave—Ens. and Quarterm. J. R. Kelly continuing to perform the duty until the arrival of the former officer at Baroda—Captain J. Cooper 7th regt N. I., to command the station of Ahmedabad on the departure of Captain Clarke on 19th Nov. last—Lieut. F. Studdert, Engineers, to act as Executive Engineer at Deesa, during the absence of Captain W. Harris.—The fol-

low is made:—
 3. Wooman H. Art., to act as Interp. to H. M.'s 4th regt L. D., vice Lieut. E. Scott to Europe—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed:—Lieut. Dennis, H. M.'s 6th regt foot, to act as Commissariat Agent to R. wing of that corps on its march from Deesa to Tankaria Bunder—Lieut. Oliver H. M.'s 40th foot, to act as ditto to R. wing of that corps, same march—Lieut. J. Kilmer to be Acting Executive Engr. at Deesa, during the absence of Lieut. Harris;—3d regt. L. Cav. consequent on Lieut. M. B. Daniell's retiring, prior to his promotion—Cornet F. F. Taylor to be Lieut., vice Scott promoted; date of rank 15th Oct.—Mr. F. Ashworth, Cadet, to be Cornet of Cav.—Mr. H. Wood, Cadet, to be 2d Lieut. of Eng.—Mr. A. E. Saunders, Cadet, to be Ensign of Inf., leaving the dates of their commission for future adjustment—Lieut. F. Major 6th regt N. I., to take charge Engr. Depart. at Surat from 24th ult., and perform Lieut. Hebbert's duties during his absence on leave—Captain E. Stanton to act as Comm. of Stores at Belgaum, during the absence of Captain G. W. Gibson—The under-mentioned officers, Cadets of the season 1820, are promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain, from the dates specified opposite their names:—Lieut. J. Beek 9th regt N. I.; 4th Jan. 1836—A. Woodburn 25th N. I., R. W. Honner 4th N. I., T. Candy 20th N. I.; 11th Feb. 1836—D. Carstairs 6th N. I.; 15th ditto—A. R. Wilson 14th N. I., R. J. Crozier 26th N. I.; 20th ditto—T. Mitchell 15th N. I.; 21st ditto—A. F. D. Fraser 15th N. I.; ditto ditto—J. K. Gloag 2d gr. R. N. I.; ditto ditto—R. J. Littlewood 9th R. N. I.; ditto ditto—J. Tiddell 23d R. N. I.; ditto ditto—Col. Sullivan H. M.'s 6th regt., to be a Brig. of the 2d. class, while in command of the Bombay Garrison.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—March 3d, Lieut. Iggleston I. Navy, to be an acting Commander.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 9. Asst. Surgeon B. A. Hughes, to Kate, 6th daughter of the late W. T. Green, Esq.—3d. Captain G. J. Mant, Commanding Marine bat., to Mary, 3d daughter of J. Anderson, Esq.—22. Mr. G. S. Collett to Miss A. U. Hackley—March 2, at Poona, G. H. Pitt, Esq. C. S. to Wilhelmina Petrie, 2d daughter of Lieut. Genl. Bell, Madras Artillery.

DEATHS.—Jan. 24, at Ellichpore, the lady of Lieut. M. Taylor, Nizam's Army, of a daughter.—29, at Malligaura, the lady of Captain G. Smith, 26th regt N. I.

of a son.—at Bajente, the lady of C. Owen, Esq. 1st regt L. C. of a daughter.—Feb. 1, the wife of Conductor E. C. Bean, of a daughter.—5, Mrs. G. Scales, of a son.—7, at Poona, the lady of Capt. Mignan, of a daughter.—13, the lady of H. Willie, Esq. of a son.—at Ahmednagar, the lady of J. W. Muspratt, Esq. C. S. of a son still-born.—22, at Parell, Lady Grant, of a son.—March 2, Mrs. E. W. Edwards of a son.—3, at Girgaum, the lady of Lieut. N. H. Thornbury of a son.

DEATHS.—Feb. 7, at Seroor, Mr. T. Griffiths.—in the Fort, Elizah, wife of Sergt Major Kingston.—11, Thomas, son of the late J. McCarthy, Surveyor to the Hon. East India Company.—March 25, W. O. Russell, Esq. C. S.

New South Wales.

A general meeting of the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts has taken place. The committee are about to build a school of arts instanter. A steam company for the purpose of trading between Sydney and Hobart Town, is about to be formed. Mr. Tegg, (son of Mr. Tegg, Publisher, London) is about to start a Magazine in Sydney. Proposals have been made to light the town with gas. The colony (it is said) possesses ample means for its manufacture. A colonial paper says, "we have been requested by a respectable correspondent to draw the attention of the police to a nest of brothels in Elisabeth-street. People begin to find that the heavy, though roomy stage coaches of England are not so well adapted to our comfort as the light vehicles running as mails from Sydney.—The New Land Company.—A new company is forming to be called the New South Wales Land and immigration Company. The new act for the abolition of unnecessary oaths has come into operation. During divine worship in the Wesleyan chapel, Princes-street, some person threw a stone through one of the windows which nearly struck the preacher in his pulpit. It may not be generally known that the bark of the Mimosa rubbed between the hands in a pond of water will bring the fish to the surface in a state of insensibility; the Blacks who practice the above, affect to make a great secret of it. The notorious Bargo Bruah gang of bush-rangers, with the diabolical Walt, have been captured; the party consisted only of three, one had been shot dead and was buried at Stonequarry, and one of the remaining two had been wounded.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

House of Lords, August 8, 1836.—Lord Hatherton presented a petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta, agreed to at a meeting held in the Town hall, on the 5th January, 1835, complaining of a part of the late act for renewing the East India Company's charter. The meeting was convened by the sheriff, and was, he believed, the first meeting so convened that had been held in Calcutta. He regretted that the petition had not been confided to the hands of some noble lord who had resided in India, and who would have been more competent to do justice to the subject. The petitioners stated, that in the act which was framed for the more convenient arrangement of the affairs of the East India Company the interests of the company were amply provided for, but that the essential interests of the people of India had been greatly neglected. The principal grievance of which they complained, and which appeared to him to be the immediate object of the petition, was the provision contained in the 43d section of the recent act, by which the authority of the Supreme Court at Calcutta was considerably impaired. Under the old system it was necessary, when the Governor-General in Council issued an order, that it should be registered in the Supreme Court, in order to give it the effect of law. But, by the 43d section of the late act, the Governor-General was no longer placed under any control in that respect. He might issue whatsoever orders he pleased, and they would have the effect of law without any registration in the Supreme Court. The petitioners also complained of the heavy duty which was imposed on Indian manufactures imported into this country, whilst British manufactures were admitted into India on the payment of a nominal duty. This system of discriminating duties they condemned as being partial and unjust. It ought, however, to be observed, that since this petition had been agreed to considerable relief had been afforded by a reduction of the duty on sugar coming from Bengal. They objected strongly to the high duty on spirits and tobacco, but as those articles were imported principally from the West Indies, he feared that no relief could at present be afforded with respect to them.

At the Court at St. James's, the 19th day of August, 1836.—Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas, by an act passed in the

3rd and 4th year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act for the General Regulation of the Customs," it is, among other things, enacted, that goods of places, within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, shall be imported only into such ports of the United Kingdom as shall be approved of by the Lords of the Treasury, and declared by an Order in Council to be fit and proper for such importation:—

And, whereas the port of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester has been approved of by the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury for that purpose, his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to declare, and it is hereby declared, that the said port of Gloucester is fit and proper for the importation of goods from places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter:—and the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions here-in accordingly.—C. C. GREVILLE.

On July 18th, a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director in the room of Mr. George Raikes, who had disqualified. At six o'clock, the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Mr. Francis Warden.

Downing Street, June 24th.—The King has been pleased to appoint W. H. Harvey, Esq., to be Treasurer and Acct.-General at the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

July 12.—The King has been pleased to appoint W. Wilde, Esq., to be Chief Justice at St. Helena.

July 21st.—The King has been pleased to appoint E. A. Williams, Esq., to be Substitute to the Procureur and Advocate General at Mauritius.

That beautiful vessel "The Prince Regent" yacht, presented by his Majesty King William IV. to the Imam of Muscat, in return for the magnificent seventy four, the "Liverpool," brought home by Captain Corran, will take out Lord Elphinstone, the newly appointed Governor of Madras, and will sail about the 10th of next month.

India House.—On 25th Aug. a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Charles May Lushington, Esq. was appointed provisionally as a member of council of Port St. George, to succeed to that office upon the completion by George Edwards Russell, Esq. of the term of five years' service in coun-

oil or the occurrence of any previous vacancy—George William Anderson, Esq. was also appointed provisionally as member of the council of Bombay, to succeed Edward Ironside, Esq., in a similar way—The splendid presents to his Majesty from the Nuwab of Moorshebad, recently brought to England by Mr. Chinnery have been delivered at the Palace of St. James's.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.—Per "Larkins," from Bengal—Mrs. Steadman—Miss Owen—Miss Gurling—James Mackillop, Esq.—Major W. Warde 5th L. C.—Lieut. G. C. Master 4th L. C.—Lieut. J. Grissell 46th N. I.—Lieut. J. M. Drake 46th N. I.—Lieut. G. Reid 1st L. C.—Lieut. G. Forbes—Messrs. Gurling, Rowen, Barron—Master Warde, —Per "Coromandel," expected from Bengal:—Mrs. Stewart—Mrs. Marshall and child—Miss Colville—H. J. Middleton, Esq., C. S.—Lieut.-col. G. Hawes—Lieut.-colonel H. Custance 9th H. M.—Captain Barlow—Brigade Major Captain Butcher 4th H. M. dragoons—Lieut. Piectroon 11th H. M. dragoons—Lieut. Foulstone 13th H. M.—Captain A. Gerard 27th N. I.—W. Colville, Esq.—H. B. Paulin, Esq.—Harris, Esq.—Miss Read — Miss Pregrave, and Master Pregrave.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.—Per "Duke of Northumberland," for Bengal—Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Orchard—Captain and Mrs. Hyde—Dr. and Mrs. Furnell—Two Misses Thompson—J. F. Outcart, C. S.—Mrs. Pigou—Dr. R. Fullerton—Messrs. Beadon, Young, Montgomery, Peters and Walters.

MARRIAGES.—May 19th, at Weymouth, Dr. J. Horace Freer of Hackney, late of King-street, Finsbury-square, and formerly of Calcutta, to Emily, widow of the late Dr. John Olive of Staines, Middlesex, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hudson, Esq., of Knapton House, East Riding, County of York—June 29, at Paris, R. Ouseley, Esq. son of Sir Wm. Ouseley, and nephew to Right Hon. Sir G. Ouseley, Bart., to Frances Sarah, only surviving daughter of the late W. W. Jones, Esq., of Gurrey, Carmarthenhire—July 2, at Paris, Mr. M. Wilson to Mary Ann Susannah, daughter of Mr. H. Kemp, late of E. I. Co.'s Marine Barr.—8, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Rev. G. Bingham, of Melcombe Bingham, County of Dorchester, to Misses Byam, only daughter of A. Byam, Esq., formerly of the E. I. Company's Bengal Civil Service—12, at Richmond, Rev. G. Trevelyan, S. C. L., of Magdalene Hall Oxford,

Chaplain to the Forces in Madras, to Elizabeth Louisa, eldest daughter of C. P. Garrick, Esq., of Richmond—23, at St. Pancras Church, R. Haycock, Esq., of Shrewsbury, to Susannah Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Hutchinson, Esq., E. I. Company's Service—Aug. 2, at Brighton, J. Thomas, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Juliet, daughter of H. Barrett, Esq.—6, at Kensington, Captain C. Daviniere Madras Army, to Hannah, youngest daughter of John Nash, Esq., of Kensington—8, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, T. H. Davies, Esq., late President of the Med. Board, Madras, to Anne, daughter of the late J. Niven, Esq., of Glenarm—At Hampstead Church, Captain H. Gribble of the late service of the Hon. E. I. Co., to Harriet, daughter of E. Toller, Esq., Hampstead Heath—11, at Hackney, Capt. T. H. Zouch, Madras Army, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Col. Zouch H. M.'s Service—at Langham Place, having been previously married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, J. Bennett, Esq. of Great Portland Street to Isabella Rickards, only surviving daughter of the late E. M. Hargrave, Esq. late of Hon. E. I. Company's service and widow of the late R. Rickards Esq.

BIRTHS.—July 7, at Allonby, near Cokermonth, the lady of Captain P. Steel, Bengal Army, of a son—31, at Feltham Hill, the lady of W. Sheffield, Esq. late of the Madras Civil Service of a son—Aug. 4, at St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, the lady of the Rev. Professor Holmes, M. A., late of Bishop's College, Calcutta, of a son—9, in the Strand, the lady of Robert Alexander, Esq., of a son—11 in Cecil street, the lady of Captain C. Rochfort of the Indian Army of a son—15, at Carshalton, Surrey, the lady of Capt E. M. Daniell, Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, of a son—20, at Cheltenham, the lady of R. S. M. Sprye, Esq., of the Madras Army, of a son.

DEATHS.—March 12, washed overboard and drowned, on his passage home from New South Wales in the "Hercules" G. F. Tytler, Esq. late of the 4th or King's own regiment, eldest surviving son of W. Tytler, Esq. of Bardsley—June 23, at Cheltenham, Lieut.-col. J. Lawrie, Bengal Army—July 20, at Stoke Newington, T. Fisher, Esq. Secretary of the Records to the Hon. E. India Company—Aug. 8, at Stockwell, Ellen 3d daughter of Mr. J. W. Smith of Canton—9, at Ham in Picardy, G. Saunders, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.

THE EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

THE NEW BANK FOR INDIA.

We have now before us a Prospectus and outline of Regulations for the New Bank of India; and of all the Joint Stock Banking Associations to which the present century has given birth, we do not know of one whose objects and measures, under proper management, are calculated to prove of more extensive benefit than such an institution, both to this Country and to India.

The following is a copy of the Prospectus which was originally prepared and submitted to the Board of Control and the East India Company:—

London, May 12th, 1836.

1st.—The state of the money market in Great Britain, and the desire so generally evinced of obtaining in other than the ordinary modes of investment, safe and profitable employment for the accumulating capital of the country, has led the undersigned to consider the present a very favourable moment for instituting on a very solid foundation, a great **BANKING ESTABLISHMENT FOR BRITISH INDIA.**

2nd.—It is thought that in British India there is an ample field for the diffusion of British capital, and that with the co-operation of the East India Company, and His Majesty's Government, an establishment may be formed, alike beneficial to the public in India, and to the members of the proposed Company.

3d.—The Banks in India are the Bank of Bengal, and the Union Bank at Calcutta, a Government Establishment for Banking at Madras, and a Bank at Agra in Bengal; the Union Bank is the only one of which the capital is wholly furnished by individuals, on the principle of a Joint Stock Bank, but it has no charter, and its notes, not being received by Government, at the Treasuries of the Collectors in the Provinces, its circulation is very limited, and confined to Calcutta and its immediate vicinity.

4th.—The Bank of Bengal is supported in a degree by the capital of the East India Company, and managed in part by the official servants of the Bengal Government, the number of its directors being nine, of which three are appointed by the Government, and six by the proprietors; the financial secretary, the accountant-general, and the sub-treasurer are the ex-officio directors. It has a charter from the East India Company, terminable upon a year's notice. Its capital, which was 50 Lacs of Rupees, divided into 500 Shares of 10,000 Rupees each, of which the Government held 100 Shares, or 10 Lacs, (one-fifth), has recently been increased to 75 Lacs, and the regulations for the discount of bills, and the amount of deposit in specie, in proportion to its issue of notes, have lately been altered and improved. Its circulation in 1835 was one Crore sixteen Lacs.

5th.—But the constitution of the Bank of Bengal prevents its becoming

East India and Colonial Magazine, Vol. XII, No. 71, October.

as efficient an instrument for the public service and for the public interests of British India, as a bank ought to be, and might be, made. The defect in its constitution is its immediate connexion with the Government. A bank in India to be really useful, should rely upon its own resources; and its connexion with the Government should not be one of partnership, but of superintendence on the part of the latter. Government should share neither responsibility nor profit, but keep the action of the bank steady, within its prescribed limits.

That the Government at times, requires, for financial and revenue operations in peace, and for its expenditure in war, the aid of a wealthy bank, is undeniable, but the primary object of its establishment should not be to afford assistance to the Government. This, it is to be feared, will however always be the case, when the Government are at once partners and managers of a bank.

6th.—But notwithstanding its identity with the Government, the Bank of Bengal is not what a wealthy independent Bank might be, viz: the Government Bank transacting the Government business.

The Bengal Government keep their Treasury quite distinct from the Bank of Bengal, but a Bank properly constituted might supersede the necessity of the Treasury, the Financial Agency at Canton and Madras, and thereby occasion a considerable saving to the East India Company; a Bank relying upon its own resources, and those resources known to be large and adequate to its operations, might adhering strictly to Banking principles, not only transact at a moderate charge the public business, manage the payment of interest of the Public Debt, facilitate the receipt of the revenue and its subsequent diffusion through the various channels of the public expenditure, but it might provide the remittance to Great Britain of the sums required there for the Home charges of the East India Company, and enable the East India Company to act up to the intention of the Legislature, by keeping their Government entirely aloof from that interference with the commerce of India, which the present system of remittance involves.

7th.—At present the basis of the Bank of Bengal is too narrow for such a customer as the Government, and the Bank and the Government being one, the period of exigency of the Government is the time of the distress of the Bank also. But establish a Bank of adequate dimensions, and its solid capital, and extensive credit, would enable it to render important pecuniary assistance to the Government in times of political difficulty.

8th.—The state of society however in India is such, that it is most desirable to maintain a close connexion between the Public Bank and the Government; and to insure the proper administration of its affairs at such a distance from its proprietary, the Government in India should possess a power of superintendence over the operations of the Bank.

9th.—If the Bank of Bengal be not adequate to fulfil the functions required of a Public Bank, much less so is the Union Bank, with a limited capital, and without a charter, and since the failures which commenced in 1830, and when all the private Banks were swept away, none have been established; nor is it to be desired that Commercial Agency and Banking should ever again be united. It is clearly for the true interests of both, that the separation should be strongly drawn.

10th.—This state of things it is thought, offers a very favourable opportunity for the introduction into India of a large BANKING COMPANY, which would keep steadily in view the legitimate objects of such an establishment, and adopt throughout the acknowledged principles upon which a sound system of Banking should be founded, modified only by the peculiar situation of India and of the East India Company.

(Signed)

Robert Garnett, Sons & Co., <i>Manchester</i>	Thomson, Chisholm & Co., <i>Manchester</i>
William Fielden & Co., <i>Blackburn</i>	Thomas Trueman & Co., "
Robert Turner Jun. & Co., "	Richard Roberts, "
James Finlay & Co., <i>Glasgow</i>	James Burt & Son, "
Oswald Tennant & Co., "	Lambert, Hoole, Jackson & Co., "
John Gladstone & Co., <i>Liverpool</i>	Benjamin Gray, "
Hegan Hall & Co., "	John Edward Taylor, "
H. and J. Horuby & Co., "	Jeremiah Garnett, "
Sands, Turner & Co., "	John Jackson, <i>Lancaster</i>
Ogilvy, Giffanders & Co., "	John Bond, "
Finlay & Alston, "	Burrow, Higgin & Farrer, "
T. and W. Earle & Co., "	William Jackson, "
C. Tayleur, Sons & Co., "	Garnett & Horsfalls, <i>Clitheroe</i>
Cropper, Benson & Co., "	Horrocks, Jacson & Co., <i>Preston</i>
Charles Horsfall & Son, "	Horrocks, Miller & Co., "
Dirom, Richmond & Co., "	John Edwards & Sons, <i>Holifax</i>
John Ridgway & Co., "	Baring, Brothers & Co., <i>London</i>
William Rotheram, "	Charles Cockerell & Co., "
Gladstone and Serjeantson, "	Fletcher, Alexander & Co., "
Rathbone, Brothers & Co., "	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., "
Nicol, Duckworth & Co., "	Morrison, Cryder and Co., "
Ewart Myers & Co., "	Finlay, Hodgson & Co., "
Caleb Fletcher & Co., "	Rickards, Little & Co., "
Thos. & John Brocklebank, "	Small, Colquhoun & Co., "
Robert & George Benn, "	Gregson, Melville & Co., "
Mobn, Brothers, "	Scott, Bell & Co., "
Chr. and James Rawdon, "	Marjoribanks & Ferrers, "
Daniell & Dickinson, "	Barclay, Brothers & Co., "
Daniel & Thomas Willis, "	Lyall, Brothers & Co., "
Thomas Ripley, "	Robert Eglinton, "
Butterworth & Brooks, <i>Manchester</i>	Gledatanes & Co., "
H. F. & R. Barton, "	W. & J. Burnie, "
J. Dugdale & Brothers, "	Reid, Irving & Co., "
The Strines Printing Comp., "	Durant & Co., "
Gardner, Harter & Kilgour, "	Magniac Smiths & Co., "
Birt & Co., "	Thomas Weeding, "
John Macvicar, "	Douglas, Anderson & Co., "
Thomas Hilton, "	R. Scott, Palmer & Co., "
George Fraser & Son, "	William & George Borradaile, "
Gardner, Atkinson & Co., "	John Deans Campbell, "
Jones, Gibson & Ord, "	Walkinshaw & Co., "
Wm. Grant & Brothers, "	James Clegg & Co., "
Harper, Dugdale & Co., "	George Wides & Co., "
J. & T. Marshall & Co., "	Enes Macintosh, "
For, Brothers & Co., "	John Melville, "
James Simpson, "	Robert O. Wylie, "
Phelps, Wood & Co., "	Nathaniel Alexander, "
	John Kennard, "

On the first appearance of the above Prospectus, an impression had become current that the principles of this Bank were of so exclusive and monopolising a character as to prove injurious to that freedom of commerce which formed the basis of the present Indian Charter. 1st.—From the close and intimate connexion

with the East India Company. 2nd.—From its desire for the supersession or abolition of the Government Treasuries and financial agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Canton. 3rd.—For the substitution of the Bank for the receipt and diffusion of the Indian revenues and the transaction of the Government financial business; and, lastly, that the Government in India should possess a power of superintendence over the operations of the Bank.

It has been argued, therefore, that one single claim which they advance of liquidating the whole disbursements of the India Company, at a fixed rate of exchange, will give them the remitting profit of £3,000,000 annually, and they will possess, in consequence of such an arrangement, an entire control over the merchandise exports of India, with the power by elevating the exchanges, of influencing its value or destination either to London or the outputs.

This is quite a mistaken view of the objects of the proposed Bank; it disclaims all connection with the East India Company, and only points to such advantages as, with its large capital and extensive resources, it may afford the means of securing, both to itself, and the Indian government. Its primary objects are to promote that freedom of commerce so much desired, by affording facilities in financial matters which hitherto have been quite unknown—its operations will in effect be so to regulate the exchanges as to counteract the undue influence at present exercised over them, both by the Company's financial agencies and by private agencies, and to infuse a spirit of freedom and independence in the remittance transactions to this country, which can in vain be looked for under the existing system. The idea of remitting, at a fixed rate of exchange, where so much must depend on the state of trade, the abundance or scarcity of money, and other circumstances not liable to be controlled by any Bank, is truly absurd; and as this Bank neither seeks nor demands any rights or privileges not already conceded to other Colonial establishments, or which may not be fully participated in by another Bank pursuing the same objects, it can in no respect be regarded as a monopoly.

As one of the many proofs we could adduce how beneficial such an establishment is calculated to be, we need only refer to the period of the Burmese War. Not many months before the commencement of that ill-advised and unexpected war, such was the abundance of capital that commercial interest at Calcutta was generally at five per cent., and in consequence of safe commercial employment not being met with, even at this low

rate, a considerable portion of it became invested in lands, houses, and other description of property, falsely deemed as safe investments, but not immediately realisable. Soon after, the Company suddenly announced a new loan, and commenced a series of financial measures which almost instantaneously produced, with a frightful deterioration in the value of all such property, an unnatural enhancement in the value of money. The difficulty to effect sales became as great as to receive advances upon such securities; and when it is recollected that this war in a few years cost the sum of £12,000,000 sterling, there can be no question that the commercial distress, which for a considerable period after, prevailed by the abstraction of so large an amount of circulating medium from the commerce of the country, was so materially accelerated and promoted as to terminate at last in the downfall of all the principal commercial establishments. Not less instrumental in the production of these results was the anomalous connexion of agency and banking, which formed the leading principle of business in these establishments.

A great banking establishment, therefore, with a large capital, independent alike of the government, and of all influence from any particular party, so far from being viewed as a monopoly would prove a great public benefit. It would be open in its mercantile accommodations, without reference to creed or colour, to all parties; and while its extensive resources would impart security and confidence on the one hand, it would on the other be enabled to transact the business of the public with advantages not within the power of any existing establishment to afford. The Bank of Bengal, and the Union Bank, for the reasons set forth in the present Prospectus, are quite unable to meet the exigencies of the country; and since the failure of the large agency houses a void has been created, which cannot be filled up upon a more secure and substantial basis, for the commercial prosperity of India, than by a Bank with powers and capital equal to the one now proposed.

The following is an outline of its regulations:—

"A Joint Stock Company to be formed in Great Britain, to be entitled the *'Bank of India'*, and to be incorporated by charter from the Crown, and the East India Company.

The capital to be £5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £100 each, £10 per share to be paid on the allotment, and £15 per share more on obtaining the charter from the Crown, and the remainder, as soon as the money can be practically employed, but not in greater instalments than £10 per share, not at less intervals than three months betwixt each instalment; £5,000 of the shares to be reserved for distribution in India."

The Bank of India shall have its chief office in London, and the management be vested in a Board of twenty-four Directors; each Director to hold not less than 40 shares. The Directors first appointed to remain in office five years from the 1st January following the date of the charter from the Crown, with power to complete their number in case of vacancy during that period.

The management in India to be confided to a Board of nine Directors at Calcutta, each Director to hold not less than 20 shares, with subordinate Boards at Bombay, Madras, and at other places, where branch banks may be established—the first Directors in India being appointed by the Directors in London, and subject to their control.

After the lapse of the time appointed, the Directors in London to go out of office in rotation, one-fourth each succeeding year, but to be eligible for re-election by a majority of the proprietary; the holders of

5 shares and less than 15	to have 1 vote.
15 " and less than 40	" 2 votes.
40 " and less than 80	" 3 votes.
80 " and upwards	" 4 votes.

After the lapse of three years from their appointment, the Directors in India to go out of office in rotation, one-fourth each succeeding year, and to be eligible for re-election by the proprietary in India, voting in the same manner as in London; but the elections in India to be subject to the approval, and confirmation of the majority of the London Direction. A Director in India to be qualified by holding 20 shares.

Natives to be eligible to be elected Directors in India.

The Bank of India to confine its business to Banking exclusively, that is, to receiving deposits, and keeping cash accounts—granting cash credits for a limited time, and with approved security—discounting bills—the issue of notes payable on demand, and in gold or silver as may be hereafter determined—the purchase and sale of Bills of Exchange, and the granting of drafts and credits by the establishment in London, on the several establishments in India; and *vice versa*. The Bank is not allowed to make advances on landed, or other immovable securities, nor upon growing crops, nor to act in a mercantile capacity by undertaking the shipment or sale of goods.

Quarterly accounts to be transmitted by the Boards in India to the Directors in London; and accounts and reports of the Finances of the Bank to be annually made by the London Board to all the proprietors.

Such is an outline of the proposed regulations; and it will be remarked, that confined as its business will be to banking exclusively, a field will be opened of such extensive facilities in financial arrangements, both politically and commercially, in respect to our intercourse with India, and to its internal trade, as to be productive of incalculable benefits. To the merchants, traders, and manufacturers of this country, the realization of whose exports under the prevailing system are so continually exposed to the chances of delays in remittances, by good bills being of difficult procurement; and, if obtainable, to be payable six months after sight; the direct benefit will be, that all such possibilities will be removed, by a bank being open in India to receive all sums, large or small, for immediate payment by the bank in London, thus ensuring a return of capital, in nine or ten months, which now is not accomplished in three years and upwards.

In like manner the bank in London will be open for the purchase of bills of exchange, drawn against goods and Government, or other securities granting cash credits, discounting bills, and in short, furnishing, upon easy terms, all the conveniences and facilities for the successful and extensive prosecution of every branch of commerce in this country.

The British Government have signified their approval of the principles and objects of this bank; and the East India Company, previous to giving their final sanction, has deemed it necessary to make a reference to the Bengal government, the result of which will, no doubt, lead to the immediate commencement of operations.

We propose recurring to the subject on a future occasion, with a view to its closer examination in reference principally to the facts reported in the evidence, taken a few years back, on the Banking System in India, in the House of Commons.

THE ISLAND OF SAN ANDRES.

This island is situated on the Musquito shore, off the Pearl Keys, near the Spanish Main, in latitude 12,30, N. longitude 82,30 W. it is about fifteen miles long, and three broad.

The population consists of 1,500 souls, including 1,000 slaves, industrious and well disposed.

The climate is excellent, and far superior in salubrity to any of the tropical climates.

The soil is generally a red clay and dark mould alternately, considered to be very rich and not over-worked. About two-thirds of the island is cultivated, the remainder is nearly virgin land, and belongs principally to government, unappropriated: the north and south sides of the island are level; towards the centre it is hilly, say about two hundred feet above the level of the sea.

The products of the island are principally cotton, nearly equal in quality to the Sea Island if properly cleaned: sugar and rum can also be produced in quantities, as has been the case some years past, with cocoa-nuts, sage, arrow-root, castor and cocoa-nut oils, and turtle and tortoise-shell in the season.

Beef, pork, and poultry are abundant and cheap, with vegetables and tropical fruits of all descriptions; and it is to be remarked, that the island is celebrated for producing the finest yams in this quarter of the globe; families established here

would only require to import groceries, flour, and wines. The coast abounds with the finest fish in the world.

The ports and harbours are, the eastern harbour, and south-west bay on the S. W. side of the island—the former has only anchorage for vessels drawing fifteen feet water or under; in the latter ships of the line can anchor, with the bowsprits touching the shore; the eastern harbour is sheltered at all seasons; south-west bay is only sheltered during the prevalence of the N. E. breezes, as during the W. N. W. and S. W. winds it is only an open roadstead. The prevailing winds are N. E. and W. The N. E. blows steady from the end of November to the beginning of September.

The island abounds in springs of excellent water, and plenty of wood.

The Island of Old Providence, 50 miles due N. and in sight of San Andres, is nearly similar, except that it is better adapted for the cultivation of coffee, being very high and mountainous. Well fortified, this island would be almost impregnable.

MILITARY CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

Minutes of Evidence before His Majesty's Commissioners in 1835 and 1836.

3 Feb. 1836.—General the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck, G. C. B. was examined as follows.

5451. Your Lordship returned from the government of Bengal in the month of July last:—I did.

5452. The Commissioners understand that previous to your departure from Calcutta you laid before the council a minute on the subject of military punishments?—I did, both in respect to the native Army, and the European Army.

5453. At what date?—On the 16th February, 1835.

5454. At the time you laid that minute before the council at Calcutta, had you issued an order with respect to the Army, or was your order to the Army subsequent to that order in council?—The order issued was the result of that resolution in council. It was an order by the Governor-General of India in council.

5455. This order of the council of India, of the 24th February 1835, refers only to the native troops?—Just so.

5456. Previous to the issuing of this order, were there any, and what regulations with respect to the punishment of the native troops at the halberds?—There are regular articles of war. There was an order of Lord Combermere on the 19th March 1827, and another subsequently of Sir Edward Barnes, of the 2d November 1832, which modified the order of Lord Combermere.

5457. The native troops were liable to punishment by the cat-o'-nine-tails precisely in the same way as the Europeans?—Yes, the articles of war are somewhat different, but for this purpose they may be considered the same.

5458. Will your Lordship look at that, [paper handed to his Lordship] and see whether that is the order of Lord Combermere?—It appears to be.

[*This order was read as follows:*]

"General Orders by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

"*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19th March 1827.*

"The Commander-in-chief is satisfied, from the quiet and orderly habits of the native soldiers, that it can very seldom be necessary to inflict on them the punishment of flogging, while it may be almost entirely abolished, with great advantage to their character and feelings.

"His Excellency is therefore pleased to direct, that no native soldier shall, in future, be sentenced to corporal punishment, unless for the crime of stealing, marauding, or gross insubordination, where the individuals are deemed unworthy to continue in the ranks of the Army.

"Whenever, in such cases, corporal punishment is awarded by a regimental detachment, or brigade court-martial, the proceedings are to be referred with a descriptive roll of the prisoner, and a report of his previous character to the General, or other officer commanding the division before the sentence is carried into effect, and if he confirms it, and does not see cause to remit the punishment, he will, at the same time, direct the man to be discharged from the service.

"This order is to be clearly explained to every native corps.

"By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

(Signed.) "W. L. WATSON,
Adjutant-General of the Army,"

5459. Previously to the issuing of this order, it was a frequent practice to punish the native soldiers in that way?—In my minute of the 16th February 1835, there will appear an exact return of all the punishments for the last preceding five years in the three native Armies.

5460. By Lord Combermere's order of the 19th March 1827, corporal punishment in the native Army was confined to certain offences?—It was so.

5461. Which offences were the crimes of stealing, marauding, gross insubordination, when the individuals were deemed unworthy to continue in the ranks of the Army?—Yes.

5462. That dispatch, also, directed that in the case of a court-martial, the punishment should not be inflicted without a reference to the general officer?—Yes.

5463. Did that order remain in force until it was altered by the circular issued by Sir Edward Barnes?—It did.

5464.—Was the effect of Sir Edward Barnes' alteration to enable the commanding officer to put into execution the sentences of corporal punishment without the sanction of the general officer?—Yes it was.

5465. Restoring, in fact, to the commanding officer, the power he had previous to Lord Combermere's order?—Yes.

[*The following is a copy of the order referred to:*]

"(Circular.)

"*Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla,*
2d November 1832.

"SIR,

"The Commander-in-chief has reason to believe that some injurious consequences have incidentally resulted from the mode now pursued of submitting the proceedings of regimental and other inferior courts-martial to general officers commanding divisions, for their previous sanction, and he is therefore pleased to dispense with this in future.

"The officer who assembles the court-martial, and who confirms the proceedings, is accordingly authorised to carry the sentence into effect, without any reference; and in cases of corporal punishment he is to exercise his discretion, according to the nature of the case, the previous character of the individual prisoner, and the circumstances which may render an example

necessary, or otherwise at the time, in mitigating the punishment awarded, or in remitting it altogether.

"As it may also happen that a soldier has been found guilty of an offence which renders it improper that he should remain any longer in the service, although the general conduct of the men has been such that an example is unnecessary, or he may have relations in the regiment of excellent character, upon whom some part of the disgrace would fall if he were flogged; the commander-in-chief is pleased to authorise commanding officers of regiments, in all cases where a native soldier has been sentenced to corporal punishment, to discharge him from the service if they consider it expedient, although the punishment be remitted altogether.

"In every case of a discharge, ordered in consequence of the proceedings of a court-martial, the circumstances of the soldier having been 'found guilty [*here insert the offence,*] and sentenced to corporal punishment' is to be distinctly specified in his discharge certificate, and in the monthly casualty list transmitted to head-quarters.

"It will continue to be the particular duty of general officers and others commanding divisions &c., to whom the proceedings of inferior courts-martial are transmitted, under the regulation of 6th November 1818, to point out to officers commanding regiments, whenever they conceive the punishments awarded have been too severe, or that they have been too frequent; and they will bring under the notice of the commander-in-chief, at their periodical inspections, (or without any delay if they deem it necessary,) any such cases; but his excellency is happy to remark, that he has not, hitherto, observed any instance of such conduct, and he therefore has considered it both just and expedient to leave the officers in immediate command of regiments and detachments, who are best acquainted with the whole particulars of each case, the entire power of mitigating or remitting the sentences of the courts which they assemble.

"His excellency directs me to add, that it is his intention that the principles of the circular from the adjutant-general's office, of the 16th June 1827, and of the general order of the 19th March 1827, should continue to be strictly adhered to, with the exception which has been indicated in the course of procedure. No native soldier is ever to be sentenced to corporal punishment by any regimental brigade, garrison, or detachment court-martial, unless he has been found guilty either of a very serious offence against discipline, or plundering, marauding, or committing violence when on a march, or of some action of a disgraceful and infamous nature, unbecoming the character of a soldier; and whenever corporal punishment has been inflicted on a native soldier, in consequence of the sentence of a court-martial, he is invariably to be discharged the service.

"The commander-in-chief has observed with great satisfaction how seldom it is necessary to resort to such punishments, in order to maintain discipline amongst a body of men who are free from the vice of inebriety, who are in general remarkable for their orderly, quiet, and obedient behaviour, and for whom dismissal from the service, when any individual betrays an opposite character, constitutes of itself a severe, and, in most cases, a sufficient punishment.

"A copy of this circular will be sent to every regiment under your command, and its tenor is to be carefully explained to the native troops.

"I have, &c.,

"To the officer commanding.

(Signed)

"W. S. BEATSON,

"Adjutant-general of the Army."

5466. That order of Sir Edward Barnes was again modified by a general order of your lordship's of 16th February, 1835?—It was; Sir Edward Barnes' order was cancelled, and Lord Combermere's restored by me.

[*The following is a copy of the order referred to :*]

" General Orders by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

" *Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th February, 1835.*

" The commander-in-chief is pleased to cancel that part of the circular letter from the adjutant-general of the army, under date the 2d November 1832, which empowers officers who order the assembly of inferior courts-martial, and who confirm their proceedings, to carry sentences of corporal punishment into effect without the previous sanction of general officers commanding divisions, or brigaders commanding field forces; and his Excellency directs that the general order of the 19th March 1827, and the circular letters of the 9th March and 16th June of the same year, be considered in full force.

" By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) " J. R. LUMLEY, Col.,

" Adjutant-General of the Army."

5467. So that the native army, at the time of your laying that minute before the council, was in the situation of being liable to punishment for certain offences enumerated, by Lord Combermere, the sentence of a court-martial being approved of by the general officer?—Yes.

5468. Will you have the goodness to state to the commissioners the reasons that induced you to make that alteration, and to lay the minute of the 16th February before the council of India?—I beg to refer to that minute for my reasons.

5469. In consequence of the agreement of the council to your proposal for abolishing corporal punishment in the native army, the general order of the 24th February 1835, was issued by the governor-general in council?—Yes, this is the order [*delivering in the same, which was read as follows :*]

" General Orders of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in council.

" *Fort William, 24th Feb. 1835.*

" The governor-general of India, in council is pleased to direct that the practice of punishing soldiers of the native army by the cat-o'-nine-tails, or rattan, be discontinued at all the presidencies, and that it shall henceforth be competent to any regimental, detachment, or brigade, court-martial, to sentence a soldier of the native army to dismissal from the service, for any offence for which such soldier might now be punished by flogging, provided such sentence of dismissal shall not be carried into effect unless confirmed by the general or other officer commanding the division.

(Signed) " WM. CASEMENT, Col.,

" Secretary to the Government of India Military Department."

Mr. J. W. was examined as follows :

5470. The commissioners understand that you went out to Spain with Colonel Evans's auxiliary force?—Yes, I went out, and arrived at St. Sebastian about the 21st July.

5471. How long did you remain?—I remained till the middle of September, when I came home.

5472. During the time you were with that force were there many instances of corporal punishment?—I saw several cases of corporal punishment administered during the time I was in St. Sebastian.

5473. Was there great difficulty in maintaining discipline among the men?—Yes, there were some very refractory characters, and occasionally, when excited by drink, very violent; but, and at the same time, perhaps, any

other punishment substituted for corporal punishment, might have had a sufficient effect, and maintained the discipline of the force.

5474. When you say any other punishment substituted for corporal punishment might have maintained the discipline of the force, what other punishment do you refer to?—Solitary confinement, extra drills and guards, and stoppage of pay.

5475. Were there any instances of solitary confinement at St. Sebastian?—Not in the citadel.

5476. What sort of prisons had they?—I never was in it. I do not remember any case of solitary confinement at all. I have heard there was such a place for the Spanish soldiers.

5477. You are not aware that recourse was had to solitary confinement at all?—No; except in the guard-rooms—a mere regimental thing.

5478. Recourse was had of course to the minor punishments, such as pack drills, and so forth?—Yes, and extra guards.

5479. For what sort of offences was corporal punishment used?—The generality of offences were acts of insubordination, and violent and outrageous conduct of the men by quarrelling with their comrades and creating disturbances when in drink, and sometimes for thieving.

5480. Was there any discontent among the men in consequence of the use of the lash?—No; I never heard their opinions respecting it: any body of men will, of course, be averse to punishment of that kind; but several of the officers considered it a sort of inconsistency on the part of the general as regards the system adopted. But I must admit that I think that, though the discretionary power vested in some of the commanding officers, many of those cases never reached the ears of the general: some of them were the result of drum-head courts-martial.

5481. Was there a very great proportion of those punishments inflicted in consequence of the sentence of drum-head courts-martial?—Yes, a good many.

5482. But there were several by garrison and regimental courts-martial?—Yes.

5483. The garrison courts-martial were of course submitted to the general?—Yes, of course; but most of those I saw at St. Sebastian were previously to the arrival of General Evans. He did not come out till a very short time before we went to Bilbao.

5484. At what time did he come out?—I cannot be positive to the date, but I think we had been there about six weeks before he arrived.

5485. After he came out there were repeated instances?—Yes; the same system was maintained.

5486. And in consequence of the sentences of garrison and general courts-martial?—More generally the result of regimental courts-martial.

5487. At the time you refer to was the enemy in sight?—Yes, there was a detachment of the Carlists in the vicinity of St. Sebastian, about five or six miles distant.

5488. You were not actually in the field?—No; except in the affair at Hernani.

5489. But, except upon that occasion, you were not what is called in the field?—No; there were reconnoissances made, and there was a little skirmishing.

5490. You were, in fact, in garrison at St. Sebastian?—Yes.

5491. Was there recourse had to the punishment of stoppage of pay?—Yes; that was frequently done by the captains of companies, or the result of regimental courts-martial.

5492. At the time you quitted the Army had the discipline of it improved?—Yes, very much indeed.

5493. Is it your opinion that this corporal punishment had had a considerable effect in improving it?—I think on very desperate and irreclaimable characters it had.

[*The witness withdrew*].

General the Right Hon. Lord *William Bentinck* was again examined as follows:

5494. Previous to your issuing the order referred to, you had directed committees in the several presidencies to report to you as to the propriety of doing away with corporal punishment entirely in the native Army?—Yes.

5495. What was the result of those inquiries carried on by those committees?—The majority of the committees were unfavourable to the abolition.

5496. Were there any of the officers who sat upon those three committees who were favourable to it absolutely?—I forget.

5497. Do you mean to say that the majority of each committee, or a majority of the whole, were unfavourable?—The majority of each committee, I believe.

5498. How long before you issued that order in council had you received the reports of those committees?—I suppose it must have been two or three months.

5499. Have you remitted home the reports of those committees?—They went home with the order itself.

5500. So that there was no notice sent to the East India Company, or any authority in England, previous to your issuing that order in council?—None: the civil and military government, and the enactment of articles of war for the company's troops, are vested in the council of India.

5501. In the reports of those committees was there any complaint made, or any notice taken of any difficulty in recruiting from the respectable part of the natives in any of those armies?—I think the opinion expressed by several officers was, that a better description of recruit would be obtained if the abolition of corporal punishment took place. That was the opinion of many officers as well as I recollect.

5502. You are more acquainted with the Bengal army than with others?—Of course I am.

5503. In the Bengal army is the description of natives who compose that army of a more respectable class than the others?—Very respectable high caste men the greater part of them.

5504. Had that army had any difficulty under the regulations that existed previous to the order in council in recruiting?—Latterly there was no difficulty in recruiting. During the Burmese war, a great number of very bad men were admitted into the army.

5505. That will usually be the case where you have to increase an army in time of war to any considerable extent?—Yes, but there was a bad system of recruiting into the bargain.

5506. Did that difficulty with respect to the Burmese war arise from the fear of loss of caste in going out of India?—No; it was a superstitious fear. There was a great aversion in consequence from the service.

5507. That was, however, before you assumed the government?—Yes.

5508. Immediately previous to your issuing this order was there any difficulty in recruiting the Army with proper recruits?—None.

5509. In that case, supposing the order to have the effect you looked to, and which you state to have been suggested by those committees, namely, the bringing a better description of persons into the service, what was the description of persons to whom you looked?—Respectable men of the same classes.

5510. If you were understood rightly in your answer to a former question, you stated that there was no difficulty in obtaining good and proper

recruits before?—Before, there were a great number of persons of the very best description, who were prevented entering by the fear of corporal punishment. If I am asked whether there had been any difficulty in recruiting the army, I should say, none.

5511. Not only no difficulty in recruiting the army, but no difficulty in recruiting it with persons of a proper condition and state?—Yes, but not of the very best.

5512. One of the reasons which induced you to issue this order appears to have been, that the discharge of those men from the service is in itself a very severe punishment?—It is.

5513. And a sufficiently severe punishment, without having recourse to the lash?—Yes.

5514. That, of course, is a reason that can apply only to the native army; it does not apply to the European or to the King's troops?—Certainly not; on the contrary, every European soldier would be happy to be discharged.

5515. Has transportation been tried with the native army?—I do not think it has as a punishment by court-martial. I am not sure whether it is in the military code or not; I rather think not, but, at all events, it is not common to do so: indeed, natives are hardly ever sent across the sea.

5516. Are the native troops addicted to drunkenness?—No, not at all.

5517. What are the most usual offences committed by that army?—Quarrels about women form the greatest part, jealousies, and occasional thefts and insubordination. They are very sensitive about their order.

5518. Previous to the issuing this Order in Council, the punishment of the lash was confined to immoral offences?—Yes, it was.

5519. The nature of those offences being theft, disgraceful offences, and insubordination?—Yes.

5520. With respect to insubordination, was recourse had to the lash usually in cases of mere casual insubordination to non-commissioned officers or officers, or where it was attended with mutinous conduct also?—I forget; I should think in each it would have been adopted; I presume so.

5521. Without having recourse to the entire abolition of corporal punishment, would it not have been reasonable to have confined it to cases of insubordination, amounting to mutiny, or approaching to it, instead of leaving the net so wide as the words "mere insubordination" make it?—Of course, the limits could have been defined, if it had been thought proper, as is the case with all other laws.

5522. This punishment of the lash was, in point of fact, usually accompanied by the discharge of the person who suffered it?—Yes.

5523. Had not that circumstance of the discharge accompanying the lash a good effect upon the rest of that Army by its example?—Is the question the discharge, or the lash, or both?

5524. Both together?—Of course; the more severe the punishment, the greater, in all probability will be its effect. The question is, whether that increased severity is necessary or not.

5525. Would not the very sight of the punishment of a man by the lash in itself, probably, be the means of deterring from crime, and still more when accompanied by discharge?—I should give the same answer. Of course; the more severe the punishment, the greater, must be supposed to be its effect.

5526. The man so discharged, being marked as he would be by the punishment, would not his after-life be rendered more uncomfortable in his own country?—I think not; I think they would consider it in his own country, when he returned, as an act of barbarity, and would view it with horror and disgust.

5527. Not with a feeling that the man himself was disgraced by it?—No I think not; in his own family certainly not. It is considered a great act of dishonour to strike a man in India; the higher the caste, the greater the degradation. The native community, when he returned, would view the punishment as an act of great barbarity.

5528. And not feel that he was degraded?—No, except to be subject to degrading punishment; but I do not think he would loose caste for it.

5529. Supposing he had been guilty of theft, and punished for it?—He would, in that case, be considered as a common robber.

5530. Supposing the punishment of the lash entirely abolished in the native army, do you not think it would have an effect on the European troops in the service, and create a jealousy?—None, whatever. There is no analogy whatever between the two services; they are totally distinct; they are distinct in manners, distinct in customs, in habits, in pay, in treatment, in every respect.

5531. But they serve together?—They do not associate together.

5532. Are they never joined in service, for instance, on an expedition, so many Sepoys and so many Europeans?—Yes, but they cannot communicate with each other; the one does not understand English, and the other does not understand Hindustani.

5533. Supposing two men to have committed the same offence, or that being on the same guard, each committed an act of insubordination, that the European was to be punished by the lash, and the native to be only discharged, do you not think that the European would consider himself the worst treated of the two?—I dare say he would. He would like to be discharged also.

5534. Surely the effect of doing away corporal punishment in the native army must have some effect on the European troops?—That is a particular case; he might feel that certainly.

5535. Is that a case very likely to occur?—No, I do not think it is. In the first place insubordination in the native army is very rare.

5536. In looking over certain returns before the Commissioners, there are several instances of offences called "mutiny or insubordination," and another headed "disobedience of orders," and a third "disorderly conduct and absence without leave," those occur in both services of course?—They would occur no doubt in both services, but I should think rarely if ever. Those are impertinence to native officers. They are classed as mutiny, or insubordination,

5537. They would be equally so classed in the European army?—Yes.

5538. Has it not hitherto been considered essential that the character of the European army should be held up in the sight of the native soldiery?—It is very desirable that it should be, but it certainly is not. Courage is the only point in which the conduct of Europeans is superior to that of the natives. Nothing can be equal to the drunkenness and disorder of the European troops in a great many regiments.

5539. If the punishment of the lash is entirely done away with in the native service, and retained in the European part of the Company's army, and in the King's army in India, would not that very circumstance tend to degrade the European part of those armies in the eyes of the natives?—I should say not the least.

5540. If it is considered by their superiors degrading for the Indian to be punished by the lash, why is it less degrading to the European?—Because they are in conduct and character totally distinct—one is the best behaved man in the world, of high caste, and sober; the other is the reverse.

5541. If a high caste man commits those offences, he is no longer that man you represent?—But the character of the army at large must be taken, because if there is corporal punishment existing every man is afraid of it.

5542. Therefore it acts as a salutary punishment in that case putting aside the degradation?—Not as a salutary punishment, because I do not allow it to be necessary or salutary; it adds to the severity of punishment.

5543. And tends to deter from crime?—As all punishments do. It is merely a question whether that extreme severity is necessary or not.

5544. If you abolished that punishment in the native army on the ground of degradation, will not the effect of that be to make the individuals of the native army look down on the individuals of the European army who still remain subject to the lash?—Decidedly not. In the one army there is hardly any corporal punishment, in the other there is a great deal. It will have no influence upon the opinions of the native army with respect to the Europeans; it has had none hitherto.

5545. That would only prove there had been more good behaviour on the part of the native army than the European, but yet both were subject, if they committed certain offences, to the same punishment?—Yes.

5546. By your order you say that that punishment is degrading?—It is so considered by the native army.

5547. Will not they so consider it as to the European army?—They look upon it as a totally different service. It is the bravery of the European soldier which commands the regard in which he is held in the country at large, and not his good conduct in general, for nothing could be worse than his conduct.

5548. Are there not frequent instances of mutiny in the native army?—No, it very seldom occurs. There was the great Barrackpore mutiny, but nothing of late years.

5549. No men blown away from the guns?—There was in Madras, just before I came away, a man who attempted to murder his officer; he was blown away or shot.

5550. To what do you attribute the superiority of the Bengal native army to the Madras and Bombay, in point of composition?—They are very superior men. They are higher caste men, and steadier men altogether, exactly like the people of northern Europe compared to those of the south. I think also they are much better managed in Bengal than they are in Madras, the system of discipline is much more considerate.

5551. There are a great number of Rajpoots, are there not?—Yes, there are a great many Rajpoots and Brahmins. A great political question belongs to the abolition of corporal punishment, as is stated in the minute. It is of great importance to attach that army to us as much as possible. Our dependence is upon the native army, and certainly times of peace are not so favourable to the maintenance of the *prestige* of European superiority as those of war.

5552. Had there been any symptoms rendering this measure necessary? The general opinion is that the native army has not that character of attachment it had formerly. After the abolition of the punishment of flogging in the Civil Penal Code, it was not thought possible to keep it up in the native army.

5553. How lately had the punishment of flogging been abolished in the sentences of the civil court?—I think two or three years before.

5554. Was the ground on which it was abolished its being degrading?—Its being unnecessary and inefficient for its purpose.

5555. Was it put on the ground of the degradation?—I forget now, but it is considered as very degrading.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—JAILS OF INDIA.

In our number for May we introduced an article upon the Bengal Jails, to which we were led by Mr. James Hutchinson's report on this subject, prepared in June 1835. We had previously, indeed, made various efforts to call the attention of the Home authorities to the state of Jails in India, but without the desired effect. We have now, occasion to examine this subject once again; having accidentally met with a document by a Mr. G. D. Guthrie, dated so far back as 1808, embodying a number of proposed arrangements in reference to a local Indian Jail. These have never yet been rendered fully available; and, as the internal economy of Jails has now become an object of national investigation, we propose introducing Mr. Guthrie's plan to our readers, with a view, in particular, to its attracting the notice of the local committee at present examining the penal laws of India. The House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Wakley, has ordered the Home Government of British India to lay before it a copy of all reports, and other documents, concerning the state of the Jails in British India since the last Charter came into operation. It will be seen that Mr. Guthrie recommends a central Jail to be situated in Calcutta, and conducted as he consecutively describes:—

“ That a Jail be erected in the immediate vicinity of Calcutta for the reception of all persons sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour, for any considerable period of time, in the different Mofussil Zillahs.

“ That a spacious area be attached to the Jail, calculated to admit of the prisoner being employed in preparing *soorky khoas*, and such other suitable labour as they may be required to perform. The chief advantages which I anticipate from the adoption of this plan, is, in respect to the punishment of the delinquent, which may be strictly enforced, because, as the kind of labour in which it is proposed to employ the convicts, will admit of the labour imposed on each person respectively, being proportioned to his ability to perform, he can be compelled to execute his task, and, as that being accomplished, he will be permitted to leave off work, any undue severity, on the part of the overseers, will be effectually prevented. The task assigned, may be more or less heavy as the circumstance and behaviour of the prisoners render necessary or proper.

The chief end of the criminal law, viz., the punishment of the delinquent, being thus insured, I am of opinion, that the result of the proposed plan, considered with a view to ‘ex

ample, for which it is the next object of the law to provide, is likely to produce superior advantage, as it may be expected that the impression with which the convicts will leave Jail will not only withhold them from the repetition of crime, but that the reports they will carry with them to the different parts of the country to which they belong—of the hardships they had experienced during their imprisonment—will be the means of deterring the evil inclined from the commission of acts that may reduce them to the same predicament, whereas, at present, the constant exhibition of the convicts on the public roads, especially, as they do not appear to suffer any other hardship than that of being in chains, has, I conceive, an opposite tendency in the way of example, for it is well known, that even capital punishments lose the effect of inspiring terror in proportion as they become more common, and, at last, are looked upon merely as common occurrences.

“ The further advantages which, I conceive, will result from the proposed plan are secondary to those already mentioned, and chiefly respect the convenience of Government; they are as follow :—

“ 1. By collecting together the convicts in the vicinity of *Calcutta*, as soon after they receive sentence as possible, they will be ready for transportation whenever opportunities occur of conveying them to Fort Marlborough, or to Prince of Wales' Island.

“ 2. The escape of prisoners, and particularly of the most dangerous description, which so frequently occurs at present at the different Jails, will be effectively prevented.

“ 3. A constant supply of the necessary articles of *khoa*, *soorky* and *brick-dust*, for the repair of roads, and other public works which is now purchased by Government at a heavy expense, will be prepared by the convicts, and, *it is certain, that, the produce of their labour may be made fully adequate to the reimbursement of Government in the expense of their maintenance.*

“ 4. The Jail being in the vicinity of *Calcutta*, the guards can be more frequently relieved than in the interior of the country which will preclude all improper communication between the *sepoys* and the prisoners; and, as the *Mofussil Jails* will be relieved from the most dangerous prisoners immediately after they receive sentence, the number of the guards now required there may be reduced.

“ 5. A reduction may, by these means, be eventually effected in the expense at present incurred in the erection of Jails in the interior of the country.

When this plan was first proposed, it met with considerable attention, but in consequence of the great outlay which was likely to be incurred in the first instance, it was not fully acted upon. The present gaol, however, in Calcutta, is the receptacle of prisoners from the various districts; but only simply so. There is no classification of prisoners, and their management is shamefully neglected. It contains from ten to twelve hundred offenders, many of them the most desperate characters in India; yet all huddled together—the comparatively virtuous, and those convicted of the most ignominious offences being indiscriminately mixed; and thus the former are so contaminated by the latter, that when they quit the prison precincts, they are loosened upon the country decidedly worse characters than when they were first imprisoned. Such has been the case, too, in this country, but the efficacy of the silent system, and other improvements in our gaols, have gone far to prevent much of the mischief that has accrued from previous regulations.

One of the fundamental principles of prison discipline is, that prisoners shall provide the means of their support from their own labour. Mr. Guthrie's paper clearly recognises this; but important as it is, the principle has been completely overlooked for a number of years in the management of the Calcutta gaol. The only labour to which the prisoners are subject, is the spinning of twine; a labour so light, that the day's task is usually completed before mid-day, after which these convicted felons have the whole time for the indulgence of indolent repose, or for plotting some villainy or other. Outcasts from human society, are thus comfortably lodged, clothed and fed, without toil, and at the expense of the industrious community! To draw an odious comparison, it seems to us that the culprit is less *punished* than the honest man, who is compelled to subscribe towards the former's subsistence, and who is subject, withal, to the vicissitudes and anxieties which embitter life.

The support of the prisoners in the above gaol, costs the public, at the lowest computation, from 38 to 40,000 rupees a year. Their labour yields only 2,500 rupees. Since they put the late Mr. Richardson to death for endeavouring to increase *their* productive labour, the attempt to make them support themselves has been abandoned. The first reform, therefore, which ought to be introduced into this establishment, is, that the criminals shall fully support themselves. There is plenty of work to be placed before them,—a hundred branches of industrious labour can be suggested.

It has been said, that to make these desperate villains work is a very difficult matter, if not altogether impossible, and that the nearest *ultimatum* we can come to, is to transport them beyond seas. We cannot agree to such a procedure. The objection to the present system of discipline in the Alipore gaol, is, that the public funds are charged heavily with the support of able-bodied men, who might support themselves, but do not. For the few felons in exile, now at Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, the Government outlay is nearly 25,000 rupees a year. We strongly recommend the plan above adduced, to the authorities, as one which, if acted upon, will assuredly work with the most salutary and beneficial effects.

The following is a Circular issued by the secretary to the committee of prison discipline; and from the important questions enumerated in it, there is every hope that the results will materially assist in the formation of a sound and wholesome system of jail discipline:—

CIRCULAR.

Fort William, the 10th Feb., 1836.—Sir,—I am directed by the committee of prison discipline, constituted under the order of the Government of India, as published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2d January last, to request that you will oblige them by answering the following questions, as far as your information and observation may enable you to do.

1st.—Is there any house of correction attached to the jail of which you have the charge?

If there be, be pleased to explain the system pursued therein?

2d.—Are any prisoners ever obliged to labor within the jail?

If so, be pleased to state in what manner they are so employed, under what circumstances, and with what result.

3d.—Would constant labor, within the jail, be dreaded as a punishment, in your opinion, would it be more or less dreaded than labor out of doors, in what form would it be most dreaded, in what form would it be most likely to pay the state?

4th.—Are you of opinion that it would be of advantage to introduce the treadmill into jails; and if so, in what respect, and under what regulations would it be in your opinion, of most advantage to introduce it?

5th.—In your opinion, would an European be preferable to a Native jailor? What would be the difference of expense between the two?

6th.—Are the prisoners at all classified, and if so, to what extent?

7th.—To what extent is classification practicable in your jail as it now stands? What would be the expense of fitting the jail for any specific degree of classification, that may be eminently requisite, in your opinion?

8th.—Is the construction of the jail such as would admit of the solitary confinement of any prisoners, and if so, to what extent?

9th.—In your opinion are there any objections to the introduction of the punishment, of strictly solitary confinements for limited terms, in regard to the natives of your province? If so, be pleased to explain the nature of those objections.

10th.—Supposing the continuance of the present system of allowing prisoners to work in company, both within and without the walls of their jail, would it be practicable to enforce perfect unbroken silence, both at work time and at all other times, and, if practicable, how would that discipline be maintained? If practicable, are you of opinion that it would be advisable to introduce such a system into the jails in your province?

11th.—Do you think it practicable to introduce any system of prison discipline, whereby the moral character of convicts would be improved? If you be of that opinion, be pleased to explain how you would propose to effect this object.

12th.—Are prisoners, both those under sentence, and others, supplied with rations in your jail, or with an allowance in money? What is the nature and quantity of the rations or the amount of the allowance in money given to each prisoner per diem, and what are the facilities provided for his obtaining food when working in or out of jail? What is the nature and quantity of the food daily eaten by a laborer in full work, in your province, or how much does such a man spend in money on his own daily food? Money, spent in clothes, or other necessaries, and in food, &c., for his family, must, of course, not be calculated in the reply to the above question.

13th.—Are there, in your opinion, any objections to furnishing prisoners, universally, with rations instead of an allowance in money? In the system of rations now in force, be good enough to say whether any evils or inconveniences have been found to result from it in practice, and if there have been any, to explain the nature of them, and the means by which in your opinion, they are removable.

14th.—To what extent is privation of food or stimulants used in your prison as a mode of punishment? Are convicts allowed savoury food, spirits, tobacco, or intoxicating drugs if they can purchase them? Are women, or other visitors whether their friends and relations or strangers, permitted to have access to prisoners under sentence.

15th.—Are you of opinion, that there are any objections to complete prohibition of every indulgence to prisoners under sentence, not absolutely necessary to their health?

16th.—When prisoners are sent in banishment or transportation from or to your jail, or when they are sent on working parties from under your care to the care of others and *vice versa*, do any descriptions of their characters accompany them, and if so, how far are the descriptions useful, and how far is the information to be relied on.

17th.—Have you any means of knowing how often the same man is returned to jail, who has been sentenced to the same, or to other jails before? If you have, be pleased to state what proportion the returned convicts bear, in your prison, to those that have never before been sentenced. If you have no such means, by what plan do you think the necessary information could most readily be obtained and recorded?

18th.—To what degree is the fact of having been confined to prison on a criminal charge considered as a disgrace, by the several classes of the natives of your province? To what extent is the fact of having been sentenced to imprisonment on a criminal charge considered as a disgrace, by the same people, and how much does the additional punishment of labour on the roads, in irons, aggravate the disgrace felt?

19th.—How does the actual treatment of prisoners apprehended on a criminal charge, but not sentenced by the magistrate, or of those committed to the sessions but not tried, differ in your jail from the treatment of prisoners under sentence? Are prisoners not sentenced generally confined in irons, in the stocks or chained together in your jail, or elsewhere within your district? Are poor prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, ever obliged to labour.

You will observe, that the above questions may be divided into three classes. First, such as relate to the facts and may be precisely answered by any person who has correctly obtained necessary information. Secondly, such as involve an exposition of your own opinions, as formed from personal observation and experience, upon subjects that cannot be positively determined upon, and thirdly such as are purely of a speculative character.

The committee desire me to request that in your replies, you will keep the above distinctions as much in view as possible, for the value of the most correct statement of facts will be much lessened, if it be mixed up with opinions and anticipations, which can never absolutely be relied on, and it will be comparatively easy to give their proper weight to opinions upon the effects of the existing system, if they be divested of all speculations, as to the effects of systems that have not yet been observed in operation.—I have, &c.

J. P. GRANT, Secretary P. D. C.

VISIT TO THE VALLEY OF KASHMIR IN 1836.

BY THE BARON HUGEL.

On my way to Bombay to embark for Europe, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines, requesting your doing with them what you think best: they relate to my journey to Kashmir. I was in hopes of being able to send you a more elaborate memoir, but my time is very much limited, that I am afraid of postponement, and hasten rather to offer you a few notes as they were collected. I understand that Mr. Jacquemont's travels are now published. I think, therefore, that it may be of some interest to the Indian reading public, to have before it some observations, not influenced by the above-mentioned work, made by a traveller a few years later, to compare them together. As before a regular publication of my residence in 1835, can be made in Europe and reach India, that of Mr. Jacquemont will have lost much of its interest as a new topic, I do not hesitate to come forward with my notes in their original form, however unfavorable to them it may be.

Kashmir, in a political and financial point of view, has been much overrated; not in a picturesque one. The valley in its length, from N. W. by W. to S. E. by E. is little more than 80 miles long; the breadth crossing the former line, varying from 30 miles to 6. I speak of the actual plains: from the eternal snow of the Pir Panjahl to the Tibet Panjahl are 50 to 60 miles; both ranges run nearly parallel in the first direction, with a great number of peaks. The height of the passes from Bimbar to Kashmir, and that from Kashmir to Iscardo is the same 13,000 feet; the highest point of the Pir Panjahl, 15,000 feet by the boiling point. The city of Kashmir 6,300 feet; * Kashmir town, Dalawer Khan Bagh on the 19th November, gave meridional altitude 72d 4m., artificial horizon, which shews its northern latitude to be 34d 35m.

Population.—Four years ago about 800,000; now not exceeding 200,000. The valley is divided in 36 pergunahs, containing ten towns and 2,200 villages. Kashmir town contains still 40,000 inhabitants; Chupinian, 3,000; Islamabad and Pampur, 2,000. It was not the bad administration of the Sikhs, but a famine brought on by frost at the time the rice was in flower, and cholera in consequence of it; that reduced the population to one fourth of the former number by death and emigration; many villages are entirely deserted. Chirar town contains now 2,000 houses and only 150 inhabitants!

* Three thermometers brought it very near to the same height.

Revenue—Last year very nearly nothing, Runjeet Singh wishing that the country should recover: this year (1836) he asks 23 lakhs from the Governor Mohan Singh, which the country cannot give. The emigration has brought to the Panjab and Hindustan many shawl manufacturers, and Kashmir will most likely *never* yield again what it did a few years ago. Nurpur, Lodiana, and many other places can bring to the market shawls cheaper than Kashmir, where every article of food is dearer than in the Panjab and Hindustan.

Twelve passes, *Pansahl* in the Kashmir language (from which *Pir Panjah* of the Muslims) now exist; three to Tibet (Isardo and Ladak); eight to the Panjab; one to the west. In former times there were only seven; the defence of which was entrusted to Malliks with hereditary appointments four passes are open the whole year one to Ladak, the western pass, (*Baramulla*) and two to the south.

Wuler lake is 30 miles from E. to W.

Brahmans, the only Hindus in Kashmir, 25,000 in 2,000 families; they are Vishnuvrites and Sivaites, divided into three divisions, who all intermarry; they are darker than the other inhabitants, owing to a colony sent for from the Dekhan about 800 years ago, after the aboriginal Brahman race was nearly extinguished by the persecution of the Muhammedans.

There is not in the valley the slightest appearance of its having been drained: the pass through which the Jhelum found its way is one of the most beautiful of the world, its bed 1000 to 1500 feet deep; I do not believe more in the traditions of the Kashmirian Brahmans than in the fables of Manethon.

All the remaining temples are Bauddha, of a different shape from any I have ever seen, only one small one reminds me of the caves of Ellora. I have observed no Dagoba, Koran Pandan, near Islamabad, Anatnagh of old, is not only the largest ruin of Kashmir, but one of the splendid ruins of the world;—noble proportions; material black marble. I was nearly led into error, at first thinking its form Grecian. The building had nothing on a closer examination which could justify such a hypothesis. Very few temples remain in Kashmir in tolerable preservation, having mostly been destroyed by a fanatic Musalman*, whose zeal did not succeed in overturning them all.

The only trace of fossil remaining in the valley is in a limestone, which contains small shells

Nature has done much for Kashmir, art more; the whole

* Sikandar, Bihabikan, A. D. 1396.

valley is like a nobleman's park ; the villages, being surrounded with fruit trees, and having in their centre immense plane and poplar trees, form large masses, having between them one sheet of cultivation through which the noble river winds itself in elegant sweeps.

The botany of Kashmir is not rich, and is very nearly allied to that of the Himalaya, between Massuri and Simlah, in the valley itself not a plant is to be seen of indigenous origin ; the northern declivity of the mountains is rich in vegetation, the southern steep and barren. The Chunar is the *Platanus Orientalis*, which is so far from being a native of Kashmir does here produce no germinating seeds, and is multiplied by cuttings, which, since the Moghul Emperor, have not been kept up. It is a very extraordinary phenomena to witness the *Nelumbium speciosum* growing where the orange tree is destroyed by frost. *Misri galeb* is not a native of Kashmir.

I made a remark on the Pir Panjal, which I afterwards had occasion to observe several times, and which is new to me ; that the freezing point on the thermometer advances at great elevations in a similar proportion as the boiling point retrocedes ; thus the water boiling for instance with 191, the sun with 44 degrees Fahr., did not make any impression upon a piece of ice lying on a black soil, the latter not being moistened.* This must be the case, although I do not recollect to have seen it mentioned ; on a certain height above the surface of the globe, the freezing point and the boiling point must meet†, heat and cold being phenomena belonging exclusively to our globe. My observations led me to believe, that this may be at 84,100 feet above the surface of the sea, or in other words that there finishes our atmosphere.

The burning gases at Jwalamuki are of a very extraordinary nature, nothing of sulphur or naphtha in them. They have a most delicious smell, something like a French perfume with ambergris. The flames, about ten in number, come out of a dark grey sandstone on perpendicular places, temples are built over them. I attributed the effect to priestcraft, until in one of the temples called Ghurka Debi, I was allowed to try experi-

* The explanation of this circumstance should rather be sought in the dryness of the air at such an elevation ; and the consequent rapid evaporation which carried off the ice as it melted—ice, itself will, it is well known, wholly, evaporate in a vacuum.

† By Dalton's tables, the aqueous tension of freezing water is 0.20 inch ; therefore water will boil and freeze together at a height of 130,560 feet, or about 25 miles.

ments, and remained alone; I blew out the flame, which did not re-ignite from itself: there is nothing particular on the places where the flame came out, no change in the colour or substance of the stone, or its hardness. Water in small quantity is formed in little reservoirs under the flames, being the produce of them; this water takes fire too from time to time, when enough inflammable matter is collected on the surface. I took a bottle of it for you, which Captain Wade will be so kind as to forward to you for examination; it has however now undergone a terrible alteration by putrefaction, and I am afraid that you will not be able to analyse it. The taste of it when fresh can distinguish nothing of its composition; it is not unpleasant to drink, and of a milky-greenish colour. No traces of volcanic matter near it.

I have picked up many coins, which appear to me new; of some I am certain, those of the Kashmirian kings of the Bauddha time, found near the town Bij Bahara (no doubt a corruption of *Vidya vihara*, temple of wisdom, if my Sanscrit does not forsake me): I intended sending them to you, but they found their way in one of my tin boxes, I cannot guess in which, and for this reason do not open them, whenever I come to them I shall send you them, or their exact likeness. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

NATIONAL INDUSTRY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE

(Continued from page 216, No. 70.)

The observations in our last, introduced us to an examination of that Chinese product called porcelain. In addition to the two substances which it will be recollected were stated to be principally used in the preparation of porcelain we have now to name another. Of late, a substance called *hoa she*, or *wha she*, supposed to be the English soap rock has been often used in preference to Kaolin. It makes an article of very fine grain well fitted for receiving colours, but is three times as expensive. These materials thus prepared and mixed, are laboriously kneaded till they become a thick paste, which must at the same time be so carefully purified from every extraneous particle as not to retain even a hair nor a grain of sand. It is then spread over the smooth surface of large slates till it acquire the due degree of tenacity; after which, the wheel or moulds are employed to bring it nearly into the desired form, which is per-

ected with the chisel. When the vessel is thus reduced to the proposed shape the next task is to varnish it with a composition denominated *Che-kao*, which is supposed to be gypsum mingled with a certain ingredient usually obtained by burning together quicklime and fern leaves.

At this stage the finer process of painting begins, and the division of labour is carried to the same extent in this as in other departments. One man draws the circle near the edge, another traces the flowers, and a third colours them: rivers, mountains, animals, and men are executed by different hands. As these works, however are all performed by mechanical labourers paid at a low rate, it cannot excite surprise that they should display these defects of design which are so glaringly manifest. The chief care seems bestowed on the preparation of the colours, the brilliancy and durability of which still surpass our best pigments.

The porcelain thus shaped and embellished is still only a soft paste which a rude touch would destroy. To bestow the due consistence it must be baked or subjected to the action of fire. The furnaces composed sometimes of iron, though more commonly of earth were formerly about six feet square; they are considerably larger now. The pieces before being placed in the oven are enclosed in earthen cases lined on the inside with fine sand, by which the paste is protected from the direct action of the flame; and they are lifted into these, not with the hand, but by means of a small string, moved gently yet quickly with a kind of wooden fork. The smaller pieces are then laid upon saucers, and introduced into the oven, the finer kinds being placed in the centre. As soon as it is filled, the entrance is shut; an opening being, however, left, through which two men, relieving each other, thrust in continually fresh pieces of wood, in such abundance, that 180 loads are usually spent upon the contents of a single furnace. Apertures are made at the top, called the eyes, through which the workman discovers whether the contents are duly baked. He considers this accomplished when the cases are red-hot; at which stage the paste appears of the proper consistence, and the colours properly incorporated. The fuel is then withdrawn, but the articles still remain a considerable time in the cavity. This application of fire is the most delicate part of the process, depending much on the state of the atmosphere, and other variable circumstances. Sometimes, when the dishes are taken out, the whole are found converted into a mass as hard as stone; and it seldom happens that some of them do not suffer injury to a greater or less extent.

This beautiful material is applied to a much greater variety of ornamental purposes in China than in Europe. It is converted into tables and other articles of furniture; sometimes, even into musical instruments, though an attempt once made to frame an organ out of it proved unsuccessful.

The Chinese are adepts in the exercise of their ingenuity upon metals—the sonorous effect produced by their gongs has not yet been successfully imitated. They cut different kinds of stone, very tastefully, into the forms of animals, flowers, rocks, and even entire landscapes;—they fabricate a number of beautiful little works which we should call toys; yet the great skill displayed in them entitles them to more than ordinary consideration.

Particular notice is due to their large lanterns, which are made of horn, perfectly transparent, and without a flaw; although a small portable stove, with an iron boiler, and a pair of common pincers, are all the implements used by the artificers. With respect to the lantern, it is said, the English Embassy were completely dazzled by the splendour with which the numerous vessels passing along the river were lighted up. Nothing can be more exquisitely beautiful than the fine open work displayed in a Chinese fan, the sticks of which would seem to be singly cut by the hand; yet the most finished of their fans may be purchased at Canton for five to ten Spanish dollars. Out of a solid ball of ivory, with a hole in it, not larger than half an inch in diameter, they will cut from nine to fifteen distinct hollow globes, one within another, all loose and capable of being turned round in every direction, and each of them carved full of handsome open work. Models of temples, pagodas, &c. are finely worked in ivory. In short, so are all kinds of toys for children—toys indeed attractive to the eyes of children of a larger growth.

The people are remarkable, too, for a singular readiness in imitating the labours of other artists, as well as in performing every task prescribed to them. Some glass lustres belonging to the British embassy, consisting of several hundred pieces, were taken down in half an hour by two natives of China, who had never seen such a thing before, and put up with equal facility. A small piece having been broken from the dome of the planetarium, the English mechanics in vain endeavoured by the aid of a diamond to cut out another, according to the requisite curved line; but this was speedily effected by a native workman. His invention was the more remarkable, as there is no manufacture of glass in the empire of China.

SAM SQUEEZEM, ESQ.

Letter from Sam Squeezem, Esq. of the Supreme Court, Barrister, Calcutta, to
Nicholas Sulphur, Esq. of the Middle Temple, London.

Cad.—"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers"
2*d* Part Henry IV. Act 1

"Why may not that be the scale of a lawyer, where he is quiddits now?"
Hamlet.

- Dear Nick, our poor common law business
Is going post haste to the devil,
While I write a most horrible dizziness
Presages the coming of evil.
You must know we've a new law commission,
Sent out by the last India charter,
You will wish it were sent to perdition
When you hear what the fools have been *arter*.

There's our talented friend Tommy Turton,
If his fair honest profits it sifts,
Will be left without scarcely a shirt on—
Faith, we are all at our very last shifts.
The Judges in robes red and dingy,
The Bar in more dingy black silk,
The Attorneys albeit something stingy,
The clients they 're givon to bilk.

The Clerk of the Crown and his papers,
The Interpreter and his red nose,
Will all of them take to their scrapers,
The Crier becomes lachrymose.
Alas! for poor practical freedom,
Alas! for my shining gold mohurs,
We shall shortly assuredly need 'em,
All along with these cursed new laws.

Their new Supreme Court, as they call it,
Is of *ours* a very queer version,
Y'clept "*Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*,"*
Where the counsel make motions in Persian
Now really it awfully sickens
One's plain English head-piece enough,
To think how poor Pearson and Dickens
Will manage such villainous stuff.

Since they don't know the difference truly
'Tween a "Ryot" that lives on a farm,
And one made by a mob that's unruly,
Their peaceable neighbour to harm.
Bab Macaulay, famed offspring of Zachary,
Egged on by Charles Edward Trevelyan,
Has been charged by one Mister Charles Thackeray,
With lunacy, treason, rebellion.

* "*Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*." I have by no means, my dear Nick attained the etymology of these words, but I take it the following is not far wrong. *Sudder* means clearly "Prime," "Baug-up," "Tip Top," "Slashing" &c. *Dewanny*, I take to come from a word which being applied to an individual, would make him the subject of a writ in our courts "*de Lunatico inquirendo*," *Adawlut* is of a very doubtful derivation, a learned native suggests that originally the letter D. stood inserted between the W. and L., and avers that the court in question has always been famous for dawdling over business.

Bab's a lawyer of note in times olden ;
 Held a cock and hen brief once, I hear,
 And the eggs have since proved to be golden,
 So he gets now ten thousand a-year !
 I am promised the office of Moonsiff,†
 And shan't quarrel with such bread and butter,
 But my hopes are all ruined at once, if
 What I write should be blown in Calcutta.
 So don't give me up for this scandal,
 When, ill, wisdom can't swallow she lumps it—
 Mind "tace is Latin for candle,"
 We've no chance of now pleas on assumpsit,‡
 "Our sovereign Lord" and his jury,
 The dread of all by-gone blood-shedders
 Must give way, 'tis a fact I assure ye
 To the twenty-four sage Leaden Headers.
 Then a juvenile Judge in a jacket !
 And a white chemised Sudder Ameen
 With a Rabel-like jargon and racket.
 The like sure there never was seen.
 When a case is moved up to this "Sudder,"
 They don't use a "certiorari,"
 But some bilious cheroot smoking Sudder,‡
 Signs a vile, ragged, torn Roobucarry.
 But by way of supplying a rudder
 To your wandering wits at these wonders,
 I must tell what befel in Nerbudda§
 "Tother day (the most happy of blunders)
 A murderer died before trial ;
 But resolved not to be outwitted,
 They sent up his corse in a vial,
 To be sentenced to death or acquitted.

† A *Moonsiff* dear Nick, is commonly a very black man, who wears a very white shirt outside his other habiliments, this extends to his feet nearly, he usually has a *Hubble Bubble* or insignia of office (analogous to our mace and sword of justice), placed beside him on the bench or rather *charpoy*. His powers though held here to be of an inferior order, are in my opinion very important. He takes up much of the business which in England devolves upon a Baron of the Exchequer, there is also much intricate chicanery matter blent therewith. You know my dear boy, how that my 'sort' says in prosecuting or defending cases of assault, rape, petty larceny and so forth, but as I am told that law is not so much required as a good stiff buckram opinion, I do not despair of making a delightful *Moonsiff*.

‡ *Assumpsit*, i. e. in case the Governor General of India in Council sees fit to break his verbal promise to me, and makes "any other person whatever" *Moonsiff* instead.

§ *Gudda*, the most solemn bird is an owl, the most solemn fish is an oyster, the most solemn beast is an ass, and the most solemn man is an *ass* also—the *Gudda Persad* family is a very numerous one among the native population, offshoots from it are also to be found among the European community and in both services.

|| This is no joke my dear fellow, but a regular stubborn fact. Not many months back a prisoner, charged with murder fell over a precipice, and was killed before trial, the worthy magistrate (a military man) did not conceive such a casualty to be any sufficient reason for barring further punishment. So he made out a regular committal and sent the corpse to the sessions for trial ! not the least pleasant part of the story remains ; the Circuit Judge, with a gravity worthy of Bynkershoek Hirneccius, Idringa, Wieling, cum multis aliis, lays down as law, that in future it shall be necessary to commit, and put up on their trial, persons who, albeit with felony, may happen to die before such committal is made out, whatever else may be urged against the magistrates sense of "even handed justice," it cannot be denied that such trials do "stink i' the nostrils."

But my sheet is filled up, dearest Nicholas,
 And I cannot add more for the present,
 You may look soon for further particulars,
 Of doings so funny and pleasant,
 Surely Will, Lords and Commons will trounce well
 For buglously breaking their statutes
 Our Governor General and Council
 And they'll "richly deserve" it, od rat it.

Or, if your namesake, dear Nick, would but suddenly seize 'em,
 All the better, old cock, for yours ever, Sam Squeezem.

R. V.

Sooterkin's Lane, Feb. 1836.

[*Mercur Universal Mag.*]

THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

Madeira was first discovered by Joas Gonzales Zarco, a Portuguese, on the 2d of July, 1419. The island is about 55 English miles in length, and ten in breadth. Funchal is its capital, and the residence of the Governor. The population at the present time may be estimated at about 70,000 souls.

The town of Madeira possesses, like most other Portuguese cities, a handsome exterior, but the eulogy can go no farther. The streets are narrow and dirty; the houses high and inconvenient; the inhabitants ragged though tawdry, and dirty though proud. The convents form a prominent feature in and about Madeira; of the other religious buildings, the Mountain Church is the most superior.

The Island consists of one large mountain, whose branches rise every where from the sea towards the centre, and converging to the summit, in the midst of which is an excavation called the Val, always covered with herbage. It is supposed that the Val was formerly the crater of a volcano, and this opinion is derived from the fact, that the soil of Madeira is considerably impregnated with lava.

Many rivulets and brooks descend from the summits separating the various parts of the Island; the water is conducted by weirs or channels through the vineyards, where each proprietor has the use of it for a certain time.

The weather is, in general, mild and temperate; in summer it is very moderate on the higher parts of the Island, whither the better sort of people retire for the season, and in the winter the snow remains there for several days, whilst it is seldom known to continue longer than a day or two in the lower parts. The common people are of a tawny colour and well shaped; in general they are hard featured but not disagreeably so. The women of Madeira are too frequently ill

favoured and destitute of the florid complexion of northern ladies; they are small, have prominent cheek-bones, large feet, an ungraceful gait, and the colour of the darkest brunette. The just proportion of their bodies, the fine form of their hands, and their large lively eyes seem in some measure to compensate for these defects.

The costume of the lower orders in summer is comprised of linen trowsers, a coarse shirt, a large hat, and a long cloak, the latter more often carried over the arm. The women wear a petticoat, and a short corselet or jacket, closely fitting their shapes, which is a simple and by no means an inelegant dress. Those that are unmarried tie their hair on the crown of their head perfectly uncovered. The country people are exceedingly sober and frugal, their diet in general consisting of bread and onions or other roots, and very little animal food. This bread and onion diet acts as an excellent safeguard to the virtue of the women against the amorous entrenchments of Foreign lovers. Of course amongst the natives of the rougher sex there is no such squeamishness. Their common drink is water, or an infusion of the remaining rind or skin of the grape (after it has passed through the wine press,) which when fermented acquires some tartness or acidity. The wine, for which the Island is famous, and which their own hands prepare, seldom, if ever, regales them. Their principal occupation is the planting or raising vines; a very easy matter, for the warmth of the climate is highly favourable to the cultivation. But like most inhabitants of warm climates, the people of Madeira are indolent, and it requires an active Government to stimulate their industry. The vineyards are held only on an annual tenure, and the farmer reaps but four-tenths of the produce; four-tenths are paid in kind to the owner of the lands; one-tenth to the King, and one-tenth to the clergy. Oppressed as the inhabitants are, however, they are cheerful and contented, their labours are commonly alleviated with songs, and dancing to the music of the guitar.

The better order of this people habituate themselves to the costume of the French—commonly black—and very old fashioned; add to which, you seldom observe the wearer well-fitted. The men evince a characteristic jealousy of the women, which proceeds so far as to induce them frequently to lock their ladies up, depriving them of a happiness which the country people, amidst all their distresses, enjoy.

The great produce of Madeira is the wine from which it has

acquired fame and support. Plantations of eddoes are common the roots being eaten by the people. The sweet potatoe is planted, and makes a principal article of diet; together with chesnuts, which grow in extensive woods on the higher parts of the Island, where the vine will not thrive. Wheat and barley are sown, but do not thrive much: so that the inhabitants are obliged to have recourse to other provisions generally procured in exchange for their wines.

The vines of Madeira are thus cultivated:—One or more walks, about a yard or two wide, intersect each vineyard, and are enclosed by a stone wall, two feet high. Along these walks, which are arched over with laths about seven feet high, they erect wooden pillars, at regular distances, to support a lattice-work of bamboos, which slopes down on each side of the walk till it is only from a foot and a half to two feet high; in which elevation it extends over the whole vineyard. The vines in this manner are supported from the ground, and the people have room to root out the weeds that spring up among them. In the season of the vintage they creep under this lattice-work, cut off the grapes, and lay them into baskets; some bunches of these grapes weigh six pounds and upwards each. Ripening the grapes in the shade contributes to give the Madeira wines that excellent flavour and body for which they are so remarkable. The vineyard enclosures consist of walls and hedges of prickly pear, pomegranates, myrtles, brambles, and wild roses. The gardens produce peaches, apricots, quinces, apples, pears, walnuts, chesnuts, and many other European fruits, together with occasionally some tropical plants, such as bananas, guavas, and pine-apples.

All the common domestic animals of Europe are found at Madeira; and mutton and beef, though small, are very well tasted. Their horses are small but sure-footed. Instead of wheel-carriages, a sort of dray or sledge is used in the towns; these sledges are drawn by oxen. The common species of the feathered tribe are little known here,—but wild birds of various kinds abound. There is one reptile, indigenous to the soil, worthy of remark:—all the houses, vineyards, and gardens, swarm with lizards. The shores of Madeira, and the neighbouring isles, are but indifferently supplied with fish.

The air of this Island is clear and salubrious, and is patronised much by invalids from the northern parts of Europe, in consequence. It is not, however, exempt from fevers and other continental diseases.

During the months of September and October, 1802, it was visited by the same epidemical catarrhal fever which made such ravages in the months of December, January, and February following, in England, and other parts of Europe.

The appearance of Funchal Bay is very singular by night, as well as beautiful by day: the lights rising one over another up to the mountain chapel, have a very pleasing effect.

We are glad to find that a Steam Communication has been established to this Island, via Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, —the fare being only £25, inclusive of provisions, wines, liquors, &c.

PULPIT SKETCHES.—REV. ROBERT BRUCE
BOSWELL, A.B.

Among no class of men whatever are characters so various in the discharge of the duties of the vocation to which they are called, as amongst that class which fulfils the duties of ministers of the gospel. In the endeavour to form an opinion of them separately many are the circumstances which may incline us to be partial, while there are others which have a tendency to bias our judgment against them. In venturing to deliver our sentence we disavow any intention to sit in judgment on those infirmities and defects which are allied to all men; our purpose is rather to investigate the public characters of men, and trace how far they are likely to attain the object of their mission to this country—that of bringing their flock to the knowledge of true religion, of inviting men to come out of wickedness to true holiness, and cheering them with the glad tidings of the gospel of righteousness.

How many tyrants, how many oppressors, how many who revel in the sports of cruelty and ambition, may be arrested in their mad career by the faithful development of a world to come! —How many sorrows of thousands who would perish in misery, how many horrors which would fill the pages of history and swell the triumphs of the usurper, are averted by the faithful, energetic, and zealous ministers of Christ. But in times like the present they must be zealous. They must not preach peace when there is no peace. They must not call to sleep by smooth sayings when men are to be aroused and awakened by plain speaking and the declaration of undisguised truths. Now there are two classes of ministers—one, who make the very walls to ring with the importance of their embassy: the other, mild,

amiable, and gentle—correct in doctrine—chaste in language, but too timid to awaken to a sense of the importance of the subject, a race like the Israelites of old,—stiff-necked and stubborn. In this latter description of ministers we place the subject of our present sketch.

Robert Bruce Boswell, A. B., arrived in India a chaplain on the Bengal establishment in January 1832. He was appointed to the station of Chinsurah; but on the departure to England on sick certificate of the Rev. Allan Macpherson, he was appointed to St. James.' This latter district is very extensive, including the Lower Circular-road extending to the suburbs eastward, Durrumtollah, Bow Bazar, and to Muchooah Bazar. The inhabitants consist of a few of the middling classes of Europeans, but chiefly of multitudes of Portuguese and French families. Scenes of riot and debauchery occur continually in Bow Bazar among British sailors; and there is a petty gaol near Muchooah Bazar, all which gives ample,—nay laborious duties to the faithful and zealous minister of Christ. But to such arduous duties we should not suppose Mr. Boswell physically adapted. To an amiable and pleasing exterior he unites a cheerful, mild and benevolent disposition. There is nothing however, of that energy—that enthusiasm, fitting him for the principal,—nay, the only labourer in this vast and extensive field for usefulness. The church of St. James is therefore but thinly attended. It is obvious, that the pastor has not the tone or the animal courage to go out from house to house and invite his people to the house of God. We are aware of objections started to this beating up for a congregation. Men who do so, are deemed over-zealous, or over-enthusiastic, in their religion; but whatever absurdities, says an elegant writer, may arise from the fancied ardor of enthusiasm, they are much less pernicious to the mind than the contrary extreme of coldness and indifference. The spirit of chivalry, though it led to many romantic enterprises, was nevertheless favorable to true courage, as it excited and nourished magnanimity and contempt of dangers which, though sometimes wasted in absurd undertakings, were of the greatest use on real and proper occasions. The noblest energies of which we are capable, can scarcely be called out without some degree of enthusiasm, in whatever cause we are engaged; and those sentiments which tend to the exaltation of human nature, though they may often excite attempts beyond the human powers, will, however, prevent our stopping short of them, and losing, by careless indolence and

self-desertion, the greatest part of that strength with which we really are endued.

On the occasion of the Rev. Jas. Bateman proceeding to Prince of Wales's Island on sick leave, in addition to his parish duties, Mr. Boswell was appointed officiating chaplain to the Right Reverend the Diocesan; and, as if this were not enough, secretary to the High School and editor to that truly Episcopalian periodical—*The Christian Intelligencer*.

In the capacities of Bishop's chaplain and editor, we proceed now to examine the subject of our sketch.

We have spoken of the *Christian Intelligencer* as a truly Episcopalian periodical—and here we speak advisedly; for never was a work more sectarian than this; and not only so, but exclusively in its support of the dignitaries and heads of the Church of England, through thick and thin, right or wrong.

A truly religious publication is that, in our opinion, which holds up to reprobation, errors and abuses; let them be found where they may, whether in the poor man's cottage, or in the Bishop's palace, it signifies nothing to the upright and pious Reformer. He shuts his eyes against the persons of men, but attacks their errors whether of judgment or of principles. This course seems not to have been that in which the Editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* steered; and we would instance as proof of our assertion, the question of the Bishop and the Missionaries. This was not a question in any way connected with that of church and dissent: it was, as the Editors of the *Christian Observer* justly said, one of character. Bishop Wilson had cast an imputation on the sincerity of the motives of a large portion of the missionary body: the Bishop on being called upon for an explanation, disavowed any personal reflection; but lest the character for consistency of this truly Episcopalian periodical would be affected, Mr. Boswell chivalrously, as the Bishop's chaplain, and Editor of that publication, shields the Diocesan, even contrary to the prelate's previous explanation. The following is the offensive passage:—

“Very few Missionaries have fallen into open vice, and profligacy—though three or four, alas! in a century and a quarter, as I before stated, have;—but into secularity, into activity, into anxiety after petty objects of their own, into jobs for their families, multitudes have been betrayed. PERHAPS, not one in twenty of those who come out from Europe in all the Protestant societies, with the best promise, and who go on

well for a time, persevere in the disinterestedness of the true Missionary."

In vindication of which the Editor of the *Intelligencer* put forth the following:—

"We look this sentence full in the face. We take it in its plain and simple meaning, according to the use of language which every man understands who has not either partiality or prejudice to blind him; and we affirm there is nothing in it which was not suited to the occasion on which it was spoken—suited to convey a most wholesome lesson of watchfulness to all, or which was more the language of hyperbole than a very large body of Missionary committees would be ready to account a strong but not an unfair representation

"When the Bishop speaks of 'multitudes,' every one who knows that, strictly speaking, taken all together, 'the labourers have been few,' will understand that the word is used, as it is often popularly used, to signify 'many,'—'too many,' and will take this use, of the word 'multitudes,' as a guide in understanding the rest of the sentence. We have printed the exordium of the last clause in capitals, the word 'perhaps,' because it is of itself abundantly enough to prove, that the complaint of any Missionaries on the subject of the expression 'not one in twenty,' is straining at a gnat,—a gnat which self-sufficiency may, indeed, magnify into a scorpion, but which true humility would use as an occasion only of greater self-examination.

"We regret deeply that any of our Missionary brethren in Calcutta should have been so quick-sighted as to discover a personal attack in these words, on themselves, or any of their body; for it is a quick-sightedness that sees more than is visible, and resembles the judgment of the self-constituted scholar, who detected several errors in a Greek ode which was submitted for his correction; when, behold! it turned out to be the faultless Greek of Pindar."

Now, we have quoted the foregoing, in order to express our dissatisfaction with this servility of the press, and faithfully portray the subject of our sketch in the character of an Editor. We turn away with pleasure, however, from the aristocratic failings of Mr. Boswell. In the pulpit, he is the faithful minister of Christ. His figure there, on the whole, is good; his countenance, mild, intelligent, and pleasing. His delivery is very remarkable—there is a peculiar catch in his voice—it is not disagreeable: it gives a peculiar emphasis to his words.

His tones are otherwise monotonous. His language is chaste, simple, and classic. His preaching is better adapted to those who are convinced of the truths of revelation, than those who are living in the ways of sin and dissipation,—the apathetic, and those who halt between two opinions.

At Bible and Missionary public Meetings, Mr. Boswell is more successful: his appeals excite deep interest, and they are made with great power. Mr. Boswell is about 36 years of age, and of a middle stature. He is the poor man's friend, and in private circles greatly beloved and respected.—*Oriental Observer*.

DISGRACEFUL CASE OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST LIEUT. W. O. PELLOWE, 10TH MADRAS N. I.

We have received certain papers purporting to be copies of documents addressed by Lieutenant Pellowe, to the Secretary of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Northern Division Madras. These papers contain charges against Asst. Surgeon John Forbes of 10th regt. Madras, N. I. Surapah Casserow a native, and Surgeon C. Desormeaux of the Medical establishment, the first named in particular, for conspiring to ruin the prospects of Lieutenant Pellowe by putting him under restraint as a madman in November, 1834, and otherwise brutally treating him when in confinement, and that Lieutenant Pellowe is acquainted with no other reason for this treatment towards him, beyond that of his having in October of the same year, addressed certain letters to the Editor of the *Madras Gazette*, which were inserted, animadverting on the authority which condemned a native person of consequence who was proclaimed a rebel, to death. Mr. Pellowe in his letter to the India House, says :—

“ In August 1834, I marched to Cassim Cottah in Zillah of Vizagapatam, which Zillah was in a disturbed state, in command of a field detachment, and in Sept. had the unpleasant and even painful duty of hanging Pykrow, a person of consequence, who was a proclaimed rebel, and addressed the accompanying letters to the editor of the *Madras Gazette*, regarding his affairs. On the 30th of October I received an order from the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Northern division of the Army to proceed to Waltair. On my arrival I received a complaint which was sent in against me by Ackee Ramiah, the head native of police, who accompanied me to the execution—he threatened me he would, for abusing him about the rope he provided, which broke in twain. Assistant Surgeon Forbes was attending me for hernia. On the evening of the 11th of November 1834, he wrote me a note, informing me he would procure a truss from Surgeon C. Desormeaux the Station Surgeon who came with him next morning. they examined my rup-

ture and went away. Shortly afterwards Assistant Surgeon Forbes placed me in personal restraint as insane.

"I have not the least shadow of doubt, that the infamous plot against me, was arranged by Surajah Casserow, C. Desormeaux, and Forbes, who was bribed to put it into execution; the former is a Native of great wealth, and the person who enjoys Pykrow's estates. Having complained to Brigadier General Taylor, and received no answer, and twelvemonths elapsed since I sent in my statement and charges (and being very much annoyed at the brutal treatment I received) to the Adjutant General of the Madras Army, I am induced to forward it to you for submission to superior authority, where I feel confident justice will be done.'

The letters published as above stated, in the *Madras Gazette*, proceed at great length to enter upon the circumstances of Pykrow's condemnation and ultimate execution. Without entering into the particulars of Pykrow's condemnation as a rebel by the authorities, the peculiar circumstance related in the following extract from one of the letters addressed to the Editor of the *Madras Gazette*, is disgraceful enough to induce of itself the marks which were most properly inserted in that Journal.

"On the arrival of the detachments at Pykrowputs, the police reported that he could not procure a man to hang Pykrow;—as, no person would act as hangman to a Rachwar. The officer ordered a bearer of the detachment to act on the occasion. The night previous to his execution, Pykrow's niece came to see him, and at 12 P. M., when the grand rounds were going, the officer sent in to see that he was present, and found the niece a child about six years of age, Soobadreali Rawze, with him; when Pykrow gave the child into his hands and desired him to take charge of it and his sister's family, sent it home, and slept soundly in the morning at Reveillie. The fatal sentence was announced to him, and he desired he should not be put in the cage, but taken to the river side and his body be burned. The detachment paraded for the execution. On the arrival of the party on the ground, he came out from his dooley, and requested that he might be allowed to bathe, which was granted. On being asked why? he said he wished to die in peace with all men. He then walked up to the officer commanding the detachment, and said he was ready, without a quiver or the least appearance of fear—who asked him if he had any thing to say; he replied, he hoped that he would have compassion on his sister and her family. These are lovely little children, and were found by the officer in a state of poverty. He was shown up the scaffold, and, according to his previous request, put the rope around his neck, bound his eyes by orders, and the scaffold was withdrawn;—melancholy to relate, Mr Editor, down he came on the ground; he

rose up, his hands bound, looked at the officer commanding, and walked to the dooley, but did not utter a sigh. The gentleman ran up to the police, a rascal of a Brahmin, and asked him why he provided such an infernal thing to execute him with, when he impudently answered he had no other. The officer sent for a tent rope of his own, and Pykrow was suffering the suspense and agonies of death ten minutes. During the time the rope was stretched, half dead, the neck black and discoloured by the rope, he was lifted on the scaffold a second time, when a few minutes put an end to him. After the body had hung half an hour, he was cut down, and the body hung in a cage from the river's side."

The immediate consequence of these letters referred to, appears to have been Lieutenant Pellowe's arrest. Were the authorities fearful that he would cause some disgraceful expose of their proceedings which could not bear the light? His person was placed under restraint by Assistant Surgeon Forbes, at a time when he, Mr. Pellowe, was under orders to join his regiment. His trunks, papers, and indeed everything belonging to him were locked up by command of Lieutenant Colonel Jourdan, 10th regt. N. I., and he experienced very cruel treatment for a considerable time afterwards, a circumstantial detail of which, was forwarded to head quarters.

We understand that Surgeon Forbes had attended Lieutenant Pellowe some time previously to the transactions in question, as a medical man, on account of a temporary indisposition under which his patient laboured. We presume the slight nature of this malady, could not have warranted Mr. Forbes's subsequent conduct: and therefore, conclude that the letters, referred to, published in the *Madras Gazette* were the ostensible cause of Lieutenant Pellowe's imprisonment on the score of insanity; in the course of our perusal of these letters we could not detect any matter to be construed as the wild and unsubstantial effusions of a maniac.

In order to enter more clearly into this subject we extract a portion of Lieut. Fellowe's journal of the treatment he experienced whilst confined as a maniac:—

"On the morning of the 12th day of November, 1834, whilst walking out on some business, I was followed by John Forbes, who told me he must place me in personal restraint, to which I replied he was at perfect liberty to do so;—he then said, he had provided a house for me. I was soon after told that Lieutenant

and Adjutant Kenny had locked up my papers, trunks, &c., by order of his commanding officer, and had placed a guard over them. In my tent I again saw Forbes who kindly offered a chair to, desiring him to sit down, and added I will take my breakfast and then go to the house you have provided for me; *on which he struck me a violent blow on the left shoulder blade, exclaiming 'get up, sir.'* I did so, very much annoyed at the indignity, and refrained from striking him, knowing he was anxious to get an opportunity to put on me a strait jacket, which I had been informed he had provided for me. I informed him that he had struck me in the presence of two non-commissioned officers, viz; Sergeants Englefield and Varney, (who are ready to testify the same.) He replied 'put a strait jacket on him.' I went into my Tonjohn and was taken to a house in Leonard-street in the town of Vizagapatam. Forbes again followed me, and found me laying on my couch in the house of my imprisonment. I felt much agitated at the brutal treatment I had received (I think the reason of that treatment was because I am the author of some letters addressed to the Editor of the *Madras Gazette*). Forbes wanted me to acknowledge in reference to the late blow I received—that he had said 'come come along old fellow,' and meant no harm in it. I replied 'that will not do for me, sir.' I did not wish to have anything to say to him.

"I declare on the word and honour of an officer and a gentleman I got nothing to eat or drink until a brother officer (Lieut. Kenny) sent me dinner and three rupees; had he not done so I think I should have starved. I did not change my clothes for two days."

'Such is the substance of the grievances complained of by Mr. Pellowe. When he was set at liberty, and having returned to England on sick certificate, he deemed it necessary to apply to the India House for redress; but like all such applications, after the lapse of a considerable time, having called upon the Secretary of the India House (Mr. Melvill) the latter gentleman sympathises with him by saying, "*it was an unfortunate case, but the Court could not interfere.*"'

We have heard a great deal of the infamous proceedings in the Northern Circars, and may take an opportunity of availing ourselves of the documents in our possession relative to them.

ON THE COLONIZATION OF INDIA.

The Government of India has ceded to its people the freedom of the Press. This was indeed an important measure, it is to be lamented that it has not been followed up by others equally valuable to the country. But the fact is, the Government of India of itself is peculiarly inactive. What has been done for India has arisen more from the pressure of intelligence without, acting through the Press, than from any energy evidenced in the quarter whence it properly should have emanated. The reward of a parasite seems a matter of greater moment with the head of this Government than what can conduce to the improvement and happiness of the people. We are told, we know, that the progress of improvement should be gradual, but not so gradual as to be imperceptible, nor should every innovation be looked upon with fear and trepidation. We cannot see why Government should hesitate to substitute the vernacular for a foreign language in the Law Courts, a measure on which opinion is unanimous; nor why there is so much tardiness in equalizing the pressure of taxation. In short the maintenance of our political relations, if we can so term our connection with the subordinate states, should be entrusted to abler hands than those which at present manage it. Instead of aiding, everything is done to retard our progress. Look at Hindostan, its moral and intellectual state is almost what it was a century back;—then examine the history of India and America referring to a couple of centuries ago, and as they stand now. Where the swamp and the Savannah existed we see populous cities, equal laws, and all the arts which add to the happiness of man, while, in India, we have the people divided by laws into two disproportionate classes, the apathetic rich, and the miserable poor. To what can we ascribe the cause? why, to the steadfast fear or hate of improvement felt by our principal functionaries. There is no amelioration for India whilst these functionaries are so indifferent to the welfare of their less fortunate brethren, and so utterly selfish in their own aggrandizement. No Government possesses greater power than does that of India to promote improvement. It treads an already beaten path—the road is cleared, and before it—no rash experiments to be made. Surely there is needed but little energy and less enterprise to tread rightly in a course which other Governments have followed before. But while we demur at the correction of the most palpable error, it is not to be expected that we should be very active in measures of importance.

Colonization and education the prominent instruments of the national improvement of India are left to work their purposes undirected by a power that should be foremost to assist them. We have heard of a "Committee of Enquiry" as it is called, but if its object be merely to inquire into the state of native education, it should better be denominated *humbug*. There is no doubt that the country is uneducated; to supply the want would be more rational than to *inquire* about it. A system of education will, perhaps, proceed from the authorities, but not until years have been consumed in tardy and useless deliberation. The unlimited power of the Government allows it to adopt a useful measure at once without fear or hesitation. It is not in India as in England, where men's minds must be prepared for a measure by causes, acting gradually and surely, which when thus prepared for, is quickly effected.

Colonization, too, is not only neglected but discouraged, speaking of the present day. It is said there are difficulties in the way of its encouragement. So there are, but perseverance can overcome them. Are we forced to instil this school-boy's sentiment into the minds of the Indian functionaries? Difficulties as we have said, there are—and they are numerous; but they consist indeed more in apprehension of their magnitude than in any thing else, and their removal requires but the volumes of a Government which, whilst it labours to introduce the teaplant is totally regardless of a much more useful transplantation—the European colonist. To acclimate this latter, however, we should be obliged to remodel that darling system of revenue to comprehend which, and become a useful revenue officer, one must renounce all hope of being useful in any other situation of life. We should be obliged to prescribe a limit to rapacity—to allow the country to use paper-money—to define our laws, and, in short, to unfetter the energies of a country which has been cramped and crippled. These are the means by which alone colonization is to be attained.

Let us glance for a moment at the present state of the West Indies and the southern states of America, whose productions are very similar to our own. The emancipation of the negroes has for a time prostrated the power of the West Indies. Probably nothing short of the introduction of European emigrants can save these colonies. A considerable diminution of produce must be the immediate result, and all wanted is intelligent East India colonists to take advantage of the effect of this on the European markets. *We have them not.* We might avail

ourselves of the opportunity of adding to the wealth of the country, as well as of supplying the wants of England, but as it is, our interests are left to shift for themselves. In America, too, the productive powers of the country, will, in all probability be suspended for a time, owing to the condition of the slave population of the southern provinces, now in a high state of ferment. This will obviously have the effect of reducing the amount of such articles as cotton, indigo, &c. &c, which are chiefly produced by slave labour. In this case, India might enter the British markets; but India must first be colonized to do so. Besides the wealth which would accrue to her, it would benefit also the cotton manufacturers of Britain, whose situation, should any deficiency of raw cotton take place, must be miserable in the extreme. Should the deficiency occur, Egypt in all likelihood will be the source of supplies, and Mohumud Ally gain what our narrow policy has lost to us.

INSOLVENCY OF THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

In common with our contemporaries in India we are sorry to learn that the Military Fund of the Madras Presidency has been declared, by a committee of officers, to be in a condition of such decided insolvency as to need very important modifications in the subscriptions to it, and in the pensions and allowances it provides.

We glean from a report upon the subject, the following facts, which will be found interesting by our military readers:—

“ The principle of operation of the Fund now in force. was adopted from its commencement, that is, receipts and payments were not calculated on any rule, to shew that they bore a proper proportion to each other; and, for the first few years, all appeared to be going on favourably; but, in nine years from its commencement, the institution was unable to meet its engagements, as will appear by the following statement of its net increase.

		Balance.	Net Increase.
April 1809	. . . . . : . . . . . Pagodas	51,430	
“ 1810	. . . . . : . . . . .	75,504	24,074
“ 1811	. . . . . : . . . . .	111,727	36,233
1812	. . . . . : . . . . .	140,371	28,643
1813	. . . . . : . . . . .	161,065	20,693
1814	. . . . . : . . . . .	176,520	15,454
1815	. . . . . : . . . . .	192,337	15,817
1816	. . . . . : . . . . .	202,807	10,469
1817	. . . . . : . . . . .	205,826	3,018

and in February, 1818, the then secretary reported that in place of an increase, there would be a deficiency of pagodas 2,000. On this occasion, the subscription of married members was increased, and a restriction of benefits to once in eight years was established.

"In 1821, the state and condition of the Fund was ordered to be investigated by a committee of Directors, and the result was a report which shewed its unsound state. It was seen that its condition was such, that immediate and extensive changes were necessary; the call was met by the subscribers with alacrity; donations were increased, minimum established, additional payments for daughters required, and the annuities reduced; these changes produced a large increase of capital to the Fund; but, the demands upon it continuing to increase, in 1832, a further reduction of annuities, and of rates of passage, was adopted; in 1833, double donations on marriage were required, equipment allowance reduced, Field-Officer's passage money taken away, income allowance limited to the period of residence in Europe, personal benefits restricted to once only, and additional subscription for children imposed. Under all these changes, the capital, which in 1821, was rupees 8,05,408, was, in December 1834, rupees 24,08,567. Our former reports have made the subscribers aware, that, even with this immense increase, the Fund is unable to meet its engagements, and the committee's report now circulated, shews that if no further accumulation of capital is allowed, the evil will be only postponed for about three years, when we should come to a stand."

The following propositions were submitted to the army, for consideration, in December last, when they were negatived by the out-stations, probably, through ignorance of the real state of the Fund. They are now submitted to re-consideration, and there is a likelihood of their being acted upon:—

"1st.—That personal benefit to subscribers, with the exception of passage money once to subalterns returning to this country, after sick leave to Europe, be abolished, except on loan, on the prescribed terms.

"2d.—That benefit to wives and children, during subscribers' lives, be abolished, except on loan on the prescribed terms.

"3d.—That subscribers who married previous to June, 1833, be required to make good the present amount of marriage donation, agreeably to the rank they held at the period of marriage without interest.

" 4th.—That the donation now required to secure the annuity to daughters, till death or marriage, be applicable to those daughters born previous to 1822, whose fathers are now living.

" 5th.—That the minimum of married subscribers be altered, and fixed at the following scale, being upon the just and equitable principle of requiring payment from the different ranks in the same ratio that benefit is derivable, applicable to present as well as to future married subscribers.

PROPOSED SCALE.		
Colonel	13,212	8 0
Lieutenant Colonel	11,690	0 0
Major	10,167	8 0
Captain	7,386	0 0
Lieutenant	5,722	8 0
Ensign	4,583	8 0
OLD SCALE.		
Colonel	13,212	8 0
Lieutenant Colonel	7,262	8 0
Major	5,687	8 0
Captain	3,500	0 0
Lieutenant	2,100	0 0
Ensign	1,662	8 0

" Superintending Surgeons and Chaplains, above ten years service, as Majors; Surgeons, and Chaplains, under ten years service, as Captains, and Assistant Surgeons, as Lieutenants, agreeably to regulations.

6th.—That article 13th, section 4th, of the new regulations, sanctioning the anticipation of annuity by the son of a deceased subscriber, be cancelled, and the annuity to cease on obtaining a commission or employment of any kind, either in his Majesty's or the Honorable Company's service, or attaining the age of 21 years, which ever shall occur first."

It is to be hoped that the committee of management will think fit to adopt, as early as possible, either the above or some other regulations for the maintenance of an institution which might be made of so much benefit to the military service.

THE LIFE OF LORD CLIVE.

We were occupied, in our last Number, with tracing the early life of Clive. We shall now plunge at once into those extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune which subsequently occurred to him. The first prominent engagement in which Clive was engaged, laid the stepping-stone to his future fortunes. During the operations in Bengal, (1755;) the recapture of Calcutta; the surrender of Chandernagore; the

Battle of Plassey, and the transactions subsequent to the Battle, Clive had "room and verge enough" to display those consummate abilities which it needed only action to bring forth. They were as quickly appreciated as developed, and he thus early in his career, was offered, and eventually accepted the Government of Bengal.

At the time when he accepted this responsible appointment, it was hourly expected that Madras would be besieged. We cannot here enter upon the circumstances that were productive of this juncture; suffice it an expedition was projected by Clive which he thought necessary to the Company's interest. The expedition was against that part of India known by the name of the Northern Circars, and which had been ceded by a Native Prince, to the French. Whilst prosecuting it, Clive was placed in a position which chanced to win him the gratitude and favour of a powerful Native Prince, viz., the Nabob Meer Jaffier, whose influence had been greatly aided by the tactics Clive had thought proper to act upon in the advancement of those projects he had in view. We extract the following short letter, or firman, from the Nabob to Clive, as evincing the good feeling we have alluded to, in respect to the former:

"Know that you (Clive) are under the shadow of my favor. Some ill-designing people have turned the brain of my beloved son, Mahommed Ali Gohur, and are carrying him to the eastern part of the empire, which must be the cause of much trouble and ruin to my country. I, therefore, order you, who are my servant, to proceed immediately to Patna, and secure the person of my son, and keep him there. You are likewise to punish his attendants, that other people may take warning thereby. In doing this you will gain my favour, and have a good name—Know this must be done."

Seeing that the execution of these orders would not clash with his duty to the home authorities, Clive acted upon the terms of the Nabob's edict, and succeeded in effectuating all that was desired; and, in consequence, obtained that splendid grant, or Jaghire, which, at the time, excited the envy of the Court of Directors, and the astonishment of all England.

"Conscious that he had performed great services to the Nabob, he received this reward as a recompence which that prince had a right to bestow, and which was one conformable to the usage of the country, and rendered more appropriate, according to that usage, from the high honour which the Emperor of Delhi had, at the request of Meer Jaffier conferred upon him.

Clive gave a complete proof of his anticipation of the approbation of his superiors in England, and of his wish to give publicity to this transaction, by accepting, as his jaghire, an assignment of the quit-rent, or government share, of the lands farmed by the Company in the vicinity of Calcutta. This arrangement which placed his income in the hands of the Company, though it presented the best possible security, would never have been consented to by a person who had not acted with a perfect consciousness that he was violating no duty, and inflicting no injury on the interests either of individuals or the public.

“ These were evidently Clive’s sentiments ; and the transaction, at the time of its occurrence, appears to have been generally viewed in the same light. If some argued (as they might with reason) that, though no existing regulations forbade individuals from accepting such gifts, when spontaneously made by the Princes of India, a person in Clive’s situation ought not to have received a reward of a nature so likely to establish a precedent dangerous to the future integrity of the service ; it was probably answered, that this was no doubt correct as a common rule ; but that the circumstances in which he was placed were altogether peculiar, and never likely to recur to any individual ; that he first saved from ruin, and afterwards established upon a firmer and more extended basis, the British interests in India ; that he had, in his career, overcome the army of one prince whose hostility to the English was unconquerable, and raised and preserved upon his throne another, by whom the ruined inhabitants of Calcutta were restored to affluence, and a defenceless factory and a precarious trade converted into a strong government and a flourishing commerce. Was he, they would ask,—the sole and acknowledged author of this almost miraculous change,—to obtain no benefit except empty honor ? Restricted by his military occupation from trade,—denying himself upon principle, every advantage from a corrupt source,—inadequately paid by the Government he served, and without a hope of any remuneration from a fluctuating body of Directors,—was he, when he compromised no duty, when he offended no law, when he injured neither the interests of individuals nor of the state, to reject ungraciously the munificent reward spontaneously proffered to him by a prince, who, though he had already enriched him with a liberal share of the treasures which he distributed to the English Government and its army when they placed him upon the throne, now owed him an obligation of almost equal magnitude ? For there could be no doubt, the

defenders of Clive would argue that to him Meer Jaffier was exclusively indebted for the successful issue of the late campaign: and his merits and claims were enhanced from his having, by his qualities of a soldier and a statesman, and by the influence of his great name, reaped all the fruits of the most decided victory without shedding one drop of blood."

It must suit our present purpose to pass over much interesting matter in reference to our hero, between the period of his receiving his Jaghire and his departure from India for England, rich both in fortune and in fame, in the year 1760. We shall confine our extracts, for the present, to a detail of his wealth and aggrandisement, which, we feel assured, will enlist the attention of our readers.

The impression Clive's efforts in India had made at home, guaranteed him a most favourable reception from the first men at the helm of the State. He numbered Lords Barrington, Northington, and Mr. Henry Fox, amongst a long list of noble and intimate friends. "The name of Clive was, indeed, heard everywhere. We are assured the King himself spoke of the Indian hero in the most flattering terms." Lord Ligonier asked his Majesty "whether the young Lord Dunmore might go as a volunteer to the army of the King of Prussia?" Leave was refused. "May he not join the Duke of Brunswick?" was the next request. "Pshaw!" said the King, "what can he learn there? If he wants to learn the art of war let him go to Clive!"

He was in Parliament, but only for a few months at this crisis. Though on friendly terms with some members of the administration, he appears as far as he engaged in public affairs to have been in opposition to the King's ministers. It is evident he had established some political interest, for the Duke of Newcastle, before he resigned the situation of Prime Minister, expressed himself it appears most anxious to give Clive's father a situation, and though his promise was never performed, the solicitude the minister showed on this and other occasions to conciliate Clive's friendship and support could only have proceeded from an impression of his talent.

"Though Clive's fortune was not large when he returned to England, he had realised, from his prize-money, and from the emoluments of the civil and military stations he had filled, a competence which would have satisfied a less aspiring mind; but he never seems to have even contemplated retirement from public life. Such a step, indeed, was neither consistent with his ambition, nor the generosity of his disposition. His first

use of his wealth was to place all his family (and above all, his parents,) in a state of comfortable independence. He greatly added to the joy of his father, by appropriating a part of his fortune to save the family estate of Styche, to relieve which, he probably advanced its full value, as we find that it was transferred to him. His father was delighted at his son becoming the owner of this property.

"Clive appears himself to have been quite alive to all those family and local feelings, which have great value as associated with the earliest and most vivid of our recollections and affections. To judge from his private correspondence, no man ever more cherished such ties; for, during the busiest periods of his public life, his letters continually refer to his relations and to the scenes of his boyhood; but, above all, he speaks of old Styche with a fond familiarity that conveys an idea of the pleasure he must have had in becoming its possessor. Many of his letters upon these subjects are addressed to his father, by whose answer to one of them we may judge of the tone in which they were written. 'Your letter,' he observes, alluding to himself, 'made the old man drop tears of joy, that you still survive with honour and success. May you go on and prosper!'

"Clive did not remain two years in England. When he returned to India, accompanied by his lady, they left two infant boys; the eldest, Edward, is the present Lord Powis; the second, Richard, died shortly after the departure of his parents.

"The great generosity of Clive to every branch of his family during this short visit to his native country, together with the manner in which he lived, and the expenses of his election, greatly diminished his property*; and it would seem, from his agent's letters, that he had not, when he returned to India, more than three thousand pounds of money; the interest of which, together with a small annuity he had purchased, he directed to be given to his father, whose letters are full of

* In a letter from his father, dated 22d of Dec., 1756, we find the following curious account of the sale of Clive's establishment:—

"The coach	£40	0	0
"Pair of horses	40	0	0
"A grey riding horse	12	12	0

"One horse broke his neck; another fell backwards; and one pair kept to go in a chaise."

From this statement of property, we infer that Clive, while in England, must have lived very expensively.

gratitude for the comfort given to his declining age by the liberality of his son."

The following is an amusing instance of Clive's partiality to dress. Writing to a friend, he says:—

"I must now trouble you with a few commissions concerning family affairs. *Imprints*--what you can provide, must be of the best and finest you can get for love or money: two hundred shirts, the wristbands worked, some of the ruffles worked with a border, either in squares or points, and the rest plain. Stocks, neckcloths, and handkerchiefs in proportion; three corgs (twen'y pair in one corg) of the finest stockings; several pieces of plain and spotted muslin, two yards wide, for aprons; book-muslins; cambries; a few pieces of the finest dimity; and a complete set of table linen, of Fort St. David's diaper, made for the purpose." The latter part of the above seems to refer more particularly to his lady's domestic arrangements. Clive had sent him also a box of wigs. Probably, this proceeded more from a deference to the fashion of the time, than from his want of hair. We find, in a letter addressed to Clive from another friend, "a description of a Durbar suit which was preparing for him," consisting of a fine scarlet coat with handsome gold lace, (velvet was the usual article worn,) a fine brocade waistcoat—and it is stated "that the coat will be lined with parchment, that it may not wrinkle."

"Clive, from what has been stated, may be said, when he returned to India in 1765, to have been worth little or no money beyond what he had vested for redeeming the small family estate, and giving his parents an annuity. When he took possession of the government of Fort St. David, he embarked in trade, like others who filled similar stations; but, to judge from his correspondence, he had not much success in his commercial pursuits. We read of nothing but bad markets, or the want of means of those who owed him money. He appears, before he embarked on the expedition to Bengal, to have made a large speculation in benjamin, which turned out badly. It is entertaining, when associated with the scenes in which he became engaged, to pursue his remarks upon his unprofitable adventure in this and other articles of trade.

"After desiring his friend and agent, Mr. Orme, not to demand payment of the money owing to him by Messrs. Pybus and Roberts, and that the interest of the debt should be only 4

per cent., he observes,* “ You have given me a most curious account of my adventure in the *Grampus*. If I had not made better strokes in war than in trade, my money concerns would, by this time, be drawing to a conclusion.

“ The whole of Clive's money, when he returned to India in 1755, appears to have been in that country; for we find, from his correspondence, that he had hardly sufficient uninvested cash in England, to pay for his annual supplies. He became anxious, however, after he attained great wealth, to remit it home; but this, owing to various causes, was very difficult. The public treasury was so rich from the successes in Bengal, that, for a period, no bills were drawn upon the Directors; Clive, therefore, had recourse to the Dutch Company, through whom he sent the greater part of his fortune; he also transmitted a considerable sum in diamonds,† (a common mode at that time,) and the rest in private bills, and, latterly, two on the Company.‡

“ I have carefully examined his letters to his agents, from the 21st of August, 1755, when he advised them to his first remittance, till January, 1759, when he made one of his last; and the amount of property sent to England during that period is, as nearly as the difference of exchange and the loss|| on bills enable us to judge, 280,000*l*. Of this I calculate that he received 210,000*l*. on the enthronement of Meer Jaffer: and the remaining 70,000*l*. is made up by part of his former fortune, his prize money at Gheriah and Chandernagore, the receipts from the high stations he held, and the accumulation of interest upon a considerable part of his property during the last five years of his residence in India.

From what has been stated, we may assume that Clive's fortune, before the jaghire was settled upon him, did not amount to 300,000*l*. It appears, from documents before me, that, previous to this grant, he had given away, or vested for annuities, a sum not less than 50,000*l*., (more than one-sixth of his fortune,) to render comfortable and independent those for whom he cherished affection and gratitude.

* 11th of March, 1758.

† Clive sent 16,000 gold mohurs to his agents at Madras, Messrs. Orme and Vansittart, with directions to purchase diamonds as a remittance.

‡ One of the bills on the Company was for 8,000*l*., and the other for 32,881*l*. 12*s* 2*d*. He advises his agents of these bills on the 9th of Nov. and 23d of Dec., 1758.

|| Clive expected the bills on Holland to produce 183,000*l*., but, after a vexatious delay, they were paid with great deduction: His father states the loss upon this transaction as amounting to 10,000*l*.

“ Clive was, subsequently to these acts of generosity enriched by the grant of the jaghire, which he himself estimates at 27,000*l.* per annum. With this addition, we may conclude he had an income of upwards of 40,000*l.*; a large amount, but far below what this Indian Cæsar (for such he was deemed) was thought by his countrymen to possess.

“ Clive was not, for some time after his arrival in England, (1761) honored by any public mark of royal favour. This seems to have arisen from two causes, one his long and serious illness, the other to obtain more than the Ministers were willing to grant. He, probably, at first expected to enter the British House of Peers, and to have a red riband, but after a considerable delay, he received only an Irish Peerage.”—“ He had assumed a scale of expenditure suited to his income. He engaged in electioneering to advance his political interests, The expenses into which he was early led, combined with his liberality to his family, amounted to a very large sum. He had already spent in a period of 18 months, 60,000*l.*

“ In the prosecution of political views, besides sinking 100,000*l.*, he occasioned himself a host of enemies who proved eventually a source of extreme annoyance to him.

Clive involved himself deeply into the affairs of the East India Company.—The result was a difference or rather quarrel between himself and Mr. Sullivan, a gentleman who was then at the head of the Company. The animosity of Mr. Sullivan towards one whom he deemed his open enemy, occasioned a conspiracy to despoil the latter of his jaghire. A great portion of the work before us is occupied with the details of this circumstance, but, in pursuance of our plan, we must defer entering upon the subject until a future opportunity.

In consequence of disastrous news from India, Clive was, in 1764, called upon to resign to the Government of Bengal. He accepted the offer, upon which he, in a letter to General Carnac, remarks:—

“ I do declare, by that God who made me, it is my absolute determination to refuse every present of consequence, and that I will not return to England with one rupee more than what arises from my jaghire. My profits, arising from salt, shall be divided among those friends who have endangered their lives and constitutions in attending me; the congratulatory nuzzurs shall be set opposite to my extraordinary expenses, and if ought remains it shall go to Poplar or some other hospital.”

It is evident he was goaded to these assertions by the treat-

ment he received from Sullivan and his party, with reference to this jaghire.

Clive having sojourned for another considerable period in India again returns to England, in consequence of ill-health.— Soon after his return, he had taken his place in Parliament, for Shrewsbury, and he delivered his opinions in the House with considerable effect on Indian affairs.

“ His time was not wholly occupied by public business. He gave up much of it to the numerous friends who were warmly attached to him, and he did not neglect his private concerns.

“ He had purchased several noble estates in different parts of the country, and, in the choice of them, was not inattentive to the object of increasing his Parliamentary influence. On these properties he had several mansion houses, though Walcot continued to be his favourite residence. He purchased from the Duchess of Newcastle the noble property of Claremont. At Bath, he acquired the lease of Lord Chatham's house. In London, he still had his house in Berkely Square. The old family seat of Styche, now much improved, was generally occupied by some of his relations. He indulged the natural liberality of his disposition by living in a style of considerable splendour, and he laid the foundation of a choice collection of paintings, by the purchase of several master-pieces of the Italian schools.”

His character is thus alluded to by his biographer—(the successor of Sir J. Malcolm, whose labours cease in this work at the commencement of the 3d vol.) :—

“ Lord Clive was one of those extraordinary men who give a character to the period and country in which they live. Born in the rank of a private gentleman, and launched out early in life into the wide sea of Indian adventure, he soon far outstript all his competitors in the race of fortune and fame. He was trained in the best of schools, a state of danger, of suffering, and activity. He could not be said to have any master in the art of war ; he was, to adopt the language of the great Chatham, “ a heaven-born General,” and it was by the boldness and novelty of his measures, that he confounded his enemies and changed the hesitating troops under his command into a band of heroes. Victory seemed to attend him wherever he turned, and no enterprize was too arduous where he was the leader. The same success and the same renown which distinguished him in the Carnatic attended him in Bengal. From the date of the

Battle of Plassey his reputation in that country was established. He was a remarkable man in all the circumstances of life. The truth is, that he always carried about with him the instrument of his success;—a fearless mind, acting on a sober and dispassionate view of human character, and directed to its object with undoubting confidence and unflinching resolution.

“The character of Lord Clive is associated with the rise of our power in India, whether we consider his military or political career; the knowledge he displayed of the natives of India, their institutions and government; his efforts to introduce order and principle into what was shapeless and without system; the promptness and courage with which he quelled a mutinous and insubordinate spirit in the military and civil officers of Government; his use of victory, the efforts he made and recommended to consolidate the strength and to improve the administration of our empire in the East; we are equally astonished at the extraordinary extent of the powers of his mind.”

At the time of his death he was Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, Major General in the East Indies, and representative in Parliament for the town of Shrewsbury. He was a member of the Royal Society, and had been honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

His gift of 70,000*l.* for the support of officers and men, invalided in the Company's service in India, must rank amongst the noblest of living benefactions.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

We rejoice to find from a report recently published by the School Book Society that a well digested system of education is rapidly progressing in India. Both pecuniary support and literary exertion appear to have been given to an institution having for its express object the diffusion of knowledge in a quarter where it was much needed. We learn that the plan which this praiseworthy society have in view, has not yet attained its full purpose, and that many years must elapse before the different provinces in India can be supplied with all the books requisite for imparting a liberal education. There being, instead of one province, several to supply, and each as large or larger than England, it does not surprise us that the society has not worked out more than a faint outline of its object. Besides with regard to these provinces several languages were to be provided for by books of every description, down

to the very first elements of instruction, yet it is a gratifying fact that our language has already taken deep root in the seats of the four presidencies;—Calcutta, Allahabad, Madras, Bombay, and in various parts of Hindostan, Ceylon, &c.—The distribution of the Society's publications from Jan. 1834, to Dec. 1835, stands as follows:—

English	31,649	Uruiya	834
Anglo-Asiatic.	4,525	Arabic	36
Sanskrit.	16	Persian	1,454
Bengali	5,751	Hindustani	3,384
Hindui.	4,171	Reports	420

making a grand total of 52,213 being nearly double the circulation of any preceding, two years. The sum realized by the sale of Books is nearly in the same proportion; the total sum realized from this source during the four years preceding January 1834, having been but Sa. Rs. 21,800, while the amount within the *two years since* that period has been Sa. Rs. 18,287.

Much has been attained by the liberality of spirited individuals who have become efficient patrons of the institution. We are glad to name in particular Mr. Muir of the civil service in India, whose munificence will go far to effect more material benefit in the diffusion of knowledge around him, than all the speeches that may be made on the subject for the next century. It is the predominance of theory over practice, that, even in England, keeps great public measures inactive whilst every day is redolent with *ipse dixit* assertions of the vast benefit which would accrue from them. The mainspring of action is frequently lost in consulting a diversity of opinions as to how it should work,

Mr. Muir has nobly presented the society 1,500 rupees, 1000 of which are for the production of a book of not less than 200 pages in English, and 500 Rs. for the translation of it into *Hindui*; the book is to consist, 1st, of a brief and simple account of the earth; 2nd, of commerce, its extent and advantages; 3rd, of the manufactures of England; 4th, of the agriculture of England and India contrasted; 5th, of the enterprise constantly at work in the best countries of Europe; and 6th of the frequent elevation in society of meritorious individuals of obscure origin. Should this offer elicit a suitable and acceptable work, it may lead to other offers, and the society may be able, by the aid of a liberal expenditure, to procure a supply for their wants. Should it fail, it may then appear desirable to seek a competent person, who can give his whole time and strength to the

preparation of such books as the committee should direct ; and by his labours, together with the additional contributions of friends, they might hope, in some given period, to complete what they originally contemplated. The increasing demand for books may in time justify the society in adopting both the means above specified, for the purpose of multiplying their publications. At present the committee are satisfied, that neither of them can be entered into and carried on without an augmentation of funds. The plan they are at present pursuing, is that which has been pursued for the last ten years, and for which their resources have been barely adequate. They are, however, unwilling to believe, now their prospects of usefulness are so much enlarged, that the assistance necessary to supply them, will be withheld.

We need place in juxtaposition with the foregoing a few remarks which recently fell from a member of the institution at a meeting of the body composing it. Mr. W. Adam (the party alluded to) has stated that the society's efforts have as yet produced but trifling effect upon the country at large. In the course of a late journey which he had undertaken, he had not found one of the society's publications used or even known in any of the numerous indigenous schools he had visited. Some measure was, consequently, required for bringing the committee into immediate communication with those village seminaries and providing them with better materials of education. He thought the society did not make the most of native talent in compiling class books in their own languages ; he had met with many pundits in charge of schools, who had compiled works of considerable merit and labour—one, indeed, had composed some 40,000 slokas of moral and grammatical edification for his pupils. Perhaps, then, the Pundits would be found, if encouraged, most useful auxiliaries to the society.

We cannot conclude without alluding to another munificent donation by which the institution has lately benefited. Mr. B. H. Hodgson, whose scientific acquirements, particularly as a naturalist, are known and appreciated in India as well as in England, has tendered 500 rupees to the committee in augmentation of Mr. Muir's donation. Mr. Hodgson considered the premium emanating from Mr. Muir, although great for a private individual, too low for the purpose to which it was to be applied. He remarks that a second rate work would do more harm than good, and a first rate one may not be hoped for unless the re-

muneration be greatly increased. He suggested that the original donation be awarded to the English work, whilst his own should be awarded to the translation.

Mr. Hodgson's suggestion has been acted upon. And should the committee pay as much regard to other propositions which came before them on the last general assembly of members, there can be no doubt that the society will flourish yet more extensively.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN INDIA.*

We have received a letter upon this subject written with some acumen. A detail of the author's views will elucidate various points of the Indian civil code. His principal argument tends to prove that a more general use of the English language is necessary to assist the proceedings of judicial Courts in India. The abrogation of the Persian language in the system of adjudication is also recommended. Mr. Smith commences:—

“An experience of 18 years in the judicial and revenue departments of India, emboldens me to submit the following observations to consideration.

“The great point I desire to elucidate is this—that the old system was capable of a high degree of efficiency, and that by its further development, organic changes might have been avoided. Under the new act the law company's commissioners are employed in framing another code for the country at large. Without wishing to depreciate their object, I beg to offer my sentiments in favor of the practical fitness of the now standing regulations.

A distinguished member of the Civil Service, Mr. Courteney Smith has left on record the following observation, “Our system has been much injured by men who, if they had applied themselves to the real original business of their situations, might have prevented and remedied half the evils which they delight to paint in such gloomy colours.”

“It would be endless to multiply instances to shew in what way the Regulations are eminently qualified to answer the purposes for which they are enacted. The Police Regulation of 1817 is a pregnant case in point. It embraces all the duties of the local police—from the inquest of murder down to

* A Letter to W. S. Clarke, Esq., Chairman, and J. R. Carnac, Esq., Deputy Chairman, of the Court of Directors of The East India Company. By N. Smith, Esq. B. C. S. P. Richardson, Cornhill. 1836.

the most trifling affair with which they have to deal. A great deal of the magistrate's time, however, is occupied in corresponding with them on points fully provided for in this law, and which the greater part of the police neither read nor understand. It is usual to devote two hours a day to these reports : by subjecting my police officers to a severe examination, and by compelling them, at their peril, to take notice of this law, I saved nearly the whole time usually devoted to reports ; a point worthy of note, when the price paid by Government for European agency is considered.

" A remarkable instance of the disposition that exists amongst the people to respect the laws occurred to me in 1822, when acting magistrate at Ghazee pore. There was a place in this district near Azeemghur, where, at the religious festivals, it was usual for the Mahommedans and Hindoos to engage in violent religious affrays, in which, at different times, several hundreds of persons had been slain ; the practice was to call out the military, but without, as far as I could learn, any beneficial results. During the year 1822, when I was at Ghazee pore, the Mahommedan and Hindoo festivals happened at the same time, —an event of rare occurrence, as both being lunar, are moveable feasts. On this occasion much bloodshed was expected : an application for military as usual was suggested by the native officers of the court, but this line of procedure was not adopted. The Hindoos commenced operations by cutting off the head of a pig, and throwing it into one of the mosques ; still the Mahommedans were pacific.

" It was evident that the Hindoos were the aggressors, and accordingly a messenger was despatched to call some of the principal persons amongst them to a conference. On arriving at the office, which they did without delay, the usual intolerant claim, restrictive of religious liberty, was set up ; the parties insisting that no bullock could be killed on Hindoo ground. I asked them (the country having been ceded by the Nabob of Lucknow) whether under the Mahommedan government they had ever set up such a claim. The reply was of course in the negative. I then asked if the Hindoos did not themselves in ancient times sacrifice the cow, to which they answered in the affirmative. I then asked upon what principle of justice or reason they denied to the Mahommedans a religious rite, in the exercise of which they had themselves set the example, and for this of course they had no answer, but that their priests had abrogated the custom. I then asked whether the question

about cow killing had not been decided by Mr. Duncan (afterwards Governor of Bombay) when resident at Benares, in favor of general toleration and in opposition to the claim of the Rajah of Benares, who sought to prohibit the shambles in the Holy City and its neighbourhood. On this point particularly they could say nothing. I then observed that under the peculiar circumstances of the case it was impossible for me to act on their view of the matter. They then said, that no further disturbance should take place, only begging that the Mahommedans might not parade the cows wantonly before their doors and harass them by deliberate insult. To this the Mahommedans readily assented, and thus by a few soft words, accompanied by an appeal to one general toleration, the festivals passed away without a broil,—a thing I was told not known within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

“ The following tabular statements in the civil department will shew the efficiency that may be attained through the regulations in a much more clear manner.

“ From the statement No. 2, it appears that the suits actually prosecuted in 1830, nearly double those of the former years. *This result is to be attributed to the greater popularity of the Civil Court caused by an increase of Sudder Aumeens, and an extension of their powers under Regulation IV. A. D. 1827.*

“ It is worthy of remark that the average monthly decisions is nearly the same; so that while equal deliberation had been given to the consideration of the merits, an increase in the Agents employed, accompanied by an extension of their powers, was followed by a marked progression in the number of suitors. That the natives do not dislike the trial by their countrymen, I take to be quite unquestionable, and in this circumstance I am disposed to discover one cause for the great number of suits filed in 1830.

STATEMENT, NO. 1.

Shewing the monthly average of cases decided by a Sudder Aumeen and a Zillah Judge for three years, taking a parallel quarter of each year, April, May and June.

	1825	1826	1830
Judge	38½	28½	21
Sudder Aumeen	46½	46	48½

STATEMENT, NO. 2.

Shewing the number of suits actually instituted and actually prosecuted before the Judge and Sudder Aumeens.

1825	1826	1830
1661—416 or 1245 actually prosecuted.	1573—301 or 1272 actually prosecuted.	2786—640 or 2146 actually prosecuted.

APPEALS FROM SUDDER AUMEENS.

1825	1826	1830
163	112	207

“ That the superior efficiency of the process of execution, however, may in some degree have contributed to this result cannot be denied. The following comparative statement for the years 1825, 1826, and 1830, bears on this part of the subject.

	1825	1826	1830
Executions sued out	1297	1165	2092
Returns	Not known	Not known	1542
Outstanding at the end of the year		Not known	550
Executed in full	400	456	1045
In part	Not known	Not known	200
Remaining	897	709	
Struck off			297

“ To our professional inability to cope with the subject, I attribute much of the inefficiency of execution, against which so loud and so just a cry is every where raised.

“ The following statements show that the old system might have been conveniently extended without organic changes, which, if they happen to fail, cause the system to which they are applied to retrograde.

“ No. 1.—Shewing the suits determined by four Sudder Ameens and 15 Moonseefs, during three years.

“ No. 2.—An abstract shewing the number of appeals compared with the decisions from Judge, Sudder Ameens, and Moonseefs, for the year 1830, indicating the proportions in number and value.

“ No. 3.—Shewing the average number of appeals compared with decisions by Judge S. A. and Moonseefs.

“ No. 4.—Shewing the average as above in value merely.

No. 1.—1828.

	Total suits depending in the year.	Decided on trial.	Dismissed in default.	Adjusted or withdrawn	Total disposed of.
4 S. A.	2884	1775	73	250	2008
15 Moonseefs	8376	4029	71	2121	5221

1829.

4 S. A. . .	3476	2142	319	349	2810
15 Moonseefs .	9534	5430	112	2571	8113

1830.

4 S. A. . .	3662	2107	477	163	2747
15 Moonseefs .	9215	5487	124	2299	7911

No. 2.

	No cases.	Value,	Appeals.	Value.
Judge . . .	285	1.73858	22	42914
4 S. A. . . .	2747	2.03552	240	27252
15 Moonseefs .	7911	1.78987	151	5747

No. 3.

Average of Appeals in No. of Cases.

Judge	1	—	in	12
S. A.	1	—	in	11
Moonseefs	1	—	in	52

No. 4.

Average of Appeals in Value.

Judges	1	R.	in	4
S. A.	1	R.	in	7
Moonseefs	1	R.	in	31

“According to these returns nearly half the suits filed in the Moonseefs’ Courts are amicably adjusted; and the appeals, as might be anticipated from the number of compromises, are also in their favour; the number of appeals, it will be observed, are also in favour of the Sudder Aumeens, and against the Judge.

“One reason why so many suits are compromised before the Moonseefs is, that the remuneration of their Vakeels does not depend upon the quantum of litigation in the particular case, and so they have no interest directly opposed to their clients—the liberty, however, granted to them of making what settlement they can with their clients is said to be most scandalously abused. With the Vakeels of the Sudder station it is otherwise—the law fixes the amount of their fees; but makes it depend upon the quantum of litigation, which is pushing a sound doctrine to extremity—the more they litigate the more they receive, the less they litigate the less they obtain, and as a natural consequence they are but little inclined to compromise.

“The difficulties that oppose themselves to the efficient administration of the regulations may be attributed chiefly to two causes.

“1st. To the want of an adequate number of European functionaries.

"2nd. To the want of competent native agents to fill up the subordinate situations. To the want of a better system of native education. Of all the obstacles that array themselves against a literary, religious, or popular education, the use of the Persian language in the public offices is by far the most impracticable. The officers of government are required to qualify in *two* languages; no person, European or native, is examined in regard to his knowledge of the regulations; and the vernaculars are but little cultivated either by the people or their rulers. Persian is the language of record, Hindostanee the usual language of conversation between Europeans and their servants. This state of things leads to a general disuse of the vernaculars, and thus creates an hindrance to the free and easy communication between the officers of government and the people at large. In a *judicial* point of view it is fatal to efficiency, and saps the basis of belief and probabilities, by embroiling evidence.

"The remedies that I presume to suggest are—

"1st. The abolition of the Persian by the substitution of the Oordoo Bengalee or Hindoo.

"2nd. The occasional union of Europeans and Natives in the same courts, especially in appeals.

"3rd. An extreme latitude for appeals, accompanied by forms calculated to prevent their accumulation. In practice I never found the encouragement of appeals attended with any inconvenience, provided means were taken to keep the processes and proceedings moving.

"4th. The study of *one* vernacular by Europeans, instead of either Persian or Hindostanee.

"5th. An examination of all officers, European and Native, in the Regulations.

"The religious, moral, and political regeneration of India depends greatly upon the desecration of the Persian language."

NEW PLAN FOR THE ELECTION OF EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—SIR, A long residence in those parts where the East India Company have establishments and agents, besides Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and China, but also in Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Arabia, Persia, Africa, &c., has enabled me to see, with much pain, great debasement of those of their servants who are what is called men of interest, at home and abroad, relations and

friends of East India Directors, and whom even Governors will not interfere with, and execute justice to whom they oppress, as the Governors themselves, some of them, like to court the Court, fully aware of the wrongs of numerous individuals, the Native and the European, practised on them by their superiors; and the utter uselessness in complaining of these miscreants of interest, to any authority at home or abroad, on account of their interest. I have drawn out a plan for changing the mode of electing Directors; and not allowing those persons to elect each other, but to give the power of election to the proper persons; as I am aware many of the gentlemen in office, setting aside relationship, do not like to see their table-companions and friends in India complained of; and, if they did not discourage it, think, perhaps, complaints might come against *self*, for some conduct not of a worthy kind, when in Eastern office. I have introduced an increased number of Directors into my list, and some of that class whose high character will be found what may do good to those who have lived all their lives in India, the intelligence of one, and the high character of the others may act well together, and all may obtain justice. By inserting these in your valuable Journal others, better capable than myself, may come forward with their help; but, without any aid, I shall state to Parliament what you would not publish if I wrote in this letter; and, with my own efforts try to alter the deplorable state of the East India Direction.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A faithful Servant of the E. I. C.

22d Sept. 1836.

That the natives of India of every religion residing within the presidency of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, and who shall have kept house there for one year, and who shall have an income of not less than 200 rupees monthly, and not being a menial servant, or in the employ of the King of England or East India Company, or in the employment of the servants of the King or East India Company, shall have a vote at the election of three Directors for their presidency. Persons eligible to be elected by them, must be natives of India of any religion, whether Hindoo, Mahomedan, Parsee, Hebrew, or Christian; British subjects who shall have resided ten years in India in the service of the Company, or as free merchants or mariners, and not then in the employ of the Company or King

are to be eligible to be elected by them as Directors, and to receive any salary the electors may choose to pay them, each Director having, as the representative of the natives of India, six votes at the election of every Director in England while he continues in office as the representative of the Indian people.

That the proprietors of India stock in common with persons not holders of stock, who shall have resided ten years in India, whether in the service of the East India Company or not, or shall have performed four voyages to India as Captain of a ship, shall have a vote in the election of twenty-four Directors, which must be as follows:—

Six Civilians who shall have been not less than ten years in India in the service of the Company.

Four Military officers, ditto.

Two Naval, ditto.

Two Medical, ditto.

Two Captains who shall have commanded merchant ships not less than four voyages.

Four free merchants, who shall have resided ten years in India, China, Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, Persia, Syria, Egypt, or Arabia.

Four mercantile gentlemen of Great Britain, who shall have principally resided in Europe.

That the Houses of Lords and Commons shall elect twenty-four Directors, twenty-nine among distinguished private gentlemen of the empire, and of known benevolent and humane characters; the other four to be two naval and two military officers of H. M. service, one of each to have resided in India with rank, not less than that of field officer.

That the office of E. I. Director be considered a place of high honor, not of pecuniary profit.

That a Chaplain be appointed to read prayers before the Chairman takes the Chair for business, as at the House of Commons.

That all appointments to India, be publicly sold to persons qualified to fill them, and the profits appropriated to public charities in India, towards defraying the national debt of England.

No person, under twenty-one years of age, to have a vote; nor any person, above the age of seventy, to be eligible to be elected a Director.

Directors, elected in India, to be for five years; all others, for two years; except those elected by the Lords and Commons, who are to be elected at every new Parliament.

That all Directors of the affairs of the East India Company be permitted to receive letters free of postage, on public business; and, to frank all letters despatched on public business.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT, 30th April 1836.

There was a special court to-day. (Mr. Justice Malkin presiding.) for the purpose of hearing argument on the rule *next*, relative to a claim of the Bank of Bengal to prove upon the estate of Fergusson and Co. for about six lakhs of rupees, the amount of one-third of a sum guaranteed jointly by Fergusson and Co., Mackintosh and Co., and Cruttenden and Co., to the Bank for advances made by the Bank to Alexander and Co. Mr. Longueville Clarke argued the case with some ingenuity, for the Assignees of the three firms, (it being agreed to take one decision for the whole,) but failed to establish any ground of objection to the claim. The Advocate General and Mr. Prinsep were for the Bank, and shewed that in its subsequent transactions with the assignees of Alexander and Co., care had been taken to preserve their lien upon the three firms. The Commissioner declared himself quite satisfied on this point, but said, as the sum was large and the documents were voluminous, he would read them over carefully before he made the order prayed for by the Bank.—Mr. Prinsep then reminded the court of what had taken place 1st Saturday, relative to the insolvent releases, and presented a petition on behalf of Mr. G. A. Prinsep, Mr. W. Prinsep, and Mr. C. B. Palmer, the surviving members of the late firm of Palmer and Co., praying that the court would either proceed to a hearing on their petition of insolvency, on the 25th June next, the date to which the matters of Palmer and Co.'s estate now stood adjourned, or some earlier date, and then regularly adjudicate the case, or dismiss their petition from the court. The counsel explained more at length than on the last occasion the predicament in which the court had placed itself by the irregularity of its mode of proceeding with this estate, and the injury which the partners had suffered therefrom; but said that they by no means wished to avoid an examination, for it would only tend to vindicate their conduct from unjust rumours that had been spread to their prejudice. The Commissioner made an order accordingly, that this and the petition of the same parties for a release should be taken into consideration on the 25th June next, and the insolvents then hold themselves prepared for examination. He admitted the inconveniences of the irregular pro-

ceedings, had in this case, and took occasion to explain again, that his reason for refusing the releases applied for, was merely the want of the usual adjudication, finding circumstances in all the schedules, and in theirs among others, which justified an enquiry—and added, that he had already expressed rather a strong opinion, that the circumstances were not such as to prevent the parties from being entitled to their release.

Mr. Justice Malkin's Decision on the Insolvent Petitions for Releases.—The following, our reporter informs us, is not to be considered a verbatim report of Mr. Justice Malkin's decision in the matter of Young, Gordon, Prinsep, and others. It may be considered the *substance* of the learned Judge's decision and nothing more. There were, said Sir Benjamin Malkin, several very difficult and important questions in some of the cases, and a point had been started, not in Court, which bore on them all. This was, as to the continuance of the statute 4 and 5 W. 4. c. 49, the Legislative Council not having specifically continued the new Insolvent Act. This did not appear to him to be a difficulty of any foundation: the statute 4 and 5 W. 4. c. 79. would have expired with the old Insolvent Act, and the Court would have ceased to exist in which it was to act; but the statute being unlimited in time, its powers would continue to have effect so long as there was a Court under 9 Geo. IV. c. 73. The second question was, whether absent parties can be discharged? In the face of the dictum of the Chief Justice he would not discharge them, especially as there could be no appeal from his decision. He did not, however, himself see anything in the statute to make the insolvent's presence necessary, nor was there any expediency for such a provision, for a discharge could always be refused till the insolvents appear, if the Court saw matter calling for enquiry. He felt bound on the authority of former decisions of the Chief Justice, to refuse the applications on behalf of Mr. Ballard, Mr. N. Alexander, and Mr. Storm, but he thought the matter fit for reconsideration if the parties appealed. When the application was made, a distinction was drawn between the case of Mr. Storm and the other cases, Mr. Storm being absent on business connected with the estate. But it did not appear to him that any distinction could be made, for the rule, if it existed at all, was one of

law and not of discretion; and the particulars of Mr. Storm's case could not affect it. The third and main question was, whether the parties under the circumstances were entitled to their discharge? There was a very material difference in the three cases arising out of the different proceedings in the Court. Messrs. Young and Sutherland had obtained a final discharge under the 63d section of the old Insolvent Act. Mr. Gordon had been declared generally entitled to the benefit of the Act in the common way; Mr. W. Prinsep and Mr. G. A. Prinsep had been declared entitled to its benefit to the extent of retaining their petition, but in their case, there had been nothing like an adjudication upon their conduct. He knew nothing of the circumstances of these cases; but on the schedule of the two Messrs. Prinsep, there appeared debts *prima facie* bringing them within the 58th section of 9th Geo. IV. c. 73. The learned Judge here read a part of the section alluded to. "That in case it shall appear to any such Court that such insolvent shall have contracted any of the debts fraudulently, or by means of breach of trust, or by means of false pretences, &c. &c., then it shall and may be lawful for such Court to adjudge that such insolvent shall be so discharged and so entitled as aforesaid forthwith, excepting as to such debts, sum or sums of money, or damages as above mentioned; and as to such debt or debts, sum or sums of money, or damages, to adjudge that such insolvent shall be so discharged and so entitled as aforesaid as soon as he or she shall have been in custody, at the suit of the person or persons who shall be creditor or creditors for the same respectively, for a period or periods not exceeding two years in the whole as such Court shall direct, to be computed as aforesaid." The learned Judge continued; "these debts might admit of explanation, but they had not, as far as he was aware, received it; and if there was misconduct, bringing the insolvents within the 58th section, it excluded them from the benefit of the 63d section of the old Insolvent Act, and of the new Act. He would, therefore, refuse the discharge for the present, or rather he would adjourn the case, if it was wished, for a full examination into all the questionable debts. It was not the duty of the Court to hunt out all possible objections, but it was the duty of the Court not to pass over any which were potent on the face of the proceedings. He was, however, inclined to think, that the cases contemplated by the 58th section did not exclude from a

final discharge; but only those in the 57th section;—that the general meaning of the Act is, that the insolvent is to be entitled to his final discharge if he has acted fairly towards the general body of his creditors, and that misconduct as to particular creditors, even if it exists, does not prevent it:—the 58th section does not prevent the immediate discharge, except as to the particular debt, and he thought that the statute contemplated a decided distinction between the general body and individuals, and that acting fairly and honestly towards the creditors, must mean towards the former class. It was to be observed that there was no intermediate course given in the 63d section, or in the 1st section of the recent Act. Either misconduct towards a single creditor, prevented the party absolutely from obtaining his final discharge against any of his creditors, although it did not delay his obtaining the first and ordinary protection of the Act, except with respect to the particular creditor aggrieved; or else the insolvent was entitled to his own discharge, generally, without any exception of such creditor. Under the new Act that was clear, and under the old one, the direction that the Court should specify the debts from which the insolvent was to be discharged, seemed to be only a direction as to the form of drawing up the order, and not to give any discretion of excepting particular debts. Under these circumstances, the statute necessarily operating strongly either in favour of, or against insolvents, and the 57th section contrasted with the 58th section, making a marked distinction between misconduct affecting all creditors or some creditors only, it seemed to him that the provisions with reference to a final discharge must be confined to cases falling within the 57th section."—"But," continued the learned Judge, "this is too strong a construction—too foreign to the common understanding of the words for me to act on in this case where, there being no opposition, there can be no appeal if I discharge the insolvents. If the discharge was to depend on that question, he must refuse it, and leave the insolvents to appeal. If they preferred to have the case adjourned for full examination of all the questionable transactions, it might be done; and each individual case, unless any had been explained before hand, must receive explanation. If, however, the insolvents thought his view of the statute to be the true one, they would perhaps prefer taking the opinion of the Supreme Court at once on the short point; if that

opinion should be against them, it would be still open for them to explain all that could be explained. The other cases were different. He believed that in all their schedules there were transactions which on the same principle would require explanation. Mr. Young and Mr. Sutherland, however, had received their final discharge from the Court, under the old Insolvent Act; and he had therefore the opinion of the Court, that "they have acted fairly and honestly towards their creditors." Whether this proceeded on investigation of the particular cases, or on the impression produced by the actual consent of a majority of the creditors, which must have existed in those instances, he need not enquire: it was a conclusion found for him, and with which he had neither right or inclination to interfere. Transactions of the kind, though requiring explanation, might be easily explained in many cases; even in instances which might affect a pecuniary responsibility there might be no moral misconduct; and he felt no difficulty, therefore, in acting on the opinion of the Court, by which, were he unwilling, he should feel himself bound. Mr. Young and Mr. Sutherland were without question entitled to their discharge. The case of Mr. Gordon and Mr. Storm was intermediate; they having obtained the first benefit, but not the final discharge under the old Act. It seemed to him, however, that if the Court saw occasion for further enquiry on the face of their schedule, they ought to have adjourned the case: if the Court saw a decided misconduct, they ought to have acted under the sections applicable to such misconduct; but having given the discharge, they must be taken to have adjudicated that there was no ground for so acting. He had, therefore, the opinion of the Court in the case of these gentlemen, that there was not fraud or misconduct cognisable under the penal clauses. He treated this as equivalent to a declaration on the part of the Court "that they had acted fairly and honestly." He must, therefore, consider Mr. Gordon as entitled to his discharge. If he was wrong the other judges would have an opportunity of correcting his decision, as to the precedent, on the appeal of Mr. Storm, whose application at present, on the ground of absence, he was obliged to refuse. The application for the discharge of the two Messrs. Prinsep was adjourned or refused on the application of counsel. The learned Judge suggested that it would be better if any appeal was intended against the decision refusing a

discharge on the ground of absence, to take up one case only, and let the others stand over till its decision. He thought all questions might be raised by taking up one case to the Supreme Court. But it was understood that Mr. Justice Malkin did not recommend an appeal.—*Englishman*, April 29.

SUMMARY.

New Names of the Iron Steamers.—It is not, we believe, generally known, that in pursuance of orders from the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, three out of the four inland Iron Steamers have been re-christened. It was certainly reported by the demi-official paper that orders to the above effect had been received from the Leadenhall Court, but nobody believed they would condescend to interfere in so trifling a matter. It is quite true, however, that the operation has been performed, albeit very quietly, as if the authorities were (and we dare say they are) ashamed of the affair. The "Lord William Bentinck" alone retains her name; the late "George Swinton" is now the "Thames" the late "Sir Charles Metcalfe" is now the "Jumna;" and the late "William Blunt" is now the "Magna." This re-christening affair "by authority," is really one of the most petty transactions we have heard of for some time. It is a pity the Court of Directors have nothing better to occupy their attention than revising and controlling the christening of Bengal river craft.

Civil Annuity Fund.—At a meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall on the 25th April, Mr. H. T. Prinsep in the chair, it was moved by Mr. D. C. Smyth, seconded by Mr. C. Morley,—That the proceedings of the last meeting be confirmed, which being carried, the Secretary was directed to record upon the proceedings' book, the following minute by Mr. Rattray, Mr. French and Mr. Houston in reference to the above resolution.—"In subscribing to the confirmation of the proceedings of the last meeting (of the 25th Jan.) the undersigned desire that it may be distinctly understood, that in the case of Mr. Sutherland they confirm the resolution of the meeting to communicate to that gentleman the result of the reference made to the service at large on the question of his admission to or rejection from the list of subscribers to the fund, upon the propriety or otherwise of that reference, they desire it may be understood, that on this occasion no opinion is intended to be expressed."

Dharma Shaba.—At a meeting of the society, which took place on the 25th April, Rajah Kalkrishna Bahadur was elected President of the Society. After the minutes of the last proceedings were read, and some other matters disposed of, Baboo Ramcomul Sen laid before the meeting an extract of a letter from Professor H. H. Wilson to his address, in which the importance was urged of encouraging the agriculture of India as being the surest source of prosperity to its inhabitants.—The Baboo again moved that the proceedings entirely connected with religion or caste, should not henceforward be published in the *Chundrika* which instead of seeking to effect good to the people, only creates party feelings, that in the end will very likely break up the society—and proposed a branch society should be immediately formed, where matters affecting the public welfare, such as zamindari and agricultural disquisitions should be treated of, instead of those limited dull questions which now occupy the society's attention.—The president approved of the proposition, and suggested that there should be a separate place for the meetings of the branch society, and some appropriate denomination be given to it, and further that invitations from a select committee be sent to the zemindars, talukdars, and Pattani Holders, residing in Calcutta and its vicinity. This proposition being opposed, it was agreed that a special meeting should be held to consider the expediency of establishing a branch society for the purpose suggested, and the meeting dispersed.

Chamber of Commerce.—The several houses of agency composing the Chamber of Commerce, have declared their intention to keep all their accounts in Company's rupees from the 1st inst. Most of the tradesmen have declared the same intention.

It has been decided that the Sudder Board of Revenue and Sudder Court shall remain at Allahabad after the Lieut. Governor and the other officers proceed to Agra.

Military Pensions.—The order of the Court of Directors, granting pensions for length of service, is,—considering that officers have still the option of retiring on the pensions of their rank, and that off-reckonings are continued,—undoubtedly a boon to the army.—Were

ers to lay by the subscriptions and donations, called for in Curnin's scheme, and at the end of 23 or more years servitude, sink the amount, they would obtain annuities, agreeably to the following

table, which we have framed for the satisfaction of our military friends:—

Years' Service.	Amount saved to be sunk.	Annuity yielded.	Pensions now given by the Govt.	Total ann. income of each Officer.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
23	2085 0	208 10	191 15	400 5
24	2241 2	224 2	191 15	415 17
25	2406 10	240 13	191 15	432 8
26	2588 11	258 17	191 15	450 12
27	2780 12	278 1	191 15	469 16
28	2984 12	298 8	292 4	590 12
29	3 01 2	320 2	292 4	612 6
30	3130 6	313 0	292 4	635 4
31	3373 8	337 6	262 4	659 10
32	3931 2	393 2	292 4	685 6
33	4201 4	420 8	365 5	785 13
34	4433 12	443 7	365 5	814 11
35	4799 6	479 18	365 5	815 3

In the foregoing table compound interest at 6 per cent., on the sums saved has been calculated, and trifling fractions rejected. The money sunk, is supposed to yield 10 per cent., which may be sufficiently near the mark.—As, however, we fear that few individuals will be found provident enough to adopt our suggestion, we beg to recommend the formation of regimental Retiring Funds, which being lotinies, like Curnin's, would, of course, give greater annuities to survivors: and the following table shews what the amounts of these annuities would be, supposing the subscriptions to be the same as those asked for by Mr. Curnin.

Years' Service	Annuity from the Fund.	Pensions given by Govt.	Total Annual Income	Curnin's Annuities
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
23	273 6	191 15	465 1	
24	306 6	191 15	498 1	
25	343 2	191 15	534 17	525
26	389 14	191 15	581 9	575
27	431 8	191 15	633 3	637
28	478 16	292 4	771 0	707
29	531 6	292 4	823 10	785
30	588 18	292 4	881 2	870
31	656 14	292 4	946 18	970
32	731 2	292 4	1023 6	1080
33	812 2	365 5	1177 7	1200
34	913 16	365 5	1279 1	1350
35	1015 10	365 5	1380 15	1500

The latter table, we beg to state, is deduced, from Mr. Curnin's tables, and we have added a column shewing the pensions proposed to be given by that gentleman's scheme.

The creditors of the late firm of Alexander and Co. will be glad to perceive by an advertisement, that a dividend of 3 per cent. is now in course of payment at the office of the assignee.

Steam Mering.—Petition to the House of Commons.—The humble Petition &c. —That the establishment of a steam communication between India and England has been for several years past the ardent desire of the whole of the British inhabitants of this country, and that this desire has of late years extended to the natives; and that the public wish of all India has been lately expressed in the strongest manner by the voluntary subscriptions of a sum exceeding three lacs of rupees, of which above one lac and a half were subscribed in Bengal alone, a great part thereof by natives, for the furtherance of this eagerly sought measure. That, however, the subscription of such a sum, without any view to pecuniary return, may evince the anxiety of all India for the establishment of such a communication, yet your petitioners feel that it is impossible to establish it, much less to carry it on, except by means of the united powers of his Majesty's Government and the East India Company; and your petitioners learned therefore with the utmost satisfaction that a select committee of your honourable House had resolved under date 14th July 1834—"That a regular and expeditious communication with India by means of steam vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India.—That it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication from India by the Red Sea.—That it be left to his Majesty's Government in conjunction with the East India Company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay, or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee, and that, by whatever line the communication be established the net charge should be divided equally between his Majesty's Government and the East India Company." That your petitioners considered these resolutions as a pledge that immediate measures would be taken for establishing such communication in the manner best adapted for meeting the wants and wishes of all the principal ports of India. That it is, therefore, with pain, proportionate to the satisfaction which they felt in hearing of the pledge of your honourable House to perfect this their anxious desire, that your petition-

ers find that up to the date of the last advices from England nothing had been done in redemption of that pledge; that no steps appear to have been taken for the regular establishment of steam communication from India by the Red Sea; and that no effectual consideration had been given by his Majesty's Government in conjunction with the East India Company, to the only question which your petitioners understand to have been left to their decision before giving effect to the resolutions of the committee of your Honourable House; namely—whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee. That your petitioners beg leave to submit to the consideration of your Honourable House the following opinion lately expressed by a late right honourable ruler of this country, regarding the importance of steam communication between this country and Europe, viz.—“I have been a zealous supporter of the cause of steam communication from the strongest conviction confirmed by every day's further reflection of its vast importance to innumerable interests both national and commercial. I cannot command the opportunity of forwarding its future success, but if within my reach, you may depend upon my most earnest efforts to promote its progress, and to obtain for India an advantage so great in all its direct and indirect consequences, that in my opinion it would be cheaply bought at any price.” Your petitioners, fully concurring in the sentiments above expressed, humbly but earnestly pray that your Honourable House will graciously adopt such measures as to your wisdom may seem requisite for the immediate carrying into effect the resolutions of the committee of your Honourable House for establishing a regular, expeditious, and frequent communication between the principal Indian ports and Great Britain by means of steam vessels by way of the Red Sea. And your petitioners will ever pray.

Memorial to the Board of Control.—To the Right Honourable the Board of Commissioners, &c. &c.

The respectful Memorial of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, duly convened in the Town-hall on Saturday, March 5th, 1836.

Sheweth, — That your memorialists having, the greater part of them for many years, and all latterly, felt the vast importance, as well to Great Britain as to India, of establishing a regular and ex-

peditions communication with England, by way of the Red Sea, by means of steam vessels, received with the utmost satisfaction the announcement of the following resolutions of the select committee of the House of Commons, dated the 14th July, 1834, and afterwards adopted by the Honorable House, viz.,—“That it is the opinion of this committee that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India.—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense; but that from the evidence before the committee, it appears that, by proper arrangements, the expense may be materially reduced: and, under that impression, it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication from India, by the Red Sea.—That it is the opinion of this committee that it be left to his Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the East India Company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay, or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee.—That it is the opinion of this committee, that by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between his Majesty's Government and the East India Company, including, in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean.”—That your memorialists have anxiously looked for the result of the consideration thus pressed upon the notice of his Majesty's Government in conjunction with the East India Company, which they confidently expected would lead to the immediate establishment of steam communication with England, by way of the Red Sea, in the manner best adapted to meet the wants and wishes of all the principal ports in India; and that your memorialists were the more confirmed in their hope and expectation that no delay would be allowed to take place, in giving the subject that consideration which its importance demands, by the publication, in the papers of this Presidency, of a letter addressed to the Secretary to the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, by the Secretary of your Right Honorable Board, under date 8th Nov. 1834, wherein they were informed

that the subject was then under the consideration of his Majesty's Government and the East India Company; and, that the result would be communicated to the Government of India.—That your memorialists regret to find that no effectual consideration appears to have been yet given by his Majesty's Government and the East India Company, to the matters pressed upon their considerate attention by the above resolutions of the House of Commons; and that the President of your Right Hon. Board is reported to have expressed himself in somewhat doubtful terms as to the certainty of that communication being established, which he admitted it was the duty of the East India Company, with the aid of his Majesty's Government, to take steps for effecting.—That your memorialists have received this intimation with a degree of pain proportionate to the pleasure with which they received what they looked on as an assurance of the House of Commons that their ardent and long-entertained wish would be immediately realized.—That your memorialists beg respectfully to press upon the consideration of his Majesty's Government, through your Right Honorable Board, the vast importance of speedily following up the recommendation of the House of Commons, by establishing a regular and expeditious communication between this country and Great Britain, by means of steam vessels by way of the Red Sea; and on this point your memorialists beg to be permitted to lay before your Right Honorable Board the following expression of the testimony of the Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, the late Governor General of India, made on the eve of his departure for England:—“I have been a zealous supporter of the cause of steam communication with Europe, from the strongest conviction, confirmed by every day's further reflection of its vast importance to innumerable interests both national and commercial.—I cannot command the opportunity of forwarding its future success, but, if within my reach, you may depend upon my most earnest efforts to promote its progress, and to obtain for India an advantage so great in all its direct and indirect consequences that in my opinion it would be cheaply bought at any price.”—That your memorialists deem it proper to bring to the notice of your Right Honorable Board, that the average number of letters received from England, and despatched thither in India through the post-offices annually, may be taken as follows:—

	Recd.	Desp.
Calcutta,—On an average of 5 years . . .	89,189	72,397
Madras—(On an average of 5 years . . .)	31,306	40,614
Bombay—From a note of the Post Master General	30,000	24,070
Galle—The number rec. not known, but say	6,000	6,505
The number despatched is from official reports	156,495	143,516

300,011

That the annual amounts of mercantile transactions with Europe, at the above places, were, on an average of three years, viz., 1829-30 to 1831-32, as follows:—

Calcutta	Rs. 3,79,19,631
Madras	59,10,042
Bombay	1,63,89,629
Ceylon	18,88,007

Together . . . 6,23,37,359

That the valuable commerce just noticed, was the average of the private transactions of the above places, prior to the abolition of the right to trade on the part of the East India Company, and that the annual average amount of the trade of the Company, during the same period, from Calcutta and Madras, was rupees 1,91,77,493,* exclusive of that from Bombay, (which is unknown to your memorialists) which amount must eventually be involved in the private transactions of the commercial community of the two places; making altogether a trade amounting annually to the sum of Rs. 8,15,14,852†, exclusive of the late trade of the Hon. Company at Bombay, the amount of which is not known, connected with the commercial correspondence of the above places with Europe; and in addition thereto, your memorialists beg to draw to the attention of his

* Bengal . . . Sa Rs. 1,56,35,517 or

Rs. 1,68,38,981

Madras 23,38,632

1,91,77,493

† The late trade of the Hon. Company at Bengal and Madras 1,91,77,493

Private Commerce of Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Bombay 6,23,37,359

Rupees . . . 8,15,14,852

Majesty's Government, that the trade of China with England, which amounts to the value of from 5 to £6,000,000, by the year, is dependent on India during six months out of the twelve, for early communication with Great Britain.—That the average number of passengers annually arriving at and departing from the undermentioned places, may be taken as follows:—Calcutta Arrivals 767—Madras ditto, 573—Bombay ditto, 287—Ceylon ditto, 85.—Calcutta Departures, 665—Madras ditto, 459—Bombay ditto, 246—Ceylon ditto, 17. And your memorialists respectfully draw the particular attention of your Right Hon. Board to the above statement regarding passengers, because the committee of merchants of Calcutta, who made a tender to the Government here to establish on certain terms a regular communication by way of the Red Sea, with Great Britain, by means of steam vessels, give it as their opinion, after very full and minute investigation, that the communication must depend in a material degree upon the support of passengers, for paying its expenses.—That your Right Hon. Board may in some measure judge of the probability of the steamers being constantly filled with passengers, when regularly despatched, from the fact that the *Hugh Lindsay's* accommodations were taken up months before the time at which she was advertised to sail, and that several parties travelled overland a distance of 1,000 or 1,200 miles, only to be disappointed, though arriving two months prior to the time fixed for her departure.—That in regard to the expense which the establishment of a sufficient number of steam vessels would occasion to the East India Company your memorialists respectfully submit that the resolution of the House of Commons, proposing that the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between his Majesty's Government and the East India Company, appears to have very greatly reduced the force of the only objection raised against immediately putting these resolutions into execution, namely—the state of the finances of the Honorable Company; and upon this head of expense your memorialists beg leave to observe, that prior to the departure of the late Governor-General of India the merchants of Calcutta, after the most ample enquiry offered to his lordship, to establish and maintain by means of vessels of the largest size and power, independent of the existing communication between Malta and Falmouth, a regular quarterly communication between Eng-

land and the four ports, Bombay, Point de Galle, Madras and Calcutta, including the passage across the Isthmus of Suez, provided they got three lacs of rupees by way of bonus, and five lacs of rupees annually for five years from the Government; the Government retaining the postage; a calculation, which, if at all correct, your memorialists venture to affirm would make the annual charge to be equally borne by his Majesty's Government and the East India Company, a sum so small as neither your Right Honorable Board, nor the East India Company would allow to outweigh the advantages direct and indirect which the establishment of such a communication on an extended and liberal scale is calculated to induce. Upon these advantages your memorialists abstain from enlarging, satisfied that the value of such a communication must be duly appreciated by your Right Honorable Board. That in conclusion your memorialists respectfully and most earnestly pray that the resolutions of the House of Commons may be forthwith fully acted upon, and that steps may be immediately taken by your Right Honorable Board in conjunction with the East India Company, to establish a regular steam communication between the principal Indian ports and Great Britain by way of the Red Sea. The memorial to the Honorable Court of Directors was as read *mutatis mutandis*, the same as the above.

The Town Duties.—The town duties were abolished on the 30th April.

Jury Lists.—The jury lists are undergoing a revision by the Clerk of the Crown, and the Trade Association have been called upon, and have given their valuable assistance to that officer. The gentlemen of the press, who have hitherto been exempted from serving on the jury, are to be entered on the list.

Agra.—The prosecution of the *Delhi Gazette* for publishing a libel against the solvency of the Agra Bank, has, it is said, been compromised by the payment of the sum of five hundred rupees by that paper to be appropriated to the purposes of native education. The Agra Bank is said to be going on in a most flourishing manner. Fever prevails to a great extent in the city and suburbs, and is more virulent than has been known for some

time. *Simlah.*—The loss of Major Kennedy is much felt in Simlah society, which he promoted in a very liberal manner. The zemindars and ryots of Simlah are said to be dissatisfied with our system of rule.

Goomsur.—The last accounts from Goomsur state, that the troops were fast falling victims to the climate. Lieut.-Colonel Muriel of the 8th Madras Infantry, had died of fever, and 1,400 men were in hospital with that distemper.

Allahabad.—Sir Charles Metcalfe arrived at Allahabad on the 22d April, under the salute due to his rank. The Baiza Baie and her followers have by the Lieut.-Governor, been declared amenable to the ordinary civil and criminal courts in these provinces. After a long contest of about thirty years, the Durgah of Sultan Soolymann has been awarded to a fa-queer. Some fresh instances of the corruption of the native Amlah are about to be exposed in the Court of Jounpore, in consequence of an *arzi* having been presented to the Judge by a prisoner in the debtor's jail. An affray recently took place between the followers of the Rajah of Burhar, and those of the Zemindar of Ugoree, in which several of the latter were wounded. The defeated party applied to the magistrate of Mirzapore for redress, who has, in expectation of resistance, proceeded with a party of fifty sepoy, commanded by two officers to capture the offenders. Two nephews of the King of Delhi have arrived at Allahabad.

The station of Allahabad is said to be overrun with wolves, and that many children have been carried off by them.

The situation of Postmaster of Allahabad has been abolished.

Cabool.—Dost Mahummul Khan has detected a younger brother in conveying to Runjeet Sing a couple of Beran horses and in consequence imprisoned him. The brother was instigated to this proceeding by another brother, the deposed Chief of Peshawar, who is endeavouring to conciliate the favour of Runjeet, by making whatever concession the treacherous Sikh exacts. The settlement of Peshawar is proceeding under the management of Mons. Ventura, who is introducing into it a mixed system of eastern despotism with western justice. Runjeet is at present at Mahadev, a small town to the S. E. of Lahore.

Petition of the Trade Association.—A petition from the master, wardens, and other members of the Trade Association, has been presented to the Governor-General in Council, to the same purport as that of the petition of the inhabi-

Police.—Cornet Robinson, assistant to the General Superintendent of Thuggee has been directed to proceed to Hansi, and enrol men of the late Begum Sombre's corps, for the service of that department.

suits at large, lately presented, asking for reform in the municipal government of the town.

Reply to Memorial.—The following is the reply of Government to the memorial against the repeal of section 107, cap. 155 of the 53d Geo. 3d.—No. 60.—To Messrs. T. E. M. Turton, and other British inhabitants of the Province of Bengal in the East Indies.—Legislative.—Gentlemen,—I am directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council has attentively considered your Memorial against the repeal of section 197, cap. 155 of the 53d Geo. 3d., and in reply to communicate to you the following observations:—2. You state “that the proposed rescission of 107 section of stat. 53d Geo. 3d, cap. 155 being made without any restriction or qualification whatever, it will necessarily follow that suits or actions or criminal trials wherein British-born subjects are plaintiffs or defendants, will be tried by laws to which they are total strangers.”—3. I am directed however to remind you in the first place, that neither the 107 section of the charter act of 1813, nor the draft now under the consideration of his Lordship in Council has any reference whatever to criminal trials, both relating exclusively to civil suits; that in the second place, rescinding of the 107 clause of the Charter Act of 1813, cannot in any way affect the situation of any British-born subject, who may be a plaintiff, as all the privileges which that clause gives to British-born subjects, are strictly confined to cases in which such subjects are defendants; and that in the third place, the rescinding of that clause makes no change whatever in the law by which actions will be tried.—4. Your argument appears to rest on the supposition that the Supreme Court, when sitting on appeals from the Mofussil under the authority of the Charter Act of 1813, is at liberty to proceed on principles different from those to which the Mofussil Courts are bound to conform. You say, “that you are not asking too much if you require in your own case an appeal from Hindoo Mahomedan law, or the law of the Honorable Company’s Regulations, to the laws of your own country, and you affirm that your right to such an appeal has already been recognised and confirmed by act of Parliament.”—5. His Lordship in Council directs me to inform you, that you are mistaken in supposing that you ever possessed such an appeal. A judicial

appeal is, by its own nature, an appeal not from one law to another law, but from one tribunal to another tribunal.—

6. The Charter Act of 1813, gave indeed an appeal in certain cases from the Mofussil Courts to the Supreme Court, but it gave no appeal from the Mofussil law to the English law. In every case in which the Hindoo law, the Mahomedan law, or the law of the Company’s regulations is binding on the Mofussil Judge, the Hindoo law, the Mahomedan law, or the law of the Regulations is equally binding on the Supreme Court in its character of a Court of Appeal. The Charter Act of 1813 expressly provides that the Supreme Court, when engaged in trying appeals from the Mofussil, shall be guided by the rules of the Company’s Courts. It provides that on such powers as the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut would have had and that make rules of practice for the conduct of such appeals conforming substance and effect as nearly as possible to the existing procedure in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. You will therefore perceive that the question is not between one law and another, but merely between one tribunal and another—not between the law of England and the law of the Mofussil; but between the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and the Supreme Court, bound to act exactly as if it were the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.—8. His Lordship in Council is sensible that there are defects in the Indian systems of jurisprudence. He concurs with you in hoping that it will be in the power of the government aided by the Law Committee to remove many of these; and he also thinks with you, that a considerable time must elapse before that great work can be brought to a completion. But until the existing laws shall be reformed, the Supreme Court on appeals from the Mofussil is bound to act according to those laws.—9. It appears from many passages in the memorial to be your opinion that the Act of Parliament of 1813, gave to British-born subjects an appeal in all cases from the Company’s courts to the King’s courts, but you do not seem to have adverted to the important limitation by which that privilege is restricted. The appeal to the Supreme Court was given to defendants who are British-born subjects only in cases in which a party who was not a British-born subject would have an appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. It was left to the Indian Authorities to determine by what cases natives should have an appeal to the Sudder Dewanny

Adawlut. It was consequently left to the Indian authorities to determine in what cases British-born subjects should have an appeal to the Supreme Court. Before the passing of the late Charter Act, the government of every presidency of India had the power of enlarging or narrowing the extent of that privilege. Nor was this power suffered to lie dormant. It was exercised, and exercised without calling for a single complaint. By Regulation IV of 1827, of the Bengal Code, the Supreme Court was indirectly deprived of its Appellate Jurisdiction in a large class in which British-born subjects were concerned. His Lordship in Council is not aware that this Regulation which continued in force several years was productive of any evil, or that it gave rise to any murmurs. In fact it was adopted in compliance with the earnest prayer of a respectable body of English merchants and Indigo planters settled in the Mofussil.—10. The rescinding of the 107th clause of the Charter Act of 1813, will make no change in the rights of British subjects. Its effect will be merely this, that what has hitherto been done by the Supreme Court will be done by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. The substantive law remains the same. The law of procedure remains the same. The individual judges only will be different.—11. His Lordship in Council entertains the highest respect for the talents, learning, and integrity of the eminent persons who now preside in the Supreme Court. He is convinced that, since the institution of that body, there never was a time at which it might more safely have been entrusted with great powers and wide jurisdiction. But when his Lordship, in Council looks back to the history of the last sixty years, he can find no reason to believe that the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut are likely, on an average, to be less upright, less diligent, or less able than the judges of the Supreme Court. The judges of the Sudder Court are like the judges of the Supreme Court, English gentlemen of liberal education. They are as free as even the Judges of the Supreme Court from any imputation of personal corruption and they are selected by the Government from a body which abounds in men as honourable and as intelligent as ever were employed in the service of any state.—12. The law according to which the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut will decide appeals from the Mofussil, will, as has already been said, be exactly the same law according to which the Court is now

bound to decide them. In a great majority of cases the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut will probably be better acquainted with that law than the Judges of the Supreme Court can possibly be. Points may doubtless arise which cannot be properly decided without a knowledge of the English law;—but it does not appear to his Lordship in Council that it will be more difficult for a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut on such an occasion to learn what the English law is than it is for a judge of the Supreme Court to obtain information touching the Hindoo or Mahomedan law. As respects the mode of procedure the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut has a clear advantage over the Supreme Court. The Charter Act of 1813, directs the Supreme Court to conform on Appeals from the Mofussil to the practice of the Sudder;—with that practice the judges of the Sudder must necessarily be quite familiar, the judges of the Supreme Court have to learn it.—13. You state that venality prevails to a great extent in the Mofussil Courts, and that on this account an appeal to the Supreme Court is desirable. His Lordship in Council directs me to observe, that if this imputation be well grounded, it constitutes an additional reason for giving the Appellate Jurisdiction to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. That Court is generally composed of gentlemen who have themselves administered justice in the Mofussil, who know the forms which corruption ordinarily takes in this country, and who must necessarily be better acquainted with the abuse of the native courts than any man can possibly be whose life has been chiefly passed and in England and whose Indian experience is confined to Calcutta.—14. On the whole, his Lordship in Council sees no reason to doubt the expediency of passing the law in question. The information which he has received from the other Presidencies induces him, indeed, to think that the extension of its provisions to the whole of the territories of British India is advisable, and he trusts that he may have succeeded in answering to your satisfaction the principal objections urged in your Memorial of his legal competency in this matter. His Lordship in Council entertains no doubt, and he deems it to be altogether unnecessary the present occasion to enter into any discussion of that topic, I have, &c. W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary to the Government of India Council Chamber, 28th March, 1836.

Customs Duties.—Mr. Parker's schedules of proposed Customs Duties, we

understand were under consideration of the Chamber of Commerce to-day after having been circulated among the Members of the Committee. What modifications their collective wisdom will offer we cannot anticipate, but we fully expect that, however they may differ in their individual views and interests as merchants, they will express a perfect readiness to meet the object of Government, and acquiesce in the propriety of taxing the maritime commerce of Bengal to the extent of a full equivalent for the loss of revenue by the abolition of the Transit and Town Duties; upon an understanding (a very reasonable demand) that if by the extension of our commerce the new rates of duty shall be found to produce more than the equivalent now asked for, a corresponding abatement shall take place at an early period after the excess shall be ascertained. The scheme laid before the Chamber is based upon an estimate that 12,84,000 Sicca Rupees is the annual amount of transit and Town Duties now abandoned, or proposed to be abandoned, in both divisions of the Bengal provinces, and that 125,000 Sicca Rupees is the annual amount of additional expense, which at the lowest estimate will be incurred by increasing the Custom-house establishment in Calcutta, to an extent rendered absolutely necessary, as well by the abolition of the Inland Chokies, as by the increased temptation to smuggle, which the higher rates of sea Customs will offer—together 14,09,000 Sicca Rupees. The gross produce of the sea Customs at present is taken at 13,75,000 Sicca Rupees, raised partly upon exports, but principally upon imports, under a system full of extravagances, and abounding in capricious taxation and unjust exemptions. These exemptions (we allude to imports, especially British metals). It is proposed to do away with, and to subject all imports except treasure, to tax, classifying them as follows, and taking the registered value of each in 1834-5 as the guide for the calculation of amount. Schedule A, the first of these classified statements, comprises all articles of import of general consumption, including metals and cotton twist. On all these Mr. Parker proposes to levy a duty of 4 per cent. when imported by British, and 8 per cent. (preserving the present discriminating principle) when imported in Foreign ships; at which rates the former would yield 5,68,000 and the latter 42,400—together 6,10,400 Sicca Rupees. Schedule B, is a list of imported goods

denominated luxuries, (in which, however, we were rather surprised to find medicines included such as spices of all kinds, tea coffee, jewellery, glass-ware, segars, sadlery, hats, vermillon, tobacco, cheese, &c., amounting, after deducting re-exports, to 29 lakhs. These he would tax at 6 per cent., and 12 per cent. respectively: thereby obtaining a revenue of 1,60,000 Rupees on British, and 28,200 on Foreign imports,—together 1,88,200 Sicca Rupees. Schedule C, is limited to beer, cider, and perry, wines and spirits, amounting to about 18½ lakhs, upon which it is proposed to levy a duty of 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively. The revenue expected therefrom is 10,5,000 rupees upon British and 59,000 upon Foreign imports, together 1,64,000 Sicca Rupees. Passing over Schedule D, which is merely a statement of re-exports allowed for in Schedule A, and supposed to have the whole import duty returned upon them, we come to Schedule E, shewing the registered quantity of salt imported under the Customs duty of 3 Rupees per maund. Preserving the same rate of duty, this item exhibits a revenue of 51,900 Sicca Rupees. The gross collections upon imports, as above classed, and estimated, amount to only 10,14,500 Sicca Rupees, which is more than 3½ lakhs short of the present gross amount of import and export duties. But Mr. Parker though he avows that he has no great predilection for duties of exports, looks to these after all as his principal resource for a revenue. Schedule F, contains a list of goods on which he proposes to levy a duty of 4 per cent. when exported in British and 8 per cent. when exported in Foreign vessels, the former amounting to 72½ lakhs and the latter to 5½. The articles consist of arrow root, rum, Gloucester twist, native oils and oil seeds, sugar (except to Great Britain) all descriptions of native piece goods, shawls, lac dye, and all other articles not enumerated in the following list. And the revenue calculated upon is 3,35,900. Schedule G, consists of the following goods namely, borax and tincal, raw cotton and silk, indigo, shell lac, hides, and saltpetre, but exempts cotton exported to Great Britain. On these goods it is proposed to levy an export duty of 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, the former being estimated to produce 7,17,150 and the latter 3,56,300, together 10,73,450 Sicca Rupees. Schedule H is a statement of the registered value of sugar exported to Great Britain in 183

and 1835, which at 2½ per cent. (the duty assumed prospectively) would yield 36,000 Sicca Rupees. In this manner Mr. Parker makes out his budget, raising about 10,14,500 from import and 14,45,450 from export duties,—together about 24½ lakhs, and leaving a deficit estimated by him at 2,74,000 Sicca Rupees. How the deficit is to be made up, is not explained; but we infer that he reckons upon covering it either by progressive increase in the trade, or by the increased revenue of frontier chokies in the Western provinces.

We understand that Colonel Craigie has given up his intention of returning to Europe, and therefore that the expected vacancy in the Military Board, which has already been filled up, in anticipation by Sir Charles Metcalfe, will not take place. Captain Gavin Young, appointed to succeed Colonel Craigie, returns therefore to his office of Judge Advocate General and the numerous expectants to the latter office, must await a future vacancy. It is rumoured that the cause of alteration in the gallant Colonel's determination is the lateness of the season and a recent change of wind.

On last Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, the booming of the guns from the battery in the fort announced the departure of Sir Charles Metcalfe from the presidency, to assume charge of the Government of the North Western Provinces. Previous to Sir Charles' departure a deputation of native gentlemen, headed by Rajah Rajnarain Bahadur, waited on him and presented an address. Mr. Busby and Lieutenant Higginson accompanied Sir Charles.

Abandonment of the Hindoo Religion.—We, the undersigned Hindoos, make the following declaration of our having renounced Hinduism. Having received a liberal education at Mr. Hare's school, and being freed from the prejudices and superstitions of our countrymen, we had long renounced Hinduism and begun to act according to our principles. This displeased our relations to such a degree that they began to persecute us. Apprehending some injuries would be committed on our persons, and other dangers, from the rage of bigotry, we have escaped from our houses and are living at present in a place where we think we are perfectly secure. Perceiving that our relations are still in pursuit of us, with the intention of dragging us home, we beg leave to inform them that we have determined to return no more to their caste, and as we have taken food which is forbidden in Hinduism, and that

with men who are called by them *Micchor*, we request them to desist from giving trouble either to themselves or to us.—DWARKEYNAUTH BANERJEE, GOPAULCHUNDER MITTER.

We understand that notice of a petition of appeal has been given in the Supreme Court, against the recent decision of Mr. Justice Malkin on the petition of the late Mr. Macintyre in the Insolvent Court.

Jheend.—Serious disturbances have, we hear, broken out at a place called Ballywalla, a part of the Jheend territory which lately fell into our possession. It is about twelve marches from Kurnaul and about seventy miles from Lodeanah. Mr. Metcalfe, the Governor General's agent at Delhi, had about ten days since dispatched to Brigadier Duncan a requisition for troops; in consequence of which, the 21st and 61st regiment of native infantry, a company of artillery, and a squadron or two of cavalry, had been ordered to march from Kurnaul. This force was to be joined by a few guns from Delhi and a troop of horse artillery from Lodeanah under Colonel Faithful who was to command the whole.

Sirhind Division.—We understand, that it has been found necessary to assemble a force in the Sirhind Division, in order to reduce and punish some insurgents who were subjects of the late Jheend Raja, one of the protected Seik Chieftains, by whose decease, without heirs, his small territories devolved to the paramount power. They are in possession of a strong-hold called Bullamallee, about 100 miles west of Umbalah, and 80 miles from Hansi, not far from Loonan, which will be found on the maps. They had been accustomed to get pretty much as they pleased under their late sovereign, from whose residence they were removed by a distance of some 70 miles; and they manifested their aversion to a more regular Government, by attacking Mr. Edgeworth, assistant to the Political Agent at Amballah, who had been deputed to arrange the late Jheend territory; pillaging his tents, and killing some of his people. We hear, the force is to consist of a troop of horse artillery, a company of foot artillery, and a small battering train; a squadron of regular cavalry, Skinner's horse, and three regiments of native infantry.

We understand that Dr. Drummond of H. M.'s ship "Jupiter," has been appointed Surgeon to the Governor Genl. Dr. Drummond was, we are told, Surgeon of the "Caracas," and in that capacity

gave as much satisfaction to Lord and Lady William Bentinck as he appears to have done to Lord Auckland and family.

Cannore.—Captain Burlton has been permitted by Government, to fix his residence at Meerut for one year, and, if no inconvenience results from this position of the Commissariat Sudder, he will reside permanently at it.

Colonel Whish proceeds to Calcutta immediately, to become the Bengal Member of the Ordnance Board, about to be composed from officers of Artillery for each Presidency. No news and less scandal on the tapis, which is rather uncommon, considering that our station is dedicated to the God of Love.

Lucknow.—Investigation is being prosecuted on the subject of the bribery and corruption of the late Resident at this Court, Mr. Ricketts; nothing has further transpired.

Puttalch.—There has been one of the usual disturbances between the Zemindars and Collectors in the district of Bahaduree, to repress which the presence of troops became necessary. The Rajah lately held a meeting with some of the neighbouring chiefs to take counsel regarding the severe illness of Oudey Sing; at which, it is reported to have been agreed, to place the son of Busawee Sing in the chieftainship of Kuhlul, otherwise, that the independent states would soon follow the example of Jheend, and be seized by the English. Whether such a disposition will be allowed, is doubtful.

Native reports say, that Runjeet Singh has applied to the British Government, on the part of one of his Sirdars, praying for the restoration of certain villages, belonging to the Sirdar; which, bordering on Jheend, were seized by the Company along with the latter.

Monsieur Ventura has been presented with a Jagheer of 22,000 rupees a-year.

We hear, that Runjeet, in imitation of our Government, is about to effect a reform in the coin. A new coin has been struck off, having on one side the effigy of Runjeet, and on the other an image of the founder of their sect, Baba Nanik, whom they worship as a god. The Maharaja has issued a proclamation, that after a certain date, no other coin but this shall pass current throughout his territories.

It is said, that Runjeet Sing is about sending down a forcible appeal to Government, against the assumption of Jheend; which is looked upon, by all the independent States, as a forerunner of further aggression.

We understand that the relations of

Shumahoodeen have refused to take any active part in the sale of his property; but, are willing that Mr. Baness, the merchant, shall have the disposal of it. This, however, they have been required, by the Commissioner, to signify under their hand and seal. No less than 500 horses will be put up for sale.

We have been informed that the King of Lucknow has sought an acknowledgment of his right to the title of King, from his Majesty of Delhi; offering, as a return, to address him as "*the King of Kings*," to give him a yearly tribute of three lacks of rupees, handsome presents of horses, elephants, khilats, &c., &c., on every grand occasion, such as the *Keda*, *Mohurram*, *Nowroz*, &c., and to pay him respect *Sowseruin*; and that the Huro had refused compliance with his wishes.

In a letter addressed by Mr. John Marshman to the *Englishman*, and republished by our *Agra contemporary*, it is stated, that in his "*Guide to the Revenue Regulations*," Mr. M.—"had selected thirty-thousand enactments, which appeared there still in force, and arranged them under their respective subjects."—Some idea may be formed of the ability of those who legislated for the 100 millions, before the arrival of the Law Commission, when it is thus found, that, on the single subject of Revenue alone, no less than *thirty thousand enactments* are still in force!—without reckoning those relative to rent-free tenures, which Mr. Millett is engaged in consolidating!!

We are told that Govt. have called upon the *Jeyapore Raj* to pay its arrears of tribute, which amount to 33 lacks of rupees; and that the Rawul has declared his inability to meet the demand. A farther period of three years, will, in consequence be allowed it to liquidate the debt: *interest*, however, is to be charged; and this will amount to about six lacks of rupees more, but, we believe, Government have commuted it to three.

It is reported that instructions have been brought out by the "*Malcolm*," for the return of the Honorable T. B. Macaulay, Esq. Considering the unpopularity of his last act the public will not be much disappointed to find the report has some foundation in truth.

Debt.—It may be interesting to our military friends to learn that, the Court of Directors submitted Mr. Curnin's calculations, for a fund to the test of Babbage's calculating machine, and that they were found full of errors.—*Debt Gazette.*

The Ranie of Jeyapore has issued an

edict, prohibiting, upon pain of severe punishment, any of her subjects, lord or peasant, from affording shelter or succour to the refugee Chinnun Sing.

Seven brass cannon and 3307 stand of arms, lately in use with the troops of her late Highness the Begum Sombre, have been deposited in the Delhi magazine. The cannon are totally useless, and only 150 of the muskets will be available for the service; the rest, we suppose, will be broken up and sold as old iron.

The independent Seik Chieftains have taken alarm, at the assumption of Jheend by our Government. Report says, that a compact has been formed amongst them,—the object of which, is to defeat the views of Government, by adopting heirs where none exist. The Kythul Rajah, who is dying, has been urged to appoint a successor immediately; otherwise, his territory, like that of Jheend, will be seized upon by the company.

We hear that the property of the late Shumshoodeen, is about to be sold, on the part of his creditors and relations. The proceeds are likely to be very handsome, as the Nawab prided himself upon having everything English about him. The horses, which are very handsome, will afford a treat to our sportsmen.

Memorial to the Hon. George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor-General of India in Council.—The Humble Address of Robin Hood, Little John, Friar Tuck, and their companions.—May it please your Lordship.—We beg leave to return our most hearty thanks, which, however, in fairness are due to your predecessor, for the vast acquisition to our numbers you are about to cause, and which has occasioned to us, who are legislators in our own way, as well as your Lordship, some that we have laid down the law, the highest satisfaction. Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay is the best friend we ever had; but what he could mean by writing and talking so much about constitutional freedom and the rights of British subjects, while he was in merry England, we cannot tell, when he comes out here to make out-laws for every one of his fellow countrymen, who is not the thrall of the Company. If he does this to please the Gurthas and Wambas of John Company, he will find Robin Hood, Little John, and his merry men, will be more than a match for Mr. Macaulay, John Company, and the Company's serfs. Be it my Lord, this outlawing act of yours is so good a thing that it must be perfect; it must not be like the rest of your acts, it must have a preamble. We

have therefore put the quill in the hand of our Friar Tuck, and directed him to prepare a preamble fit and proper, and well adapted to the occasion, which we beg to present as an humble testimonial of our sense of the wisdom and British feeling under which this act was framed. —“Whereas it is expedient, that all British-born subjects should be deterred from setting foot in India, and Whereas we are nevertheless afraid directly to prohibit them from coming, or hence to transmit them when they are come, it is wise and expedient so to do indirectly; and Whereas the most effectual means that can be devised to drive them away or prevent their coming will be to outlaw them the moment they do come, Be it enacted.”—Such, my Lord, in the opinion of Friar Tuck, and all his exalted companions is a fitting preamble for a proposed act, so admirably calculated to promote the speedy civilization of British India: the introduction of English capital, manufactures, knowledge and science; and, in a word, to place the Englishman in the same happy condition in the social scheme, in which the disincumbered tiller of the soil, the happy native exists. We again beg to tender to your Lordship our most grateful thanks, and to remain your Lordships Most obedient outlaws, Robin Hood, Little John, Friar Tuck, &c.—Jungle Mehals, April 13, 1836,

We are sorry to report the following unfortunate occurrence. Yesterday morning, as the surgeon of the ship *Victory* with three other persons belonging to the same vessel, were bathing in shore near the Salt Golahs, the former suddenly disappeared, and although search was instantaneously made by means of creepers and divers, the body has not yet been recovered.—May 13th.

A Curious Case.—A curious case of a number of bank notes without signature, presented for change, is now under consideration of the Directors of the Bengal bank. These notes, we understand, were presented *bona fide* by a native, who stated them to have been kept for some time in a copper box, but how they came to have no signature, and no indication of ever having been signed, he was unable to explain, except that he declared his belief that they bore the usual signature when he put them into his box. No part of the printing appeared defective, and there were several native endorsements upon the notes in Bengallee ink, but no English writing whatever. The Bank registers shewed the notes of corresponding numbers and amounts had

been regularly issued and were still in circulation when these came in; but the secretary very properly demurred to pay them without special authority of the directors. They requested the opinion of the Assay-master of the Mint, whether the signatures might not have disappeared of themselves through damp or otherwise, expecting that he would be able to prove by some chemical test the pre-existence of the writing, if the notes had really been issued signed. Hearing that they had been kept in a copper box, Mr. James Prinsep placed a piece of paper written upon with common ink, between two pieces of copper, and after a short time upon examination found the ink entirely obliterated by a chemical action of the copper. This fact sufficiently accounts for the absence of the signature on the notes in question, and we conclude there will no longer be any demur to the payment of of them in the bank. In the mean time we mention the circumstance as a caution to the public not to put bank notes and important written documents in copper boxes, and also not to put copper piece in their cash boxes which contain notes and bills of exchange, especially in damp weather.—*Conrrier, May 3.*

Miscellanea.—An advertisement has appeared inviting a meeting of the creditors of the late firm of W. Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad, to take into consideration a plan for prosecuting in England the recovery of the claims of the late firm on the Nizam's government.—Ophthalmia is again prevalent among the children of the Calcutta Free-School. It is attributed to the extreme filthiness of the clothing supplied them.—A Hindoo youth, named Chandy Churn-Addy, a pupil of the Medical College, has evinced much talent in an article on the Education of the Hindoos, which he has written and published in a local journal.—At a contest in February last, the "Gold Arrow," a prize given by the Bengal Archers, for the best shot, Mr. C. W. Smith was declared the winner.—*Civil Service Annuity Fund*:—A special meeting was to be held on 7th May, for the purpose of considering the expediency of forwarding, for the approval of the Hon. the Court of Directors, the annexed proposed new rule, in substitution of section 26 of the present rules: All questions proposed at a general meeting, whether annual or special, not involving any increase or diminution of the rate of subscriptions, nor any essential addition to, or alteration in, the original rules and principles of the institution, shall be de-

termined by a majority of the members who may either be actually present at such general meeting, or vote thereat by proxy, provided always that the concurrent voices of nine members at least, actually present, shall be requisite to determine upon any question whatever; but no question so proposed, involving any increase or diminution of the rate of subscriptions, or any essential addition to, or alteration in, the original rules and principles of the institution, shall be carried unless supported by a majority of three-fourths of the members voting thereon; and upon all such questions as those last specified, all subscribers in India who may not be able to attend the meeting in person, shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by a written communication to be signed by them, and to be addressed to the chairman of the meeting; provided always, that no decision upon such question shall be valid, or have any effect until sanctioned and approved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom all parties, considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right of appeal, and the decision of the Court of Directors shall, in all cases, be final.—Another general meeting of the subscribers was also to take place on the 20th May, to determine the following questions, and to give effect, by certain rules, to the orders of the Court of Directors; dated 27th May, 1835:—"1st. Whether the rules, which provide that acts of the managers shall be open to 'revision and control' by three-fourths or more of the voters at a duly convened general meeting, be intended to require that every act of the managers shall have the confirmation of the said number of voters at a said general meeting, or, that the acts of the managers (provided those acts be contemplated by the rules) shall be good and binding, if not *retraced* or negatived by the said number of voters at a said general meeting.—2d. Whether or not the rules contemplate and allow that the managers may elect a secretary and accountant without reference to a general meeting of subscribers.—3d. Whether or not if the rules do contemplate and allow such a power to the managers, a proposition 'that the managers' appointment of the secretary and accountant be confirmed' can, by reason of not having been carried by a majority of at least three-fourths of the voters, invalidate or at all vitiate the managers' appointment."—A plan for a large wet dock at Calcutta, has been submitted to the Governor General by a Capt. Johnston

—The King of Bokhara has prohibited his Hindoo subjects from burning their dead. The order has been quietly submitted to.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta was preaching a course of lectures at Meerut, in the early part of April.—A further dividend of sicca rupees, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., had been declared payable to the depositors of the Bengal Military Bank ; on 29th March.—Messrs. J. A. Walker and Co. advertise, on March 31st, that they will purchase claims on the estate of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.—Mr. F. Halliday, now at Balasore, has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in the room of Mr. Colvin, private Secy. to the Gov. General.

Calcutta Commercial Report 1st May. *Indigo*.—Appearances since our last have changed very little, rather for the worse than for the better—especially in the provinces north of the Ganges, where the hot winds are reported to be doing considerable damage to the plant. Complaints of want of rain in most of the lower provinces.—*Ram silk*.—Little doing. A sale of 20 maunds Cosimbazar March Bund reported at Rs. 11-4 per factory seer, and a parcel Furriddpore at Rs. 11-2 per bazar seer.—*Silk Piece Goods*.—Few

transactions have transpired during the week. The market continues favorable, chiefly for Corahs for the English market, but operations are restrained by the absence of supplies. The assortments remain without any alteration.—*Cotton* continues in demand, and the assortments may be considered about 2 annas per maund above last week's prices. Shipments have been made during the week, for both the China and Europe markets.—*Saltpetre*.—Operations are limited in consequence of the scarcity of dead weight tonnage to Europe. The few purchases reported are for shipments to America and China.—*Sugar* is also in limited operations consequent on the scarcity of tonnage,—purchases reported are chiefly by Natives for shipment to the coasts—and the prices remain without alteration.—*Shell Lac* has slightly fallen in price, in consequence of the demand having somewhat relaxed—a few shipments have been made for England, France, and America.—*Safflower*.—A few purchases for the English market are reported with a slight improvement in prices.—*Opium*.—The 4th or last sale of the season took place on 29th April, and the following are the results :—

	Cheats.	Highest.
Behar	2901	1385
Benares . . .	1569	1245

Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds
1325	1361 14 9	39,50,395
1225	1227 9 9	19,26,120

The sales went off briskly, and the drug was mostly purchased by speculators.

Europe Goods.—*Mule Twist*.—Market continues pretty active with regard to demand, and the prices are well supported.—*Turkey Red Yarn* continues saleable, but prices have somewhat given way in consequence of the recent importations.—*Orange Twist* is also saleable at 14 a. to 1-4-6 per lb.—*Chintzes*.—Sales of some single colours and Bengal stripes at former prices, and some turban sets with a slight improvement in prices have been reported with the operations of the week.—*White Cottons*.—The market in

general, is well supported, but operations during the week have been to a limited extent.—*Woolens*.—Sales of some superfine and middling qualities have been effected at previous prices.—*Copper*.—Sales during the week are to a very limited extent, and they consist of only 200 maunds tile and 155 maunds old.—The prices have slightly declined throughout the assortments.—*Iron*.—The assortments exhibit a slight reduction in the prices of Swedish Iron.—*Quicksilver*.—Market bare, and in very good enquiry, with further improvement in price.

Bills on London.—Sales to a considerable extent have been effected within the last few days, at the following rates, viz—

United States Bank Bills	2s	2½d
Navy Bills	2s	1½d
Good China and Calcutta Bills	2s	2½d a 2s 2½d
Remittable Loan Bills	2s	1½d a 2s 1½d

Freights to London.—

Sugar and Saltpetre,	£ 5 10 a	£ 5 15	per ton of 20 cwt.
Rice and Linseed	6 5 a	6 10	ditto ditto.
Cotton	6 10 a	6 15	per ton of 50 feet.
Lac Dye and Shell Lac	6 10		ditto ditto
Indigo	7 0 a	7 10	ditto ditto
Silk Piece Goods	7 0		ditto ditto
Raw Silk	7 0		per ton of 10 cwt

Sir Charles Metcalfe.—Sir C. Metcalfe was, on 11th March, invested with the order of the Bath, amidst a vast concourse of persons of all ranks and classes. The Governor General had granted free access to all persons who desired to witness the bestowal of honors on one who had earned his Sovereign's approbation, and numbers, accordingly, availed themselves of the entree. The upper hall, or ball room, of Government House, was arranged with triple rows of chairs on either side facing the throne or its substitute, which was placed at the southern end of the apartment. At about a quarter before 11 o'clock, Lord Auckland entered the hall, attended by the Misses Eden and a body of aides-de-camp and staff officers. His Lordship was surrounded by the members of council, judges, and the heads of departments. Almost immediately afterwards the band stationed on the northern veranda, struck up "God save the King," and Sir C. Metcalfe entered by the northern door, accompanied by Sir Henry Fane, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Mr. Colvin, Captain Higginson, &c., preceded by Mr. W. H. Mac-Naghlen, bearing the star and ribbon of the order of the Bath on a velvet cushion. The whole company rose. On reaching the Governor General's chair, Sir Charles Metcalfe stopped, and was then addressed by Lord Auckland in a clear and loud voice, in one of the best speeches of the kind we have ever heard. His Lordship then invested Sir Charles with the ribbon and the star, while the band played, and a royal salute was fired from the batteries of Fort William. Sir Charles Metcalfe, under visible emotion, replied.—He could not express how deeply he felt the honor his sovereign had conferred upon him. His own humble estimate of his deserts would lead him to think this mark of the King's approbation unmerited, but he felt he could not say as much without an impeachment of the sovereign's judgment. It had ever been his object, in the various stations which he had the happiness to fill, to do his duty towards his God and his King, and the present distinction would be a fresh incentive to his exertions in their service through life, &c., &c. We cannot recollect the precise words, and we should be doing injustice to the subject to attempt to supply the deficiency by any of our own.—When Sir Charles had finished speaking he bowed, and Lord Auckland stepped forward and shook him cordially by the hand. The Misses Eden then rose and gracefully offered their

congratulations, an example which many other of our fair countrywomen hastened to follow as Sir Charles retired.—Altogether the ceremony was highly interesting. Tears of pleasure rolled down the cheeks of many of those who had enjoyed Sir Charles's friendship, and bursts of applause interrupted, at intervals, the speeches of Lord Auckland and Sir Charles. After Sir C. had retired, the assembly broke up, and people dispersed to their offices and homes. The following is the speech delivered by Lord Auckland:—Sir Charles Metcalfe, I hold in my hand the official notification of the King's commands, that I should invest you with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Milly. Order of the Bath; and I am directed to do this in the most honorable and distinguished manner, and as shall appear to me most proper for shewing respect to the King's order, and as may, at the same time, most publicly mark his Majesty's just sense of the zeal and abilities which you have displayed in the service of your King and country.—And the King further states to you, in his own handwriting, that though he has not the advantage of your personal acquaintance he is well informed upon your public conduct in India, that he holds your character in the highest estimation, and that he has great pleasure in conferring upon you this mark of distinction, a mark of distinction which will place you in the highest rank of the highest order of merit under the crown.—I can assure you, Sir Charles Metcalfe, that nothing more grateful could have occurred to me upon entering on my duties in India, than to have it in my power thus to exhibit for my King, and at the same time to declare for myself, as I feel that I may declare for every man connected with public life in England, as well as in India, the high station which you hold in the opinion of your countrymen. You are known to have resided for thirty-five years in India: you were soon distinguished, and, at an early period were introduced to stations of high responsibility, of great political importance, and from station to station, by the same merit you rose to that which is the highest in this empire. Throughout this long period you have followed the dictates of a disposition benevolent, liberal, and kind—you have exerted all the energies and all the abilities of a manly and powerful mind, and indefatigably, and without remission, at once sustained the strength and confirmed the security of British India,

promoted the welfare of every class of its inhabitants; and you have proved how possible it is at once to support the power and the dignity of the British name, and to be the friend of peace, the friend of human improvement, and of human happiness.—I have been commanded, Sir, to conduct this ceremony in the manner most likely to do you honor—I invited no one to assist at it, but I opened my doors, and these ample halls are filled with those who honour and regard you. That such should be the feeling of those who have lived with you, who have known you, who have watched your progress, or have lived under your rule, must of itself be gratifying to you, and it must be gratifying also to all present to know that public character in India is well appreciated, and that by all, up to him who sits upon the throne, and is the fountain of honor amongst Englishmen, your name is upheld and inseparably connected with the history of this country, to which so large a portion of your life, your affections, and your best exertions have been devoted. More than this, Sir, I need not say. I beg you to accept my congratulations and the expression of a wish as warm as it is sincere, that you may wear for many many years in health and in happiness, this mark of distinction. For myself, I can have no better object than that of endeavoring to emulate your example—no higher ambition than that when I am called upon to leave the station which you have lately quitted, I may be followed with a share of that general respect and general regard which are the just meed of your public and private virtues.

Affairs of Barretto and Sons.—As it is some time since anything has appeared before the public, relative to the affairs of Barretto and Sons, we have taken occasion to enquire of Mr. E. Macnaghten, who was appointed receiver by the Court, how matters stand, and are glad to report that the liquidation of the estate is going on satisfactorily. The sale of the docks for 201,000 rupees, which there was at one time an idea of cancelling for want of the required security, has been rendered effective, and the instalments are in progress of realization during the ensuing twelve months. From Fergusson and Co.'s assignees, dividends have been received to the amount of about 48,000 rupees, and as it is expected that estate will make another dividend of 10 per cent. next year, there may, with interest and dock rent arrears, be about 3 lacs in hand a twelve months hence. At present all the receipts are

paid into Court to wait the issue of two equity suits, which, however, will probably be determined by that time.—*Courier*, May 3.

Indigo Prospects.—Although we have had a scorching sun every day (with one exception) during the last fortnight in Calcutta, the indigo planters in many parts of the country, we hear, have had the luck, to get rain enough to save their plant. On the 25th and 26th there was rain at Bauleah and all over Kishnagur. Letters from Bowring report showers there also. At Suksaugur there was a smart shower on the 23d. Towards Monghyr, we are told, the plant has also a thriving appearance, but many complaints of drought arrive from Dacca and Myanung, where in general too much rain is apprehended.—*May 3.*

It appears to be generally taken for granted that Jotha Ram will certainly be hanged, a measure alike demanded by human policy, and by celestial justice and vengeance.

We hear that a scheme of new sea customs has been agreed upon in Council, and will be published immediately, and that it is based on the principle of Mr. Parker's plan, that is—to avoid high rates of duty on imports, all exports will be made to contribute at a low per centage, which is converted (where this each to be done conveniently) into a fixed tax. The duty on indigo is to be fixed at three rupees per maund—Company's rupees.—*April 27.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Feb 22, Mr F. Stanforth to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Ghazee-pore—March 1, The Hon. J. C. Erskine to be an Asst. under Commr. of revenue and circuit of 18th or Jessore division—Mr. H. C. Halkett to be an Asst under ditto ditto of 14th or Moorshedabad div.—Mr. J. M. Hay to be an Asst under ditto, ditto, of 15th or Dacca division—Mr. R. B. W. Ramsay to be an Asst under ditto, ditto, of 19th or Cuttack div.—The Hon. J. C. Erskine to officiate as Commissioner in Soonderbuns during the absence of Mr. C. Grant—Mr. G. U. Yule to exercise powers of a joint Magistrate and dep. Collector in Zillah Pubna—Captain N. Lewis, Asst to General Supert. of the operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, to exercise powers of a joint Magistrate, in Zillahs Bhaugulpore, Malda, Rajshahy, Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, and Burdwan—8, Mr. F. Skipwith to be an Asst under Commr. of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad div., but will continue to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector

of Zillah Burdwan—Mr. J. H. Young to be an Asst under Commr. of revenue and circuit of 18th or Jessore division—10th, Mr. C. Garstin to officiate until further orders as additional Judge in Zillah Jessore—21, Mr. H. S. Oldfield to officiate until further orders as civil and session Judge of Moorshedabad—Mr. F. Stainforth to officiate until further orders as Collector of Calcutta and the 24 Pargannas, in room of Mr. Oldfield—29th, Mr. F. Campbell to be Supert. of Salt Chokies at Midnapore, under Act 9, 1836—Captain Reynolds to officiate as Genl. Supert. of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, received charge of the office from Captain Sleeman, on 1st March—Surgeon A. N. Magrath Madras Att. to be Surgeon of Mysore Residency in succession to Asst Surg. Bell (to Europe)—Lieut. J. M. Higginson 58th N I., re-assumes the office of Agent to Governor Genl., of Moorshedabad, and is placed at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor of Agra, with a view of his being employed on his personal Staff—Colonel Canfield, C. B., Supert. of the affairs of the Mysore Princes, received charge of the office from Lieut. Higginson on 18th March—The Hon. W. H. L. Melville to be Agent to Governor Genl., at Moorshedabad—30th Mr. W. Kennedy to be Supert. of Salt Chokies at Chittagong, under Act 9, 1835, in modification of appointment of that Officer as Supert. of Chittagong Salt Chokies, date 13th April 1835—April 27, Mr. A. S. Annand to be an Asst under Commr. of revenue and circuit, 16th or Chittagong div.—Rev. J. Charles to be senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, from the 28th Feb., vice Rev. J. Bryce—Mr. A. S. Annand, Writer, qualified by proficiency in two Native Languages—Dr. N. Wallich, Supert. of the Hon. Co.'s Botanic Gardens, resumed charge on 22d April.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT. OF AGRA.—Feb. 13, Mr. R. H. Scott will conduct the duties of the office of Secretary to the Government of Agra, in the Political and General Departments, during the absence of Mr. Bushby to Calcutta—20, Mr. S. Fraser to be Agent to the Governor in Bundelkhund—21, Mr. R. Cathcart to officiate as civil and session Judge of Moradabad during absence of Mr. Smith—29, Mr. W. B. Jackson re-appointed to officiate as additional Judge at Ghazepore—Mr. W. H. Benson to officiate as civil and session Judge of Jaunpore—Mr. G. Lindsay, ditto, as additional Judge of Goruckpore—March 2, Lieut.-colonel H. T. Tapp 1st N I., to be Political Agent at

Subathoo, and Commandant of Nusseeree batt., vice Major C. P. Kennedy resigned—The services of Asst. Surgeon D. Campbell are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—7, Mr. F. P. Buller to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Clarke on leave—Lieut. C. E. Mills (Asst to the General Supert. of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee,) is vested with powers of joint Magistrate in districts comprised in 1st or Meerut div., and in Dehlee territory, as well as those under the Political Agent at Amballah—Lieut. J. Sleeman Asst. to ditto ditto, to be vested ditto ditto, in several districts comprised in 5th or Benares div.—12th, Mr. W. P. Masson to be an Asst under Commr. of 3d or Bareilly div.—19, Mr. C. M. Caldecott to be Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, and to continue in his present office of Magistrate at Cawnpore, until further orders—Mr. W. J. Conolly to be Magistrate and Collector of Seharanpore, and to make over charge of his office, as Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, to Mr. S. G. Smith, who will officiate till further orders—Mr. T. Louis to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Bareilly—Mr. W. Hunter, ditto ditto, of Shahjehanpore—April 16, Mr. W. Gorton authorised to make over charge of the office of Agent to the Lieutenant Governor, at Benares, to Mr. D. B. Morrison, as a temp. arrangement—21, Mr. W. Gorton civil and session Judge of Benares, permitted, on 16th April, to make over charge of his office to Mr. F. R. Davidson, who will do duty till further orders.

FURLONGS.—Mr. H. J. Middleton.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, Legislative Department, 28th March, 1836.—The following Act passed by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council on the 28th March, 1836, is hereby promulgated for general information:—Act No. VII. of 1836.—I. It is hereby enacted, that the legality of Acts done and levies made under Regulations III and IV. of 1817, and VII. of 1818, and IV. of 1821, and XIX. XX. and XXI. of 1827, and XV. of 1828, and XX. of 1833, and II. and XIII. of 1831, and I. and X. of 1833, of the Bombay Code, shall not be questioned in any Court Law whatever.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that for the future the provisions of Regulations XIX. and XXXII. of 1827, shall constitute the law for the collection of the several taxes therein enumerated, and for all purposes for which they were passed.

Political Department, March 28, 1836.

—The Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Baronet, G. C. B., to be Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces, to be ordinarily stationed at Agra. In his capacity of Lieut. Governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe will exercise all the powers and duties, and within the same limits, as were assigned to him as Governor of Agra under the orders of the Governor General in Council, dated the 14th and 22nd of November, 1831; and the Secretaries to the Government of Agra will be Secretaries to the Lieut. Governor in their respective departments. In modification of the orders of the last mentioned date, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve that from the date on which Sir Charles Metcalfe may assume the duties of Lieut. Governor the Agent to the Governor General for the states of Rajpootana, and the Resident at Gwalior, shall correspond with, and receive their instructions in the first instance from, the Lieut. Governor. The rank and complimentary honours of the Lieut. Governor within the sphere of his superintendence, are to be the same as those of the late Governor. On being relieved by Sir Charles Metcalfe at Allahabad, the Hon. Mr. Ross will be pleased to return to the Presidency, for the purpose of resuming his seat in the Supreme Council.

Fort William Legislative Department, 18th April, 1836.—Act No.—of 1836.—It is hereby enacted, that the functionary or functionaries who are, or may be appointed to the political charge of Subathoo and the other territories annexed thereto, be placed under the controul and superintendence, in civil cases, of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Allahabad, and that such controul and superintendence shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the said functionary or functionaries may have received, or may hereafter receive from the Governor General of India in Council. Ordered, that the draft now read, be published for general information. Ordered, that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 7th day of June next.

Political Department, Fort William, April 18, 1836.—In modification of the orders issued under date the 20th Nov. 1834, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the undermentioned officers shall correspond in future on matters of a political nature with the

Secretary to the Government of India, instead of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Agent to the Governor General on the North East Frontier. Political Agent in Munnipore. Political Agent in the Cooseeah Hills.

Fort William General Department, 20th April, 1836.—Customs.—The Governor General of India in Council, having by orders dated 29th Feb. last, authorized the discontinuance of the collection of inland custom duties within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and deeming the relief afforded thereby to commerce to be incomplete so long as the levy of town duties and the consequent examination of goods at checkers surrounding the principal cities and towns are allowed to remain in force, has resolved that from the 1st May next the levy of town duties under the provisions of Regulation X. 1810, or of any other Regulation applicable thereto, shall cease in all the cities and towns, subject to the direct authority of the Government of Bengal, wherein the same may at this time be enforced.—The Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, is charged with the execution of this order, and the Lieutenant Governor of the western provinces has been requested to issue the requisite orders for the discontinuance of the levy of town duties in the provinces subject to his authority, at as early a date as circumstances may admit.—By order of the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, Legislative Department the 25th April 1836.—The following extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, in the Legislative Department, is published for general information.—By the abolition of the transit duties throughout the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, a considerable amount of public revenue has been relinquished.—As the relief to commerce, and to the people, arising from the abolition of these duties, would remain very incomplete, were the levy of town duties under the provisions of Regulation X. of 1810 to be maintained, the Governor General in Council has directed that the levy of town duties also shall cease within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, from the 1st May next. It might without injustice be required that the external trade of the Presidency, on which the burthen of the relinquished duties has so largely fallen, should contribute to the financial necessities of the State, an amount of taxation equivalent to that which has been aban-

done; an improved distribution of duties, and a more easy and efficient mode of collection, being substituted for the system of sea customs hitherto established. But the Governor General in Council feels it to be an object of the highest importance to the interests both of Great Britain and of India, to refrain as far as possible, from raising the duties levied on the commerce of either country. He is willing to trust largely to the indirect benefits of low taxation, and to the impulse which will be given to the industry of India by the removal of onerous and vexatious exactions. Under these considerations, he has resolved not to impose upon the maritime commerce of Bengal, an amount of duties which shall be estimated to raise more than half the sum of direct revenue, which was derived from the transit and town duties of that Presidency. In framing a new tariff upon this principle, he has also kept in view the object of extending to the other Presidencies, as soon as the state of the public revenue, and other circumstances shall admit of it, the great boon which has been conferred upon Bengal; and he has endeavoured to adopt such a scale of duties as may be best suited to the ultimate establishment of free traffic between the several Presidencies, and to the introduction of a system as nearly uniform as practicable, for the sea customs collections in all parts of the empire. He has likewise thought it desirable to revise the rates of duties, which have heretofore been levied on various branches of the trade of the Bengal Presidency, with a view to the reduction and equalization of such duties. The following draft of a proposed Act is, accordingly, notified for general information:—Act No. —, of 1836—1. It is hereby enacted that from the 1st June next, such parts of Regulations IX. and X. 1810, Regulation XV. 1825, and of any other regulations of the Bengal Presidency as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs duties, or of town duties, and likewise the schedules of duties and provisions of any kind contained in these or any other regulations for fixing the amount of duty to be levied upon goods imported into, or exported from, the said Presidency by sea, shall be repealed.—Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the Custom Houses and Chokees established on the line of the Jumna, or on any frontier line, upon goods crossing that line, for import into, or export from the territory of the East India Company

by land, nor to affect the regulations in force for imposing and levying duties on salt, the produce of Western and Central India.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into Calcutta, or into any other place within the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, according to the rates specified in Schedule A. annexed to this act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said Schedule with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act.—III. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any port of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, according to the rates specified in the Schedule B. annexed to this act with the exceptions therein specified, and the said Schedule with the notes attached thereto shall also be taken to be a part of this Act.—IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods or articles whatsoever entered in either of the said schedules, as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or of any part thereof except under special order from the Governor of Bengal, provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom house, to pass free of duty, as heretofore, any baggage in actual use, at his discretion, and in case of any person applying to have goods passed as such, the collector acting under the orders of the Board of Customs, salt and opium, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty, under the rules of this regulation.—V. And it is hereby enacted, that the rules and regulations now established for the levy of duties of customs on goods imported into, or exported from, Calcutta, and other ports of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall continue to be in force, and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the import and export duties imposed by this Act.—VI. And it is hereby further enacted, that it shall be competent to the collector of customs at any port of the said Presidency, at his discretion, to send one or more officers of Customs on board of any vessel coming into, or lying in the river, or port, subject to his authority, and the Custom House officer so sent, shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until the vessel shall leave the port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the collector of customs.—VII. And it is hereby enacted, that any master or person in charge of such vessel who shall refuse to receive a Cun-

Custom House officer on board when so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding the sum of 1,000 rupees, which fine shall be adjudged by and at the discretion of the Board of Customs, salt and opium at Calcutta, and the vessel, by the master or person in charge of which, such fine shall have been incurred, shall not be moved until the same shall be paid.—

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the Custom House of the port, and order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Custom House officer on board, and of all officers of Customs, to seize as contraband any goods or merchandize removed, or attempted to be removed from on board of the vessel, or attempted to be put on board thereof in contravention of the above provision. And after entry at the Custom House in due form the Cargo of every such vessel shall be sent to land. And export cargo shall be laden on board thereof according to the rules and practice now in force, and if any attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandize in contravention thereof, the goods or merchandize shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.—

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that any Custom House officer whatsoever who shall demand, or accept any gratuity, not authorized by any existing regulation or order of Government in consideration of doing any act in his official capacity, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of 500 rupees, and any person who shall offer a bribe to any Custom House officer in order to induce such officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall forfeit a like sum; and these penalties shall be adjudged on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of the town, district, or place, where the Custom House may be established by such magistrate, and in default of payment any person so convicted, shall be committed to the Civil Jail of the city or district until the fine be paid, or for a period not exceeding six months.—X. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be seized as contraband and liable to confiscation, the collector of customs shall investigate the case, and according to his judgment, shall either release the goods or adjudge them to confiscation, and whenever he shall declare goods to be confiscated, he

shall report his proceedings for confirmation and final adjudication by the Board of Customs, salt and opium. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor of Bengal from ordering the release of Goods seized, or from remitting any penalty whatsoever that may be incurred for contravention of the Customs Laws.

—XI. And it is hereby further enacted, that twenty days shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding six hundred tons of registered burthen, and thirty days for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that amount of registered tonnage, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day of the tide water, or other Custom House officer, first going on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above stated periods respectively, the master or commander shall be charged with the tide water's or other officer's wages, and other expences, for any further period that he or they may be detained on board. And if the owners, importers, or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master or commander so to do. And if any goods remain on board after the time fixed as above for the discharge of the import cargo, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused, for the security of the duties chargeable, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same. Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer in charge of the Custom House, with the consent of the master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore, and to be deposited in the Government warehouse for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel—and in case goods so landed and warehoused be not claimed and cleared from the Custom House within three months from the date of landing, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties, freight, and other charges incurred and due thereon.—XII. And it is hereby further enacted, that vessels owned by natives of Arabia, and coming from the ports thereof, and likewise the vessels of any country or port of Asia, not subject to the dominion of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be deemed Foreign vessels.

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of duty to be charged on goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	When Imported on British Bottoms.		When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.	
		Free	Duties.	Free.	Duties.
1	Bullion and Coin	-	-	-	-
2	Precious stones and pearls	-	-	-	-
3	Grain and pulse	-	-	-	-
4	Horses and other living animals	-	-	-	-
5	Ice	-	-	-	-
6	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession	-	-	-	-
7	Foreign Books	-	-	-	-
8	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession	-	-	-	-
9	Ditto ditto the produce or manufacture of any other place or country	-	-	-	-
10	Metals wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession	-	-	-	-
11	Metals ditto ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place	-	-	-	-
12	Woolleens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession	-	-	-	-
13	Ditto the produce of any other place or country	-	-	-	-
14	Cotton piece goods, twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession	-	-	-	-
15	Ditto the produce of any other place	-	-	-	-
16	Opium	-	-	-	-
17	Salt	-	-	-	-
18	Tea	-	-	-	-
19	Coffee	-	-	-	-
20	Wines and Liquors	-	-	-	-
21	Spirits, consolidated duty, including that levied heretofore through the police of Calcutta	-	-	-	-
	And the duty on spirits shall be calculated on the strength of London proof, and rateably increased or diminished as the strength may exceed or fall short of London proof.	-	-	-	-
22	All Articles not included in the above enumeration	-	-	-	-

Free
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
3 per cent.
3 per cent.
6 per cent.
3 per cent.
6 per cent.
2 per cent.
4 per cent.
3½ per cent.
7 per cent.
2½ Rs. p. sr. of 80 tolas.
Rs. 3-4 p. md. of 80 tolas p. sr.
10 per cent.
5 per cent.
10 per cent.
9 as per Imperial gallon.
3½ per cent.
7 per cent.

Free.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
3 per cent.
6 per cent.
6 per cent.
12 per cent.
6 per cent.
12 per cent.
4 per cent.
8 per cent.
7 per cent.
12 per cent.
2½ Rs. p. sr. of 80 tolas.
Rs. 3-4 p. md. of 80 tolas p. sr.
20 per cent.
10 per cent.
20 per cent.
16 as per Imperial gallon.
7 per cent.

And when the duty is declared to be ad valorem, it shall be levied on the market value without deduction.—And upon the re-export of goods, imported by sea, excepting opium and salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-

eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be re-exported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium and salt, in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply) there shall be no import duty levied thereon.

SCHEDULE B.
Rates of duty to be charged upon Goods exported by sea from any port or place in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	Exported on British Bottoms.	Exported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and coin	Free	Free.
2	Precious stones and Pearls.....	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Horses and living animals.....	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Opium purchased at Government Sales in Calcutta.....	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Cotton wool exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto ditto, exported to places other than the above.....	Ditto	8 As. p. md. of 80 tolas to the sr.
7	Grain and Pulse of all sorts, and all preparations thereof in a dry state.....	As 8 p. md. of 80 tolas p. seer.	As. 16 p. md. of 80 tolas to the sr.
8	Indigo	1 per cent.	2 per cent.
9	Lac-dye and shell-lac	Rs. 3. p. md. of 80 tolas to the sr.	Rs. 6 p. md. of 80 tolas to the sr.
10	Saltpetre	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
11	Silk, Raw Filature.....	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
12	Silk, Bengal wound.....	7 As. p. sr. of 80 tolas.	7 As. p. sr. of 80 tolas.
13	Tobacco.....	3 As. p. sr. of 80 tolas	6 As. p. sr. of 80 tolas.
14	All country articles not enumerated or named above.....	4 As. p. md.	8 As. p. md.
		3 per cent.	6 per cent.

And when the duty is declared to be ad valorem, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.—And in settling for the duties on exports by sea, credit shall be given for payment of inland customs duty, and drawback shall be allowed of any excess of duty paid, upon production of ruwanas, under the following conditions, until the 1st April, 1837;—First, that the goods shall be identified and

destination to the port of export, proved in the usual manner.—Second, that the ruwanas shall bear date before the 1st April, 1836, and the goods shall not have been protected thereby, or by the original thereof, more than two years.—And after the said 1st April 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall drawback be allowed of any inland customs or land frontier duty paid at any custom house or chokee of the Jumna frontier line, or of Benares,

except only upon the article of cotton wool, covered by ruwanas taken out at the custom houses of the western provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea when passed out of those provinces.—Ordered that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 21st day of May next. •

Act No. VIII. of 1836.—I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 31st day of March, 1836, no persons whatever shall by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be incapable of being a Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonisiff, within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. — II. And it is hereby enacted, that every British-born subject of the King, or descendant of such British-born subject, who shall be appointed a Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonisiff, shall, in respect of all acts done by him as such Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonisiff, be liable to the same proceedings, as well Criminal as Civil, and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the same Tribunals as if he were not of British birth or descent.

The following extract from the proceedings of Government, in the Legislative Department, is published for general information:—Read a second time, the Draft of a proposed Act published under date the 1st February, 1836, enacting that Clause 107 of the Act of Parliament passed in the 53d of George III., and entitled "An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges—for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter"—shall cease to have effect within the territories subject to the Government of Fort William in Bengal, and making European British subjects amenable in like manner as natives, to the several Courts therein mentioned.—Resolution.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that the said Draft be republished for general information with the following amendments, and that the amended Draft be brought up for re-consideration at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India which may be held after the 8th day of

May next ensuing.—Act No.—of 1836.—It is hereby enacted, that from the— day of—the 107th Clause of an Act of Parliament passed in the 53d year of King George 3d. and entitled "An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges—for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter"—shall cease to have effect within the territories of the East India Company.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day, and within the said territories, no person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be in any Civil proceeding whatever, excepted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts hereinafter mentioned—that is to say—The Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut—of the Zillah and City Judges—of the Principal Sudder Ameens—and of the Sudder Ameens in the territories, subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. The Court of Sudder Adawlut—the Provincial Courts—the Courts of the Zillah Judges—and of the Native Judges in the territories, subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George. The Courts of Sudder Adawlut—of the Zillah Judges—and of the Principal and Junior Native Commissioners, in the territories, subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 5th March to 2nd May. — Captain J. L. Thornton 13th N. I., appointed to act as Major of Brigade, Nusseerabad district, as a temp. arrangement—7th N I., Brevet Captain J. L. Revell to be Adjt vice Lieut and Adjt W. H. R. Boland, placed at the disposal of the Agra Govt.—The order by Lieut-colonel J. Dun appointing Lieut J. A. Kirby to act as Interpreter and Quarterm. to 51th regt N I., during absence on leave of Lieut G. D. Dawes, is confirmed.—The Sirhind div. order appointing Brevet Captain J. Alexander 1st troop 3d brigade Horse Art., to act as deputy Judge Advocate Genl. at a genl. court-martial at Kurnaul, is confirmed.—The Neemuch station order directing 1st Lieut E. Christie 2d troop 3d brigade H. Art., to receive charge of the remount horses for Mhow, from Cornet G. Buist 10th regt L C., and proceed with them to that station is confirmed.—67th regt N I., Lieut H. Cotton to be Adjt, vice J. W.

Hicks (prom.)—Lieut C. Wyndham 35th regt N I., to act as Interpreter and Quartermaster to 7th L. C.—Cadets of Infantry, G. Baillie, W. C. Forrest, W. R. Hillersdon and H. Stein, admitted and promoted to Ensigns—5th L. C., Captain T. M. Taylor to be Major—Lieutenant G. Kennaway to be Captain—and Cornet A. Hall to be Lieut, from 1st March 1836; in succession to Major W. Warde, retired—Supern. Cornet T. W. S. Chapman brought on effective strength of Cavalry—10th L. C., Lieut D. G. A. F. H. Mellish to be Captain from 17th Feb., vice Captain G. L. Trafford *dec.* (this cancels recent promotion of Lieut. W. Wingfield) and Cornet G. Bust to be Lieut., vice Mellish promoted; date of rank to be adjusted hereafter, with reference to retirement from service of Lieut. W. Wingfield—Supern. Cornet E. W. C. Plowden brought on effective strength of Cav.—Cadets of Infantry S. Beaufort, T. B. Hamilton, J. Inglis, M. W. Tytler, C. Gordon, and G. S. Mackenzie admitted on Est. and promoted to Ensigns—Mr. A. Stewart, M. D., admitted on Est. as Asst Surgeon—The services of Asst Surgeon H. R. Bond officiating at civil station of Furreedpore, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief—Asst Surgeon A. Beattie, Surgeon to the Hon. the Governor of Agra, to officiate as Asst. Gar. Surgeon at Allahabad till further orders, vice Asst Surgeon R. J. Brassey permitted to resign, and who accepted duties at the civil station, Jounpore—Asst. Surgeon W. Gordon appointed to medical duties of civil station at Mirzapore. The following to do duty with corps:—Ensigns G. Baillie and H. Stein to do duty with 4th N. I., at Berhampore—W. R. Hillersdon with 24th ditto, at Midnapore—The following reg. orders are confirmed:—Captain J. W. Hicks to act as Adj. to 67th N. I., until further orders; date 2d March—Cornet J. A. D. Ferguson (doing duty) to act as Adj. to 6th L. C., during the indisposition of Lieut Burt; date 9th Feb.—20th N. I., Lieut T. Martin to be Adj., vice Orange promoted—Brevet Captain and Adj. J. Woodburn 44th N. I., to act as Staff to a detachment of 44th regt N. I., a squadron of 6th L. C., a detachment of H. Art., and 3 companies of 38th N. I., under orders for service in district Jabouch; date 25th Feb.—9th N. I., Brev. Captain F. C. Reeves to be Adj., vice Michell appointed to a staff situation—The following station and district orders are confirmed:—Asst Surgeon M'N. Bond 68th N. I., to have medical charge of a detachment consisting of a brigade

of guns from H. Art, a squadron of 6th L. C., and 3 companies of 68th N. I., under Lieut-colonel J. Holbrow, of 44th regt—Asst Surgeon F. Hart, 40th N. I., to afford medical aid to troops, &c., at Akyab; and Asst Surgeon J. H. W. Waugh, on his arrival at Kyouk Phyou, to assume medical charge of troops at that post; date 4th Feb.—The following to do duty with corps, and to join:—Ensigns W. C. Forrest with 10th N. I., at Barrackpore; S. Beaufort 24th ditto at Midnapore; T. B. Hamilton 4th ditto, at Berhampore; J. Inglis 41st ditto, at Barrackpore; M. W. Tytler 43d ditto, at Barrackpore; C. Gordon 50th ditto, at Dacca; and G. S. Mackenzie 41st ditto, at Barrackpore—The order directing 2d Lieut H. A. Carleton to act as Adj. and Quartermaster to a detachment of 5th batt Artillery, to Cawnpore, date 8th March—Captain R. S. Phillippa invalid estab., permitted to reside near Patna—Captain R. P. Field invalid establishment permitted to reside at Presidency—Asst Surgeon J. Davidson to be Surgeon from 12th March, vice Henderson *dec.*—Lieut W. M. Ramsay 62d N. I., to be Captain by brevet, from 21st March—The services of Captain R. W. Wilson 67th N. I., placed at disposal of the Hon. the Lieut-Governor, Western Provinces, for appointment to command of Palace Yard, at Delhi, vacated by Captain Denby's prom. to a regt Majority—The order directing Asst Surgeon J. Wimbolt 8th N. I., to medical charge of detachment 9th L. C., at Nusseerabad, vice Lovell, is confirmed—The following div. and other orders are confirmed:—Captain E. T. Milner 30th N. I., to act as Major of Brigade at Meerut, on departure of Captain R. D. White 69th N. I., with his regt; date 1st Jan.—Lieut W. C. Campbell 30th N. I., to act as Adj. to left wing of corps during its employ at Sarlahah; date 31st Jan.—Asst Surgeon G. E. Christopher 2d L. C., to afford medical aid to a detachment of convalescents from Meerut to Landour—Ensign C. Scott 27th N. I., to act as Station Staff at Hansi—Lieut J. C. Plowden to act as Adj. to 17th N. I., during absence, on leave, of Adj. F. W. Burroughs—Asst Surgeon W. Brydon to relieve Surgeon W. Steele from med. charge of Major Tronson's detachment of H. M's troops proceeding to Meerut; date 9th March—Lieut H. Halhed to act as Interpreter and Quarterm. to 7th L. C. as a temp. arrangement—Asst. Surgeon R. W. Wrightson to proceed to Arracan, and do duty with 40th N. I.—Lieut W. H. Graham Executive Engr. at Mhow, to be ditto at Balasore—Lieut and Brevet

Captain W. Shortreed Eur. regt, to be Adjt, vice Brevet Captain and Adjt. T. Lysaght placed under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad—Ensign W. H. Ryves 61st N. I. 3d Local Horse, to be Adjt, vice Robinson—Captain C. T. Thomas 15th N. I. and 'sub Asst Stud Department, to officiate for Major Gwarkin during his absence—Surg G King to be Garrison Surgeon of Chunar, vice Lindeany—Ensign H. Kewney 60th N. I. and officiating in the Quarterm. Genl's Department, to be a dep. Asst Quarterm. General of the 2d class, vice Lieutenant Champneys appointed A.D. C., on the personal Staff of the Governor General—Captain R. Codrington 49th N. I. to officiate as a deputy Asst Quarterm. Genl., during the absence of Captain Drummond employed as a Super. of roads—Infantry:—Brevet Colonel T. Murray to be Colonel, vice Colonel T. Penson *dec.* with rank from 16th Nov. 1836, vice Col. T. D. Broughton *dec.*—Major J. Home to be Lieut-colonel, vice Murray promoted, with rank from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut-colonel W. Stirling retired—Major G. W. A. Lloyd to be Lieut-col., from 1st April 1836, vice Lieut-colonel G. Hawes retired—60th N. I. Captain A. Dickson to be Major; Lieut G. Cox to be Captain; and Ensign J. E. Verner to be Lieut; in succession to Home prom.—71st N. I. Captain J. Davies to be Maj.; Bt. Capt. W. G. Cooper to be Capt. of a comp.; and Ens. G. W. G. Bristow to be Lt., in succession to Lloyd prom.—The following orders are confirmed:—Lieut. R. McKean, to act as Adjt. to 4 companies, 17th N. I.—Lieut. and Adjt. W. Bridge, 62nd N. I., to act as Staff to a detachment—Asst. Surgeon, C. Maxwell, 18th N. I., to officiate as civil Surgeon at Benares. The services of Surgeon A. K. Lidesay, placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor Western Provinces, for the purpose of being appointed to Medical duties of civil station of Benares, Dr. Bernard, *dec.*—Ensign the Hon. W. G. Osborne, 26th regt. to be an Aide-de-Camp, and Military Secretary to Governor General—Captain J. Byrne, 31st regt. to be an Aide-de-Camp to Governor General—Lieut. E. G. J. Champneys, 33d Bengal. N. I. ditto Lieut. G. H. Macgregor, Bengal, Art. ditto.

INVALIDED.—Captain T. Roberts, 5th N. I.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.—Major Halfside 44th foot, to act as Brigade Major till further orders, Brigade Major Captain Barlow proceeding to England on the Coromandel—Col. Daniell, 49th

foot ditto to England on the "Catherine"—Captain M. White to be Acting Paym. 11th Dragoons, vice Paym. Neville &c.—Lieut R. S. Boland, 39th foot, to England for two years on med. certificate—44th foot, Brevet Captain T. Swayne to be Captain, and Ensign A. Hogg to be Lieut. without purchase from 30th Jan. 1836, vice the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan *dec.*—Captain G. F. Ellis, Lieut G. Evatt, 62d foot, and Captain G. Butcher, 11th Dragoons, have obtained leave to England, for two years on med. certificate.

FURLOUGH CANCELLED.—Lieut. col. Craigie.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Col. J. A. P. Macgregor (military Auditor Genl) from 61st to 28th N. I.—Col. C. W. Hamilton, (late prom) to 61st do—Lieut. col. H. Caldwell, on furl. (late prom.) to 61st do—Lieut. cols. W. G. Mackenzie, 15th N. I. to left wing Eur. regt, and D. Presgrave from latter to former corps—Asst Surgeon C. Garbett, 29th to 66th N. I. and to continue in charge of mil. and civil establishments at Seonee.—2d Lieut. A. W. Hawkins, lately brought on the effective strength 20th N. I. to 4th troop 3d brigade H. Art.—Surgeons W. R. Muston, on furlough, to 36th N. I. T. Drever, M.D., unattached to 33th do, at Lucknow—C. B. Francis 11th to 43d ditto at Barrackpore—Asst Surgeons R. Shaw 1st to 5th ditto at Benares, W. Bogue, M. D. 10th to 57th ditto ditto, C. Griffiths, on furlough, to 19th ditto, W. P. Andrew, M.D. on furlough to 45th ditto, A. Keir, M.D. unattached, 9th L.C. at Nusseerabad, J. Esdaile, M. D. on furlough, to 52d N. I. H. R. Bond, unattached, to proceed to Benares under Super. Surgeon of that circle—Lieut. W. McGeorge, who was appointed a dep. Judge Advocate General 11th Jan. last posted to Saugor division, but to do duty at Cawnpore during the absence on leave of Capt C. Rogers—Lieut. col. H. T. Tapp 1st to 15th N. I. and Lieut. col. D. Presgrave, 15th to 1st ditto—Ensign J. B. Conolly 42d to 20th N. I. at Delhi—1st Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, 4th troop 3d brigade to 1st troop 2d brigade—H. Art.—Asst Surgeon E. J. Agnew from 6th L. C. to the 56th N. I. at Dinapore—Ens L. T. Forrest from 41st to 40th N. I. and will rank next below Ensign C. E. Burton—Lieut. col. S. Hawthorne, on furlough, from the 52d to the 53d N. I.—Col. T. Murray, new promotion, on furlough, to the 50th N. I.—Lieut. col. J. Home, new promotion, on furlough, to 17th N. I.—Lieut. col. G. W. A. Lloyd, new promotion, to 52d N. I.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.—10th regt L. C. Lieut. J. M. Loughnan, from 6th June, 1835, vice Lieut. W. Wingfield, retired—Lieut. G. Buxst from 17th Feb. 1836, vice Lieut. D. G. A. F. H. Meliah, promoted—Infantry, Lieut. Col. H. M. Wheeler, 48th N. I., Major R. A. Thomas, Captain T. Fisher, and Lieut. H. Palmer, from 29th June, 1835, vice Lieut.-col. A. Hardy, retired—Lieut.-col. D. Crichton, 69th N. I., Major H. Norton, Capt. R. D. White, Lieut. G. Hutchings, from 6th August, 1835, vice Lieut.-col. and Brevet Col. Sir J. Bryant, Knight, promoted—Lieut.-col. J. Stuart, 34th N. I., Major R. Snow, Capt. R. Angelo, and Lieut. J. P. Chiene, from 13th August, 1835, vice Lieut.-col. R. C. Faithfull, *dec*—Lieut.-col. H. O. Donel, 13th N. I., Major E. Gwatkin, Capt. J. E. Bruere, and Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke, from 16th Nov. 1835, vice Lieut.-col. and Brevet Col. C. W. Hamilton, promoted—Lieut.-col. W. H. Hewitt, 40th N. I., Major M. A. Bunbury, Capt. S. Long, and Lieut. G. F. Ritso, from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut.-col. W. Kennedy *dec*—Lieut.-col. H. Caldwell, 49th N. I.; Major R. C. Macdonald, Capt. F. C. Elwall, and Lieut. J. T. Wilcox, from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut.-col. W. Stirling retired—48th N. I., Col. Sir J. Bryant, Knight, Lieut. Col. H. M. Wheeler, Maj. R. A. Thomas, Captain T. Fisher, and Lieut. H. Palmer, to rank from 27th June, 1835, vice Col. T. Penson, *dec*—69th N. I., Lieut.-col. D. Crichton, Major H. Norton, Captain R. D. White, and Lieut. G. Hutchings, to rank from 29th June, 1835, vice Lieut.-col. A. Hardy, retired—34th N. I., Col. C. W. Hamilton, Lieut.-col. J. Stuart, Major R. Low, Captain R. Angelo, and Lieut. P. J. Chiene, to rank from 6th August 1835, vice Lieut. Genl. G. Prole, *dec*—134th N. I., Lieut.-col. H. O'Donel, Major E. Gwatkin, Capt. J. E. Bruere, and Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke to rank from 18th August, 1835, vice Lieut.-col. R. C. Faithfull, *dec*—40th N. I., Lieut.-col. W. H. Hewitt, Major M. A. Bunbury, Captain S. Long, and Lieut. G. F. Ritso, to rank from 16th Nov. 1835, vice Lieut.-col. and Brevet Col. T. Murray promoted—69th N. I., Lieut.-col. H. Caldwell, Major R. C. Macdonald, Captain F. C. Elwall, and Lieut. J. T. Wilcox, to rank from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut.-col. W. Kennedy, *dec*.

RETURNED FROM THE SERVICE.—Major R. Ward, 5th L. C. from 1st March—Lieut. W. Wingfield, cavalry.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—Captain J. Gouldhawke, invalid establishment—Brevet Captain W. Wise, 29th N. I.—

Lieut. W. Freeth 55th N. I.—Major W. C. Oriel, 32d N. I.—Captain W. A. Ludlow 12th N. I.—Brevet Captain J. Bartleman 44th N. I.—Lieut. W. A. Butler 22d N. I.—Surgeon C. B. Francis—Asst Surgeon R. Shaw—Captain H. Carter 73d N. I.—Captain T. E. Napleton, 60th N. I.

FURLONGHS.—Lieut. R. L. R. Charteri's 65th N. I.—Lieut. E. Du Pre Townshend 9th N. I.—Colonel P. Lefevre—Lieut. G. Reid 1st L. C.—2d Lieut. T. Bacon, Artillery.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, March 12.—With reference to the rules laid down in a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the military department, under date the 7th inst., it is made known to the medical officers of the army, for their future guidance, that when a medical officer, is appointed by the Commander-in-chief to a charge combining both military and civil duties, the former ought to be considered the primary office, entitling him to his military pay and allowances, whilst the latter is only a collateral charge, for which the regulations authorize an established allowance; but that when a medical officer is nominated by Government to officiate at a civil station, that becomes his substantive appointment, entitling him to civil allowances, and for any military charge incidental thereto, he will receive the regulated head money, or other allowance, recognized by the regulations of the service.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 30th April, 1836.—At a general court martial held at Nusseerabad, on the 23d day of March, 1836, Lieutenant Colonel James Fullerton Dundas, of the 2d battalion of artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—Charge — "Lieut. Colonel James Fullerton Dundas, of the 2d battalion of artillery, placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, on the following charges:—1 charge Lieutenant-colonel James Fullerton Dundas, of the 2d battalion of artillery, with having caused to be overdrawn and misapplied, the sum of some rupees six hundred, by falsely certifying that a mess was maintained in the 2d battalion of artillery during the months of March, April, May, June, and July, 1835.—(Signed) J. RAWLINS, Captain, 1st 2d Battalion Artillery.

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are

of opinion that the preliminary measures adopted by the prisoner, under the circumstances of the case, and with the manifest intention which he, in common with the majority of the officers of the battalion, the prosecutor included, entertained of establishing a more regular mess, did justify him, the prisoner Lieut. Colonel Dundas, in causing to be drawn the sum of money set forth in the charge, of which charge they do therefore most honorably acquit him." — Confirmed, (Signed) H. FANE, General Commander in Chief, East Indies.—Calcutta, April 29, 1836.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief embraces the opportunity which the promulgation of the sentence of this court martial affords him, of making known to the Bengal army, and to our fellow soldiers elsewhere, that, although the said army comprises upwards of a hundred regiments, (regulars and irregulars) this is the only case during a period of seven months, which has rendered the assembly of a general court martial for the arraignment of a European officer necessary. His Excellency requests the officers of the army to accept the expression of his great approbation of the conduct which has produced such a result. It is highly creditable to them, and he contemplates it as a most flattering and gratifying compliment to himself, because he is willing to attribute much of the altered state of the army in this particular to the kindly feelings with which they have received such advice as his Excellency has taken occasion to offer to them, and to the attention which they have paid to what he has said.—2. The Commander-in-chief regrets, that the case which has now occurred should have broken the continuity of what was so very satisfactory, and he laments it the more, because he is unable to "approve" at the time he "confirms the judgment of the court which has adjudicated the case of Lieutenant-colonel Dundas, and because the decision given will oblige him to make further reference relative to it.—3. The case (stript of the mass of matter, which the court permitted ten days to be expended in placing round it) was simply as follows: Lieutenant Colonel Dundas had signed several certificates to the following effect:—"I do hereby certify, upon honor, that a mess has been maintained in the 2d battalion of artillery, during the month of—, 1835", and under these certificates the mess allowance of 120 rupees was drawn for six months. The

Lieutenant Colonel was charged by Captain Howlins, of the same regiment, to the effect, that this was a false certificate; no mess having been maintained, and consequently that the allowance was "overdrawn" and "misapplied,"—4. His Excellency deems, that the main point to be decided by the court, was, had a mess, according to the common meaning attached to that term in the army, been maintained? that is, so maintained as to authorize the commanding officer of a battalion to declare to the Government, on his honor, that a mess had been maintained; and, under that pledge, to authorize the drawing for allowance, which the Government granted only under the pledge alluded to.—5. The testimony given on this point is as follows:—There was not any house hired for a mess, there were not any table furniture, linen, crockery, cook, servants, or any one of the appendages which are always deemed essential for a mess; nor did the officers ever meet together in the form of a mess, Lieutenant Colonel Dundas, however, has shewn, that there was "a flock of sheep," with two shepherds to fatten them, and that the flock was called "the mess flock," and that food for the sheep and the labor of the shepherds were paid for out of the mess allowance; and that the mutton or lamb was, or might have been divided and disposed of amongst the officers of the head quarters. Also that part of the allowance was expended in the provision of periodical publications for the use of the officers.—6. This arrangement the Lieutenant Colonel deems to have considered as a preliminary to the formation of a mess, though during the lapse of five months, no further advance towards that end appears to have been made) and he has pleaded it to have constituted such an arrangement as fully justified his declaring on honor, that "a mess was maintained in the 2d battalion of Artillery;" and such authorized him to enable the Adj. to draw the allowance.—7. The members of the court-martial have decided in the same way; and they have acquitted most honorably, Lieut.-col. Dundas, and have declared him "justified" in causing to be drawn the sum of money set forth in the charge.—8. The Comm-in-chief has no doubt that the view of the Government, when granting the allowance, was that the *bona fide* establishment, and maintenance of a mess, in the common acceptation of that term, were the contingencies on which the allowance was meant to depend. Indeed,

the original order granting the allowance (8th May 1866) says, "the above allowances are to be drawn by the Adj. of the corps, for every month in which the mess shall have been conducted."—9. His Excellency cannot but regret, that the president and members of this court-martial should have "justified by their verdict, so wide a deviation from the evident meaning of a regulation.—10. It is not desirable, in an address to the army, to verge on the ridiculous; yet it is impossible to avoid hinting how far the latitude of interpretation which this court has given might be carried; and it may be quite reasonable to ask, whether if the keeping of a flock of sheep constitutes the "maintaining a mess," the keeping of a flock of poultry (which flock might be composed of any plural number) would not afford an equally sound base for the argument they have admitted! Can officers think, that such perversion of common terms, used in General Orders, can be allowed through all ranks of the army? or, can they think, that the service can be carried on, if such a latitude is sanctioned for every body?—11. The Commander-in-chief begs of the officers of the army to reflect, that it is only by their strictly discharging their duties, as members of courts-martial, that the discipline or proper administration of the army can be maintained; and he prays them to remember, that it is by administering justice, and by strict attention to their preliminary oaths as members of a court-martial; viz. "to determine according to the evidence in the matter before them," and not by allowing personal feelings for or against parties to operate, that their duty is discharged!—12. The proceedings of this court-martial bear a strong appearance throughout, of the feeling of the court relative to the parties before them; this is evinced on several occasions. The first cross-examination of the prosecutor by the prisoner, was allowed to occupy upwards of four days: the little of which time was expended in the exculpation of the prisoner.—His Excellency thinks the court was wrong in refusing permission to the prosecutor to erase an offensive word, which he solicited permission to withdraw; they were wrong in preventing his taking copies of such parts of the recorded proceedings as he desired; and they were not only wrong in judgment, but they deviated from the common practice of this army, in refusing him access to the minute of the Court, for the purpose of enabling himself to reply, at the close of the defence.—13. The Commander-

in-chief highly condemns the conduct on the part of Captain Rawlins, which called forth the reprobation of the court; but perhaps the feeling shewn towards him (which is so striking on a perusal of the minutes) may afford some ground for extenuation.—14. On a careful examination of the whole case, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief cannot think the proceedings, or the result of this court-martial, satisfactory; but as he does not foresee that good would result in calling for a revision, his Excellency has confirmed the same, subject to the foregoing remarks.—The prisoner is to be released, and to return to his duty.—By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 20, at Chinsurah, W. Hollanu, Esq. to Miss L. H. Filliard of Chandernagore—W. B. Tytler, Esq. to Miss C. Rose—25, at Delhi, Lieut. T. Hutton, 37th N. I. to Georgiana 3d daughter of the late J. Browne, Esq. of the Medical Board—29, E. M. Clark, Esq. to Mrs. M. Dannt—March 10, at Allahabad, H. St. G. Tucker, Esq. C. S. to Julia, eldest daughter of Col. T. G. P. Tucker, H. M.'s service—15, at Mhow, Ensign G. P. Whish, 60th regt. son of Col. Whish, Horse Artillery, to Maria, only daughter of Lieut-col. Tulloch, 60th regt.—24, Mr J. Leech, to Mrs M. Crawford—25, at Bandel, Captain C. McNeil to Miss C. Bason—at Bandel, P. Palmer, Esq. to Miss M. A. Paternoster—28, Mr. C. T. Tiver, Coachmaker, to Miss A. Barfoot—Mr R. Harding to Mrs M. Fergusson—April 20, at Lucknow, A. Sym, Esq. to Agnes, youngest daughter of J. Lamb, Esq.—23, Mr N. P. Thomas, Ship Builder, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Mr H. Ham.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 4, at Sea, on the "Hibernia," the wife of Capt. J. Bartleman, 44th N. I. of a son—5, at Agra, the wife of Mr H. Watson, Apothecary, of a daughter—at Saknapore, Oude, the lady of Lt. R. Troup of a son—16, the lady of Lieut F. B. Ashley, Artillery, of a daughter—20, Mrs G. Clarke of a son—21, Mrs A. J. Jacob, of a daughter—22, at Kidderpore, Mrs M. Todd of a son—23, Mrs J. P. Namey of a daughter—25, at Baitool, the lady of M. C. Ommanney, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—27, at Allahabad, the lady of F. G. Harvey, Esq. of twin daughters, one still-born—at Ishapore, the wife of Serjt T. White of a daughter—29, near Cawnpore, the lady of Paymaster Carew, H. M.'s 13th regt. of a son—March 5, Mrs J. R. Howatson of a daughter, since dead—Mrs J. Rowe of a daughter—at

Benares, Mrs W. Bryant of a daughter—6, at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain O. Lomer, 21st N. I., of a daughter—8, at Allyghur, Mrs Connor junr., of a daughter—Mrs C. W. Lewis, junr., of a son—Mrs Perkins of a son—at Meerut, Mrs C. Billings of a son—at Meerut, the lady of R. B. Pennington, Esq., of a son—9, at Cawnpore, the lady of G. Larkins, Esq., Horse Art., of a son—11, the wife of Mr. Conductor Hind of a son—12, the lady of W. Linton, Esq., of a son—14, at Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. R. Smyth, Art., of a son—15, at Ghazepore, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq., of a daughter—16, On the Ganges, near Buxar, the lady of J. H. Matthews, Esq., his Majesty's 31st regiment of a daughter—17, Mrs. J. Rebeiro of a still-born son—18, at Sylhet, Mrs. R. Martin of a daughter—the lady of the Rev. J. Charles of a daughter—19, Mrs. N. J. A. Da Costa, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Elloy, of a son—20, Mrs. J. M. Cantopher of a son—22, at Cawnpore, the lady of J. S. Toke, Esq., Surgeon 1st N. I., of a son—Mrs J. Gray of a daughter—Mrs. Mabert of a son—23, the wife of Mr R. Bagnall of a son—24, at Sulkeah, Mrs M. Kenyon of a daughter—25, at Hidgelee, the lady of R. W. Skinner, Esq., C.S., of a daughter—at Tirhoot, the lady of J. Thomson, Esq., of a daughter—Mrs H. Smith of a son—26, Mrs C. J. Pittar of a son—The lady of W. R. Young, Esq., of a son—27, at Bhaugulpore, the lady of C. Steer, Esq., C.S., of a son—28, at Serampore, Mrs N. I. Gantzer of a son—30, at Kidderpore, the lady of Lieut A. De' Fountain 40th regt, of a son—April 1, at Allipore, the lady of Lieut J. B. Knyvett 38th regt N. I., of a son—12, at Meerut, the lady of H. Elliott, Esq., C.S., of a son—15, at Ncemuch, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Nicholetts, 28th regt N. I., of a son—16, at Allahabad, Mrs Eccle of a son—at Allahabad, Mrs J. Ede of a son—23, the lady of H. R. Alexander, Esq., C.S., of a son—the lady of G. S. Dick, Esq., of a daughter—29, the lady of the Rev. F. J. Dewrah, Madras Presidency, of a still-born daughter.

DEATHS.—Jan. 16, at Kurnaul, Elizabeth Grace, and on the 20th, Feb. Jane Matilda, the infant daughters of Captain H. N. McGhie, H. M.'s 31st regt—27, on his passage from the Mauritius to Calcutta, R. T. Wright, Esq.—Feb. 1, at Dinapore, Frances, wife of Captain G. C. Marshall. H. M.'s 31st regt—11, on board the ship "Lady Clifford" on the passage to Singapore, D. Macintyre, Esq. 14, At Agra, the infant daughter of Dr. Venuar, Super. Surgeon—18, Mr. T.

Christian—21, at Chinsurah, Lieut. J. Spring. H. M.'s 9th Foot—22, Mrs. J. K. H. A. Clermont—23, At Delhi, Harry, infant son of Captain H. M. Graves. 16th regt N. I.—24, at Barrackpore, Alexander, son of Major J. Eckford, 6th N. I.—28, T. Bowen, Esq. late an Indigo planter 29, Mrs. J. D'Rozario—March 4, Mr. C. Buckland—5, Ensign C. J. Gibbon, 14th regt N. I.—Super. 2d Lieut. R. Bromley, Art—7, at Fort William, Margaret wife of the late Sub. Conductor M. Carroll—8, Emma, daughter of the late Mr. W. M. Poole—Master J. Cock—10, at Kyouk Phyo, Sergeant A. Buchanan—in Fort William, the lady of Captain A. Horn, H. M.'s 14th regt—11, Mrs. A. C. C. reira—12, at Lodeanah. Surg. J. Henderson—at Agra, Surg. O. Wray, Bengal European regt—16, Mr. B. Gardner—17, at Monghyr, Lieut. G. Dwyer, invalid establishment—20, the infant child of Mr. T. Bason—21, at the Jeeitwarpo factory Tirhoot, J. Fleming, Esq. Indigo planter—Mr. J. R. Howatson—22, Elizabeth only daughter of C. Newton, Esq. Medical service—23, at Kishnaghur, Caroline infant child of C. W. Fuller, Esq—24, Mr. M. Boyd, of the Barque "Jupiter"—26, Mr. C. Woodward—Caroline, wife of J. Rostan, Esq. sen—28, Mary, widow of the late Mr. J. Clermont—29, Mr. J. Herrion, of the Barque "Jupiter"—Mrs. J. Hart—Mr. J. Jahans—April 10, A. H. Blechynden, Esq—26, at Peer Pahar House, near Monghyr, J. F. D'Oyly, Esq—Lieut. and Brevet Colonel Brooke, 14th N. I.—May 3, Captain J. Collie, deputy Master Attendant.

• Madras.

H. M. S. "Andromache," sailed from Calcutta for the straits of Malacca on the 8th inst., Captain Chads has received full powers to hire vessels, including the "Jardine" steamer, and to take any other measures which he may deem necessary towards effecting the complete extirpation of the pirates which infest those seas. The Resident Councillor at Singapore, Mr. Bonham, is associated with Captain Chads, as commissioner in this spirited enterprize, and they are vested with power to purchase, to hire, or even to build, such boats or vessels as may be found necessary, in order to put down the system of piracy which has so long existed in the straits of Malacca.

The services of Major Fryer, deputy Secretary to Government in the military department, having been placed temporarily at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, he left Madras,

on Monday last, to join the field force under General Taylor. — Other officers holding staff situations at the Presidency, and belonging to regiments in the Goomsoor country, are talked off as likely to be relieved temporarily of their staff employ to enable them to join their regiments—but we believe no order will be issued on the subject, until advice may be received from the hills. The latest accounts from Goomsoor represent the weather as being very hot, and fever among the troops very prevalent—the number of sick rather exceeding than falling short of 1,400 men.—*Madras Courier*, April 28.

A defalcation to a considerable amount is reported to be discovered in the Quit Rent department of the collector of land customs at Madras.—It appears that although the collector caused steps to be immediately taken to trace the extent of defalcation committed and the offenders, we have not heard that they have been very successful; but wherefore, it may be asked, is not more diligence used and care taken to guard against pilfering and stealing in the public departments than is the practice, after the many evidences which have been given of its necessity? —*Courier* April 12.

Jaulnah.—We congratulate our military readers on the restoration of Jaulnah as a military station, which appears in this morning's *Gazette*; though the deed cannot be performed without a broad manifestation of the shears.—*Madras Herald*, March 23.

Casualties.—We communicate with sorrow the death of Lieut.-colonel Sneyd, Madras army just before arriving at Madras, on his way from Hyderabad. His remains were brought and interred with military honours at St. Mary's burying-ground, on Thursday evening. In Colonel Sneyd, the service has lost a good and zealous officer; but a keener pang remains to all those who enjoyed his intimacy and acquaintance, who knew and felt the kindheartedness of this amiable man, which earned to him the grateful title of "the subaltern's friend." This event promotes Major Tetlock to a Lieut.-colonelcy, and gives the step in the 7th N. I., to Capt. Burns, Lieut. Scotland, and Ensign Chester.—*Madras Herald*, May 14. The fears entertained by the friends of Lieut.-col. R. H. Russell of the Madras cavalry, we regret to say, have proved too well-founded, official accounts having been received of his death at Bangalore, on the 4th inst. This promotes Major R. James of the 7th cavalry, Captain A. Kerr, Lieut.

and Brevet Captain B. A. Cumberlege, and Cornet F. Hughes.—*Madras Cour.*, May 10.

A case of considerable importance was brought on before the Supreme Court of Madras on the 20th inst. It involved a charge of felony and piracy by certain sailors on board the barque *Skimmer*, of which John Richard Gillon was owner and captain.—The prisoners were tried under the 11th and 12th William 3, C. S. 8, which is of the following tenor:—"If any commander of any ship, or any mariner, shall in any place where the Admiral hath jurisdiction, betray his trust and turn pirate, enemy, or rebel, and practically and feloniously run away with the ship, or any boat, ordnance, ammunition, or yield them up voluntarily to any pirate, or shall bring any seducing messages from any pirate, enemy, or rebel, or consult or confederate with or attempt to corrupt any commander, officer, or mariner, to yield up or run away with any ship or goods or turn pirate, or go over to pirates, or if any person shall lay violent hands on his commander, to hinder him from fighting in defence of his ship and goods, or confine his master, or endeavour to make a revolt in the ship, he shall be adjudged a pirate, felon, and robber, and being convicted, according to this Act, shall suffer death, and loss of lands and goods."—Captain Gillon gave evidence of a series of ill-treatment he had received from his officers and crew until at last they put him in irons, and on this were the charges of felony and piracy founded.—The prisoners, in their defence, stated that they had been compelled to take the course they did in order to save the ship, their own lives, as well as the lives of the passengers, and the rest of the ship's company. Evidence was then gone into to shew that the conduct of Captain Gillon had been most arbitrary and oppressive.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

The Goomsoor Hostilities.—Letters from Goomsoor, dated the 30th March, give a melancholy detail of the sufferings of the troops from climate and hard work; the 10th regiment in particular, placed perfectly *hors de combat*, has occupied the posts in the rear to enable it to recruit; but officers and men have suffered too much to indulge even the hope of its being again fit for service this campaign. The two deaths amongst the European officers, of Captain Kenny of the 10th regiment, and Ensign Worsley of the 3d regiment, are mentioned; and

the force is stated to have upwards of 1000 sick. The remainder of the 50th regt. has been ordered up from Vizagapatam, and should the service not be brought to a speedy termination, more troops will be absolutely requisite. One of the principal rebels, Brundaven Bunge, the late Rajah's half brother, had been tried by the European Special Court Martial, but the sentence had not transpired. Sunsan Sing, another of the proscribed, was captured, and reports stated in camp that Hattram had been seized and Dora Bissoye was expected; should this prove true, the final settlement of affairs will be considerably facilitated. Unless well cantoned, and properly provisioned. Troops could hardly monsoon north of Goomsoor itself, the Quarter Master General was there marking out lines, report says for a brigade to winter in Lieutenant Donaldson of the 50th regiment had been wounded in an affair with the rebels, but the ball had been extracted and he was doing well. It was fully expected that Mr. Russell was about to succeed in obtaining the late Rajah's treasure; but, though this would not be prize money, the force have urgent reasons for wishing him success.—*Mad. Herald*, April 13

There is a report that dispatches have been received from the home authorities, expressing their surprise that the Supreme Government of India should have interfered on so many occasions with the minor presidencies, and intimating that, except in cases of peculiar importance, all the details of Government should be left to the respective Govrs. in Council.

We are glad to learn that his Highness the Nawaub has at length complied with the wishes of the Exec. Breakwater Committee by granting them permission to make use of a very extensive bed of granite on the left bank of the Adyar, a little below Marmalong Bridge. This has always been considered the most desirable mass of rock for the purposes of the breakwater as it projects above the surface of the ground, and lies close to the river, thereby saving all the expense of excavation and considerable labour in loading the boats.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—March 22d. Mr. L. D. Daniell is permitted to prosecute his studies under the orders of the principal Collector of Coimbatore—25, the Hon. G. E. Russell, Esq., to be Chief Judge of the Court of Sudder and Foudaree Udalt—The Hon. J. Sullivan Esq., to be President of the Revenue Marine, and College Board—Mr. E. B. MacDonald to be first Member of the

Board of Revenue, vice Sullivan—Mr. H. Viveash to be 2d Member, of the Board of Revenue, vice Mac Donnell—Mr. D. Elliott to be 3d Member of the Board of Revenue, vice Viveash—Mr. C. R. Cotton to be temp. Member of the Board of Revenue, vice Elliott—Mr. M. Lewin to be principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, vice Mr. Cotton—Mr. P. Grant to be Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry, vice Mr. Lewin—Mr. A. F. Bruce, to be Collector and Magistrate of Gantoor, vice Mr. Grant—Mr. T. E. J. Bojseau to act as 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division during the absence of Mr. Haig, or until further orders—Mr. J. E. Thomas to act as 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Div., during the employment of Mr. Bojseau, as acting 2d Judge of that court, or until further orders—Mr. H. V. Conolly to act as additional Govt. Commr. for small claims withdrawn from the Carnatic fund, during the employment of Mr. Thomas on other duty, or until further orders—Mr. Arthur Brooks, whose appointment of Deputy Warehouse Keeper is ordered to be abolished, to act as Cashier to the Government Bank, and Asst. to the Sub-Treasurer, during the employment of Mr. Conolly on other duty, or until further orders—Mr. G. S. Hooper to act as 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Div., instead of Mr. Nelson, whose appointment under date 2d ult., has not taken place—Mr. E. F. Thompson to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Madras, during the employment of Mr. Hooper on other duty, or until further orders—Mr. H. Frere to be head Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, vice Mr. Roupell to Europe—29, Mr. H. T. Bushby to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Salem, during the employment of Mr. Harrington on other duty, or until further orders—Mr. H. Montgomerie to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Rajahmundry—Mr. J. Goldingham to act as Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam, during the absence of Mr. Wroughton, or until further orders—April 4, Mr. E. Bannerman to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Cuddapah during the absence of Mr. Stromhom, or until further orders—Mr. W. Dowdeswell to be Register to the Zillah Court of Madras, vice Williamson to Europe—Mr. D. B. Lmond to act as Register to the Zillah Court of Madras during the absence of Mr. Dowdeswell, or until

further orders—Mr. E. Story to act as Register to the Zillah Court of Chica-cole, during the absence of Mr. Newberry employed on other duty, or until further orders—Mr. G. A. Harris to act as Register to the Zillah Court of Bellary during the absence of Mr. F. B. Elton employed on other duty or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 25th March to 10th April, 1836.—Asst Surgeons J. Shaw, R. Carlyle, M.D. and J. Cadenhead to proceed by sea to the northern division of the Army and place themselves under the Orders of the officer commanding that division—1st Lieut. S. Best, to be 1st Asst Civil Engineer of 3d division to act as Civil Engineer of 2d division during the absence of Captain H. C. Cotton or until further orders, vice S. Vardon, who will resume his appointment of 1st Asst Civil Engineer in 1st division Col. P. Cameron, 1st regt. L. C. to be a Brig. and to command Bangalore, vice Briggs to Europe—Lieut.-col. T. King, 7th regt N. I. to be Commanding Officer on the Neelgherry Hills, vice Crewe *dec.*—2d Lieut. Smythe, Acting 2d Asst in the 1st division, will, on being relieved, by Lieut. Vardon be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief with a view to his being attached to the Sappers and Miners, and employed to conduct the boring operations in the North division to join the party at Ongole vice Pollock to sea—2d Lieut. C. C. Johnstone, of Sappers and Miners to proceed and relieve 2d Lieut. Orr in the charge of the boring operations in the western division, and 2d Lieut. Orr on being relieved to proceed and take charge of the boring operations in the southern division—29th regt N. I. Major J. Noble to be Lieut.-col. vice Crewe *dec.*; date of commission 31st March 1836—Captain B. T. Hibgame to be Major—Lieut. R. Hurlock to be Captain.—Ensign P. G. Charlot to be Lieut, vice Noble promoted 10th regt N. I. Ensign W. G. P. Jenkins to be Lieut. vice Kenny *dec.*—6th regt N. I. Ensign H. F. Gustard to be Quartermaster and Interpreter, vice McLean resigned—Lieut B. Heyne, 16th regt. is appointed a member of the committee established at Fort St. George for the investigation of claims to pensions in the room of Captain J. Davidson.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Court-Martial.—Held at Trichinopoly, on the 27th of February, 1836, and continued by adjournment, by virtue of a warrant from his Excellency Lieut-General the Honorable Sir Robert Wil-

liam O'Callaghan, K. C. B., Commander in-chief, are published to the army. Lieutenant David Bogue Humphreys, of the 23d regiment or Wallajahbad Light Infantry, placed in arrest by order of the officer commanding the southern division of the army, upon the complaint of Lieutenant Thomas Cory Hawkes of the same regiment. 1 charge Lieut. David Bogue Humphreys, of the 23d regiment or Wallajahbad Light Infantry. First charge.—With Scandalous infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—First Instance.—In having at Trichinopoly, on the 14th day of February, 1836, made use of insulting expressions to me, in the presence of Lieutenant Edward Wilson Kenworthy of the same regiment. Second Instance.—In having at the same place, on the same day, repeated the same insulting expressions to me, in the presence of Lieutenant Thos. William Cooke, of the same regiment and Ensign Robert White of the 35th regiment of Native Infantry. Second Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the same time and place, endeavoured to provoke me to fight a duel. The above being in breach of the articles of war.—Signed T. C. HAWKENS. Lieutenant 23d regiment Light Infantry. Trichinopoly, February 19, 1836. (By order) —Signed T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjutant General of the Army.—The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution as well as what the prisoner Lieutenant David Bogue Humphreys of the 23d regiment or Wallajahbad Light Infantry, has urged in his defence and the evidence adduced in support thereof, is of opinion. Finding on the First Instance of the First Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of the first instance of the first charge, with the exception of the word "infamous." Finding on the Second Instance of the Second Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of the second instance of the first charge, with the exception of the word "infamous." Finding on the Second Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of the second charge. Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him the said Lieutenant David Bogue Humphreys, of the 23d regiment of Wallajahbad Light Infantry to be discharged from the service. (Signed) JOHN WALLACE, Major. (Signed) L. M'LEAN, 46th regiment N. I. and

President. Offg. Deputy. Judge Advocate Genl. conducting the proceedings. The Court having performed its duty in awarding a punishment adequate to the offence of which the prisoner has been convicted, begs leave, (in consideration of Lieutenant Cooke having previously to the prisoners being placed in arrest, gratuitously informed him on hearsay, that Lieutenant Hawkes had called him a blackguard, and thereby having probably prevented his making an atonement, which would have prevented the charges being preferred against him,) most respectfully to recommend the prisoner to the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.—Signed JOHN WALLACE, Major, 46th regt Native Infantry, and President. Confirmed.—It is always with much regret that I decline acceding to the recommendation of a court-martial, but I cannot see any sufficient grounds for mercy with regard either to the present proceedings or to the previous character of the prisoner, who has twice before been brought to trial, and on a recent occasion, censured in General Orders.—G. O. 18th January, 1836. Signed R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. General and Commander-in-chief. Madras, 24th March 1836.—Mr. D. B. Humphreys is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Trichinopoly.—April 5.

Fort St. George, 22nd March 1836.—No. 69 of 1836.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Jaulnah shall be re-occupied as a military station. The force will consist of one troop of European Horse Artillery, one regt. of Native Cavalry, and one regiment of Native Infantry, under the general control of the officer commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force, of which it will be considered a detachment; but the immediate command will be exercised either by the senior officer present, or by an officer specially selected for that purpose. In either case, the officer commanding will be entitled to the allowance granted for a similar command in Bengal, viz., rupees 500 per mensem, with 20 rupees for stationery; and if he be the senior officer belonging to a regiment with the force, he will not retain the command of his own corps.—The duty of station staff will be performed by one of the regimental staff officers present with the detachment, who will draw, for that duty, the sum of 60 rupees per mensem.—A commissariat officer will be attached to the force; who

as least liable to move, will be placed in charge of the military cash chest.—The troops will be paid on abstract by the Paym. of the Hyderabad sub. force, by drafts on the officer in charge of the cash chest.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is requested to make arrangements for the immediate re-occupation of Jaulnah, by detachments from the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

MARRIAGES.—March 22, at Bangalore Captain W. Shelley, 20th N. I. to Miss Hardy—23, Mr. B. D. Tibbury, to Miss J. E. Martin—April 6, at Secunderabad, Lieut. W. Ward, H. Art. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late H. Mitchell, Esq.—9, at Trichinopoly W. H. Bayley, Esq. C. S. to Henrietta, third surviving daughter of W. Y. Otley, Esq. of London—at the Black Town Chapel, Miss M. Adamson to Mr. S. P. Columbie—at St. Thomas's Mount, Private S. Shipway, H. M's. 62nd Foot, to Mrs. E. Pritchard, relict of the late Sergt. Pritchard.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 16, at Moulmein, the lady of Capt Shortt, H.M's. 62d regiment of a son—27, at Moulmein, the lady of Lieut Colonel, T. Reid, H. M's. 62d regiment Foot of a daughter—Feb. 26, on her voyage to Penang, the lady of Lieut, F. B. Ashley, Art. of a daughter—March 6, at Hazareebagh, the lady of Captain G. J. Pasley, H. M's. 49th regiment of a son—17, at Bangalore, the lady of Captain J. Hill, deputy Asst. Commissary General, of a son—24, Mrs. M. Jans of a daughter—29, Mrs. F. Gray, of a daughter—25, at Leonee, the wife of Mr. J. Purcell of a daughter—29, at the Mount Road, the wife of Mr. G. Orton, of a son—the lady of W. H. Hart, Esq. of a son—at Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. J. Byng, 6th L. C. of a daughter—April 5, at Trichinopoly, the lady of E. Collins, Esq. 6th L. C. of a son.

DEATHS.—Feb. 15, at Trichinopoly, Gabriel, son of Mr. D. Isaac—at Malacca, Mr. J. Corne, late Master of the Band 48th regiment N. I.—March 5, killed in action in the Goornsoor district, Ensign C. J. Gibbon, 14th regiment N. I.—8, Supernumerary 2d Lieut. R. Bromley, Art.—14, at Vizagapatam, Rev. W. Chester—lately, Captain Sinclair, H. M's. 55th regiment—at Cochin, Sophia, wife of J. Caldecott, Esq. of Alleppy—24, at Kamptee, Charles, infant son of Major J. W. Cleveland—27, in camp, near Rutenapore, Brevet Captain H. E. Kenny, 10th N. I.—at sea, Caroline, daughter of Captain R. Budd, 32d regiment N. I.—28, at Gullery, Ensign C. H. Worsley 3d L. I.—31, at Ootacamund, Lieut. Colonel B. Crewe, 3d L. C.

Bombay.

Head Quarters, Bombay, April 19, 1836.—At a general court martial assembled at Bombay, on 26th of March, 1836, and continued by adjournment and re-assembled on Monday the 4th day of April 1836, and of which Lieut. Col. W. Fendall, of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons is President, Ensign D. D. Chadwick, 8th regiment Bombay Native Infantry, was tried on the following charges:—Ensign David Dempster Chadwick, 8th regiment Bombay Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of Major W. D. Robertson, commanding the same regiment, and brought to trial on the following charges. First Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, subversive of good order and discipline, as well as in direct disobedience of a G. O. by the Commander-in-chief in India, dated the 22d June, 1822, and republished at this Presidency in General Orders by the Commander-in-chief, dated, the 26th of October 1825, in writing or causing to be written and published a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, under the assumed signature of "Equite," dated Chowpatty, 24th August, 1835, which was published in No. 2513 of the said Newspaper, on the 26th day of August, 1835, in which said letter he Ensign D. D. Chadwick commented on and held up to public reprobation and contempt the conduct of a certain field officer in charge of a regiment, with reference to the degradation of a Havildar, he, Ensign Chadwick meaning by such Field Officer, Major Robertson of the 8th regiment Native Infantry, his immediate Commanding officer, and referring to a transaction in which he Major Robertson was concerned about eleven months before, although under circumstances which bore a very different complexion from that given to it in the said letter. Second charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, injurious to the character of his said Commanding officer, tending to produce discontent in and to subvert the discipline of the 8th regiment of Native Infantry, in falsely stating in the letter above mentioned, that the officer in charge of the regiment he alluded to, meaning the said Major Robertson his Commanding officer, had exacted from the Havildar to have been degraded service highly derogatory and obnoxious to him as a soldier, detrimental to the service at large, and in direct disobe-

dience of orders. Third Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in falsely stating and insinuating, at various times between the said 24th day of August 1835, and the 24th of February, 1836, to Ensign Charles Grey, Lieutenant Alfred Thomas, and other officers of the 8th regiment at Bombay, that he Ensign Chadwick was not the author of the letter signed "Equite" alluded to in the foregoing charges, and also attempting by the date of the letter and otherwise to fix the authorship of the said letter on other officers. Bombay, March 22, 1836.—Upon which charges the Court came to the following decisions:—Finding and Sentence:—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, is of opinion that the prisoner Ensign D. D. Chadwick is guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the words "and a gentleman."—Guilty of the charge with the exception of the words "and a gentleman."—Not guilty of the third charge.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the articles of war in such case made and provided, does, therefore, sentence him, Ensign D. D. Chadwick of the 8th regt. Native Infantry, to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for a period of six calendar months; and further, to be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may direct. (Signed) W. FENDALL, Lieut.-colonel and President. (Signed) W. MILLER, second Judge Advocate General.—The court having maturely re-considered their finding on the second charge, together with the remarks of his Excellency the Commander in chief thereon, as conveyed in the letter to the President, dated 16th instant, came to the following opinion:—Revised Finding on the 2d charge.—That the prisoner Ensign Chadwick is guilty of the 2d charge, with the exception of the words "and a gentleman," as they acquit him of intentional falsehood in making the statement referred to therein, the court adhere to their former sentence. (Signed) W. FENDALL, Pres. Approved and confirmed, and Ens. D. D. Chadwick 8th regiment N. I., is hereby severely reprimanded accordingly. (Signed) J. KEANE, Lieut.-General and Commr.-in-chief.—The suspension awarded Ensign Chadwick by the foregoing sentence is to commence from this date. (Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. colonel Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

THE NEW BANK FOR INDIA.

In our last number we submitted to our readers the prospectus and outline of regulations of the proposed Bank for India, with a few preliminary comments on the necessity and expediency for the formation of such an establishment. We now propose, with reference to this subject, to examine the evidence that was given before a Committee of the House of Commons by persons, who, from long residence in India, and intimate acquaintance with its financial and commercial qualities, were competent to judge whether the institutions that have contributed so extensively to the commercial prosperity of this country, could be introduced into India with corresponding beneficial results.

The Banks at present in existence in India are the Bengal Bank, the Union Bank, and a provincial Bank at Agra. The first, from its enjoying a charter and being connected with the East India Company, who are proprietors to the extent of one fifth of the stock, and its capital, being greater than the others, may be considered to possess the largest share of influence. As such let us see what is the character of the Bank, and to what extent its resources can be made available for the advancement of the commercial and agricultural interests of the country. From the evidence of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, who for many years ably filled the office of Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government, we learn that the Bengal Bank was established in 1809, that in 1823 it obtained a new charter for five years, the notes issued under the old were confined to the amount of the subscribed capital, £500,000, and the cash fund was to be equal to one-third of the issues. Under the new charter the cash fund is reduced to one-fourth, and the notes issued may amount to £2,000,000. The average circulation is about £800,000. The transactions of the Bank are confined to Calcutta, having no accounts with individuals in the country; and though furnishing convenient means of remittance it can scarcely be said to exist in the provinces of the interior as a paper currency. The

proprietors are not liable beyond the amount of their subscriptions ; and with the exception of one-fifth of the stock held by the East India Company, the share-holders chiefly consist of *retired* civil and military officers. That it is a bank of discount and deposit, but no interest is allowed on deposits. Mr. Mackenzie goes on to state that complaints have *frequently* been made by the public with regard to discounts ; that at the commencement of the Burmese war the Bank subscribed 25 lacs to the loan, which Government were then necessitated to open ; and it was considered that the Bank, on this occasion, had locked up too much of their capital, which would have been better employed in loans and discounts. The Bank has, moreover, always held a certain sum in the Company's securities, and the amount has sometimes been larger than it ought to have been ; and it has been found that it could not be sold so easily as the Bank wished when money was wanted. The loans on security of Government paper are to the advances on private bills as 50 to 20. The average dividend has been 9 or 10 per cent, and the stock sells at a premium of about 50 per cent.

Mr. Mackenzie considers that it is not necessary for the due execution of the financial operations of Government that they should have a Bank to which they can occasionally resort for accommodation. A wealthy Bank capable of making advances equivalent to the demands, against which Government has now to reserve funds, would prove a convenience, but it is not necessary. And it is, on the other hand, rather undesirable that the Government should rest upon a bank from the danger that if it do so, it will often draw so much from it as to interfere with its advances to individuals. At the very time of difficulty when it is pressed, it would come upon the Bank, and that is the time when the Bank should support the merchants. The Bank might in some degree supersede the general Treasury as an engine of payment, and there might in that way be some saving of charge ; but there is the danger of the funds being diverted from their proper use, if the establishment became a Government Bank. In short, that it would be unsafe for the Bank to be exposed to all the demands which the Government has to meet, unless (which would defeat the object of the arrangement) the Bank kept in its coffers the money which the Government now reserve in their treasury ; for the demands upon the Government are too uncertain and too large contrasted with the ordinary commercial transactions of the Bank, to allow of its applying the same principle to both, and embarrassment would probably result, from Government being too large a customer for a Bank of so small dimensions. Mr. Mackenzie sums up by stating that Government

ought not to refuse a charter to another Bank, because it is part proprietor of the Bank of Bengal, or object to perfect freedom of banking in India, but with this proviso that the rules on which it is to be conducted should be precisely fixed, and the subscribers required to allow their dealings to be controlled by the Government; for a charter from the Government would in India, give a Bank the character, to a certain extent, at least, of a Government institution.

It is quite clear from the evidence before us, that the Bank of Bengal is utterly inadequate to answer the commercial exigencies of the country; it has no branch banks at the principal cities and towns in India; it has no branch establishment in London for the convenience and facility of exchange operations, and if it had, we question whether the existing conditions of the Company's charter would secure the shareholders against liability for transactions in this country; and from its connexion with Government it is absolutely without the power, in periods of financial pressure, as during the Burmese war, to afford that mercantile accommodation, which then is most needed, so as to uphold and preserve commercial credit and confidence. The Union Bank was in some measure established to extend facilities of discounts to the merchants, but from the want of a charter and their notes not being taken for Government payments, its operations have been very contracted.

It has been urged, however, as an argument against such an establishment, that nearly all the European Houses of Agency in India are more or less of a banking character, employing their capital in annual advances to the indigo, silk, sugar and rice planters, and in transacting all the operations of banking; independent of which there is a numerous class of native bankers, called shroffs, banians, &c. who follow banking as a profession in the various commercial marts of commerce in the interior.

With regard to the native shroffs being interspersed throughout the country, it is certainly the case. A monopoly is enjoyed by them in the remittance transactions between the several provinces of the interior and Calcutta, which they conduct by means of hoondies, or bills of exchange, payable from 50 days' date to 90 and 101 days' date: but besides the objection which attaches to these bills, from their being drawn out in the native characters, and therefore unintelligible to the majority of Europeans, they are not procurable but at high rates of batta or premium. And as to the extensive pecuniary facilities which these native shroffs afford to native landowners, farmers, merchants, and tradesmen, we can only say that these consist in negotiating bills drawn

by indigo, sugar, and other planters on the Calcutta Houses of Agency, at rates never less than 2 per cent per month, and often as high as 4 and 5 per cent per month: in making loans and advances to the miserable peasantry at rates of interest, commission, &c., from 24 to 60 per cent per annum; and in combining by every species of trickery and manœuvring, in periods of scarcity, to raise the discounts from 12 to 25 and 30 per cent, which to our certain knowledge has been paid by the old Agency Houses both before and after the Burmese war.

In proof of our assertion, we can state that at Kishnaghur, a well known indigo district, it has not been practicable for establishments *having funds of their own* in the Agency Houses, and of undoubted character and credit, to obtain cash from the native Shroffs for their bills on Calcutta at less than two per cent---these bills being payable four days after sight, and as the post is but four days to Calcutta, the premium for this accommodation is two per cent for 11 days!

Let us now turn to the banking character of the European Houses of Agency. The advances for the cultivation of indigo, cotton, and other commercial products of India are principally provided by these establishments (they being in most cases part proprietors) on the security of the factories and the growing crops. But these advances are far from being regulated upon a scale of charge to offer a fair and reasonable expectation of remuneration to the planter, or to secure him against the chance, after a few years, of finding not only all his profits swallowed up by interest and commission, but a heavy balance at debit staring him in the face.

Mr. Bracken, a member of one of the old Agency Houses, in 1831, when before the House of Commons, was asked, What is the rate of interest between indigo merchants and their agents? ---It is about 12 per cent; but it varies. I have known it 8 per cent; the agent is generally influenced by what he has to pay; he borrows money with one hand and lends it with the other. Does not the agent in addition to that, charge a large commission?---He does; $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the advance, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the sale. So that the indigo planter has to pay not only an interest of 12 per cent, but a commission of five per cent upon all his transactions?---Yes, upon his outlay and his sales. What do you suppose is the reason for the rate of interest on money advanced on indigo plantations being so high as 12 per cent?---There is considerable risk; the actual stock is mortgaged comparatively of small value; even in some instances it is scarcely

equal to the annual outlay: and in case of a very unfavourable season there would be a greater deficiency perhaps than the mortgage could cover.

Thus, then, among the banking facilities afforded by the Houses of Agency, may be considered the one of lending money at 17 per cent per annum, independent of which in nine cases out of ten the borrower is required to pay a heavy premium for insurance on his life, and an enormous discount, as before stated, to the native shroff for negotiating his draft on the Calcutta House of Agency; so that the produce is not brought to market on the spot, under an addition to its cost of less than 25 per cent.--- These observations apply with equal force to all other commercial advances.

This is an evil of great magnitude, and has been productive of the most mischievous results, both to the late Houses of Agency and to individuals, nor can we hope to expect any alleviation to it, under the system now pursued by the new Houses of Agency. Most of these establishments have been formed, not with capital belonging to the individual members, but with funds advanced to them from parties in this country for speculative purposes, on joint account, the greatest possible reach of profit from their employment being therefore the ruling principle of operation---the high rates of interest and commission which under the old system proved so destructive of all commercial energy and enterprise, are equally preserved in the new; and how then can it be said that the introduction of capital, under such circumstances, by these houses is calculated to prove of substantial or permanent benefit to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of India? So long as the employment of this capital can be made productive of the remunerating profits which its owners in this country anticipate, so long will it remain in India; but should any untoward events arise to frustrate these anticipations, the eagerness to withdraw it must inevitably lead to results as calamitous as those, which attended the failures of the old Agency Houses.

This will be more apparent when we refer to the original constitution of these establishments. A mercantile house in this country establishes a corresponding house in Calcutta, composed in general of men of high character and principle, but without capital; the operations commence by the London houses sending "*Drummers*" to the manufacturing districts to procure consignments to India, upon which in many cases advances to the extent of two-thirds of the market value are made by bills at 6 and 12 months. These consignments are directed to the corresponding

House in Calcutta for sale on account of the manufacturers, with instructions to remit the proceeds in good bills. Besides the capital thus created, these Houses of Agency are empowered to grant bills on the London houses --the funds from these two sources, in addition to what might be obtainable from the negotiation of their notes on the spot, and the little they can now hope to receive in the shape of deposits from the savings of the civil and military servants of the Company, constitute the *capital* which is to afford the facilities and aids stated to be given by these houses to the agriculture and commerce of India.

It is quite absurd, therefore, to suppose from the nature and circumstances under which the capital of the Houses of Agency is produced, that it can prove beneficial to any but those immediately instrumental in its creation. It is for the most part invested in shipments of produce to Europe, either on account of the India Houses or their constituents, consigned to their corresponding Houses in this country. Against these consignments bills are drawn to the extent of two-thirds of the invoice amount at an arbitrary rate of exchange. So long as these consignments turn out profitably, the bills are duly honored, but should the reverse be the case and a serious deficit be anticipated, the produce is received and realized to the credit of their own previous advances to the India houses, and the bills are refused acceptance, the goods not being hypothecated and the holders of the bills having no lien upon them, they are necessitated to go back upon the India houses; and let us ask, where is the capital under such contingency to meet the return bills; and to shew that there never can be an accumulation of capital to any extent in these establishments, we need only refer to the fact, that as soon as any member realizes what he considers a competency, he retires with it to this country. The insufficiency of these establishments, therefore, to make provision for losses, that in the course of commercial operations, will sometimes occur must be too obvious.

Such is the system upon which the principal portion of the business of these houses of agency is founded. The capital provided to them by the home establishments is for no other purpose but to increase the number of consignments of Indian produce to them, and to carry on a profitable exchange operation to which we shall hereafter advert, and to the success which may attend these objects, is entirely dependent the continued employment or withdrawal of this capital. These houses are in every feature essentially the same as those they have succeeded, with this exception, that they do not possess the same local connexion or confidence, and are therefore destitute of the extensive means which the long

standing and high character of the old houses enabled them to command. Experience having discovered to them the ruinous consequences of coming under advances to the civil and military servants of the Company, and for the prosecution of rash and imprudent undertakings, they will of course avoid doing so. But this improvement in the agency system has arisen out of circumstances over which they could have had no control. The large deposits which the old houses were accustomed to hold conferred to them a power of making such advances, the results are too well known: and it is not to be supposed that the establishments of the present day will receive any augmentation of capital from this source.

We have now shewn the nature and extent of the facilities and aids which the native bankers and the European houses of agency are capable of affording to the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of India, and the terms upon which they do it---terms so decidedly extravagant and extortionate as at once to establish the necessity for the introduction of an institution such as the proposed Bank, which, with a large fixed capital, and branches throughout the country, could afford those real facilities and aids to the productive classes, as are comprehended in a reduction of the heavy charges which now oppress them, and paralyze all commercial enterprise. Such an establishment has been long required in India, and particularly so at the present moment, when, as we before stated, a void has been created by the failures of the old agency houses, which the future commercial welfare and prosperity of the country render imperatively necessary should be filled, not by irresponsible private agencies, of a speculative character; and with a capital exposed to all the chances and fluctuations of mercantile operations, but by a Bank equal to the one now proposed, with a large fixed capital, and based upon sound principles.

In closing our observations for the present, we beg to direct attention to the following extracts from the evidence of individuals who from long residence and practical experience were well fitted to form sound and correct opinions upon this important subject:--- Mr. Holt Mackenzie says, " skill and capital, and character and credit, which create capital should be invited to this country (India) not repulsed from it. Every measure should be taken that is likely to promote the introduction of new articles of export or the improvement of the existing productions of the country. All classes of cultivators should be protected against *undefined and illegal exactions*; the usury laws, which aggravate the evil of

excessive interest, should be rescinded ; the establishment of joint stock societies for beneficial ends should be encouraged. What, however, in short, has made England prosper should, unless there be clear ground of objection, be given to India."

Mr. Crawford says, " One of the great inconveniences which the commerce of India, sustains arises from the absence of substantial banking houses and of a good paper currency. The greater part of the transactions of India are conducted in a metallic currency, the counting, guarding, and transport of which are, both to the state and to private individuals, sources of much loss, delay, and inconvenience. No treasure can, from the insecurity of the roads, be transported from one part of the country to another without either a public or private escort. A return for a few years of the whole charges incurred for the transport of treasure on the part of the Government would afford the most satisfactory data for judging of the extent of the inconvenience sustained from the want of a well regulated paper currency."

Mr. Peter Gordon, who was extensively engaged in commercial pursuits in various parts of India, thus speaks in his evidence :

2153. In the event of Europeans being permitted to settle freely in India, and to introduce capital there, under good laws and proper security for persons and property, are you of opinion the banking establishments would be extended to the principal provincial towns ?—Undoubtedly ; they would be among the first undertakings of Europeans in India, as they have been at Calcutta.

2154. In your opinion, what would be the effect of such establishments on the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country ?—Extremely beneficial, as in every country, capital is the principal staple of every manufacture.

2155. Are there not native bankers established in all the principal towns in India ?—Throughout all India ; and money changers in every street, in every town, in every village.

2156. Do you know at what rate the native bankers discount bills of exchange ?—Even as high as five per cent a month, in small dealings.

2157. What number of European banking establishments are there throughout India ?—At Bombay I am not aware that there is any bank ; at Madras there is one bank, the Company's bank entirely, which receives deposits, and discounts, and issues bank notes, which have no currency beyond the limits of the city of Madras, in the Company's treasuries. At Calcutta there is one bank, of which the Company holds one fifth share, and four private banks.

2158. Has the bank, of which the Company is a shareholder at Calcutta, a charter under the provisions of the 47th of Geo. III ?—The Company's bank at Calcutta is a chartered bank, and is a joint-stock concern under the 47th of Geo 3d, c. 68. ss. 8. to 10, which empowers the Government to grant charters to banks in India.

2159. Have any other banks charters under the provisions of that statute ?—None of the other banks have charters ; they have applied for them, and have been refused.

2160. Do you know the reason why they have been refused ?—It is im-

possible to know the reason, but it is supposed that the Company is desirous of monopolizing to itself as much as possible the trade in money at the presidency of Calcutta.

2161. Can you state the present value of a share in the bank of Bengal in which the Company are partners?—The original subscription was 5,000 rupees; at present they are usually worth above 10,000, and as high as 11,000 rupees, and I think they have been higher than that.

2162. Do you conceive that the profits of that bank would be materially reduced were other banks to obtain charters?—If the other banks were chartered it is most probable that the profits of banks under private management would be greater than that of the bank directed by the Company, and administered in a considerable degree by the Company's officers *ex-officio*.

2163. Do you know what was the original stock of the chartered bank?—Half a million sterling.

2164. Do the notes of the different banks pass among the natives as specie, without discount?—As specie, and of course they always will while they are exchangeable on demand for specie. They have always done so, with the exception of one day during the Burmese war, when it was stated in the public prints that the Company's bank had refused payment of its notes.

2165. Do the notes of the Calcutta bank circulate beyond the town?—Among Europeans and private persons they do, but they are not receivable in the Company's treasuries beyond the city of Calcutta.

2166. Are they received in the treasury of Calcutta as cash?—They are received as cash in the government offices in the city of Calcutta.

2167. Do you know whether the notes of the Bengal bank are received by the country collectors in Bengal or not?—If they are received it is on their own private responsibility, but it is understood that it is against orders to receive them.

2168. Do you mean that it is against the regulations of the Government?—Not the printed regulations, but the instructions for the guidance of officers.

2169. Have you ever known them refused by the country collectors?—Outside of Calcutta, in Bengal, I have never had occasion to pay any money into a government office, but I have with me a correspondence refusing them at Madras.

2170. Are the notes of the government bank at Madras received as cash at the provincial treasuries throughout that presidency?—They are not.

2171. What do you understand to be the reason of their being refused?—I have heard it stated that it is in order that specie may not leave the country; the taxes are not received except in specie.

2172. Is not paper money convertible into specie on demand?—At Madras it always has been, since the establishment of the bank.

2173. At what do you estimate the amount of paper money in circulation throughout India?—In bank notes at half a million sterling.

2174. Do you conceive that the commerce of the country could beneficially employ a larger paper circulation in the shape of bank notes?—It would immediately employ at least 50,000,000 l. sterling, if banks were on the same footing that they are at present in England.

2175. Do you think that native as well as European capitalists would place confidence in European banking establishments?—They would, as they do in other transactions with Europeans, not entirely from the personal character of Europeans and the integrity of their dealings, but also from their connexions with England; the bankers of Calcutta are connected with the House of Lords and the House of Commons, with the Government in England; the native bankers, who are spread all over India, have not this support, they can be ruined by an act of the Company's officers, without appeal further than the *soodah dewanee adawiat*. The administration of justice of course is the chief security and means of giving confidence to a bank.

2176. Supposing that what you recommend were adopted in India, and that banking by Europeans in the different provinces were admitted, how would such banks be conducted; what manner of securities would they lend their money upon, and how far would the circulation of paper displace the circulation of metallic money?—They would be conducted as at present in the cities of Calcutta and Madras.

Mr. John Sullivan, who had lived fifteen years in India, when asked, "Do you not think if banks were established it would tend to encourage industry?" "Yes, I made the suggestion myself; I thought it would tend very much to do so."

THE INEFFICIENCY OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE ARMY OF INDIA.

The military authorities in India have from time immemorial endeavoured to suppress the dissemination of public feeling with reference to their conduct as the deputed administrators of military law in that country. Latterly the authorities have been more strenuous than ever in checking military discussions, in which they oftener come off scathed than scathless. In fact, as the mal-administration of their duties becomes the more evident---as the local journals are the more filled with animadversions upon an intolerant system of military government, the latter, of course, naturally feel an indomitable desire to crush the power acting so firmly in the business of its exposition. The press is the main enemy whom the Government would attack, because the press is at once the bold medium by which its abuses are detected and exposed---But the authorities have not, in their enmity against the press, lost sight of their power in court-martial proceedings, and these have been instituted with anything but justifiable severity against such officers and military men, who have had the honesty and courage to doubt and dispute the ability or disposition of their superiors in the execution of their duties. A case in point, referable to the arrogance and conceit of a certain Indian military authority, and his apparent incompetency for the station he holds, will be found in our present number. We feel pleasure in pursuing the subject by extracting the following judicious observations from a popular Indian periodical.*

The first question is, whether those who have the power to check Military discussion, would do wisely to resort to the only means available for the detection of offenders; whether the strong hand of power should be unceasingly stretched out, to inflict summary punishment, with the chance of failing nine times out of ten

in hitting on the right person,—we think •not. For we see plainly what the results must be.

Within the last three years, the press has been deluged with letters of all sorts and descriptions, a few have been excellent, the mass execrable; good perhaps in intention but bad in style, in grammar, and in argument; these productions have been laughed at by ninety-nine men out of a hundred, and lost the relish, the piquancy they had at first,—people became tired of the endless disputes, and the good sense of the majority would soon have found a correction, had not the press found assistance, where it was least to be expected, and the Scrutator's *Fiat Justitia's Miles*, &c. &c. &c. re-stamped by the hands of authority for a fresh term, enabled to pass current. Admitting that the adoption of vigorous measures drives this host of small fry from before the public, what will be the result? as we may be supposed to have some knowledge of the actual situation of the press, our explanation, given in good faith may not be uninteresting to those who view the present struggle with interest.

Throughout India there are a certain number of Military men well known to the Editors of newspapers and Conductors of magazines, not only for their forcible style of writing, but also for the correctness of their views, and their intimate knowledge of the feelings entertained by the Army on peculiar questions. These gentlemen have the free run of the editorial columns. Now we trust that it must be self-evident, that so long as the editors open their all-powerful “we” to these gentlemen, the most determined prosecution will never reach them, besides which, by reducing the supply, the demand will be increased and the ponderous talent of some we could name, no longer alloyed by the trash of the many—will create a thousand fold greater effect on readers, than it now does. The number of literary men in India is not great, yet we find them in constant correspondence with each other. This eventually gives them power, for good or evil, as it may turn out, according to the active measures employed against them.

We must now say a few words on the method resorted to at a distant Presidency, for discovering the authors of certain letters, by calling upon individuals to declare whether they are the authors or not. If the assumption is admitted the Judge proceeds to pass sentence; if the accused refuse to plead he is punished for contumacious conduct, and if he deny the allegation he is tried on the best evidence that can be procured. We will not take up the time of our readers with a consideration whether the authority, claiming the right of putting the question, is legally or justly entitled to do

so---far from it, we will make the advocates of the system a present, let them take the best of the argument. Now then we meet on the ground that the individual putting the question is legally authorized so to do, and legally has the power of punishing,---ergo, the offender is legally on *his* trial, and is at perfect liberty to DENY the ALLEGATION without incurring any moral or legal responsibility. Even his acknowledgment of the offence, obtained under a threat and not a voluntary act, could not be produced as evidence in any legally constituted court of justice.

This is no sophistry, but the law of the land. The person placed on his trial is no longer a free agent, and therefore he cannot incur any moral odium by a denial---let us take any one of the numerous instances that have occurred within the last twelve months, of an officer pleading *guilty* and sentenced to be reprimanded. How would it answer to try him for a wilful falsehood in asserting that he was not guilty, when on examination, the Court found he was *guilty*. If the *questioning* power is legally authorised so to do---and to punish, there is neither a legal or moral odium in giving a denial. There are some men so inquisitively inclined, that not content with knowing that an article is good, pry into every thing, and if they make a rough guess at the writer, are not satisfied until they have seen the very pen with which the manuscript was written. We verily believe if the *style* that wrote Lord William Bentinck, as Commander-in-chief, was put up to public auction, it would fetch more than the copyright of the Hukaru---*is worth*.

We may here not improperly allude to a legal opinion said to have been given on a late trial, by a Law Officer, that the refusal to deny the writing of a letter was a sufficient admission by the defendant of his being the actual writer; we are at a loss to conceive by what parity of reasoning such an opinion could be defended, but will give a case in point, where had such a doctrine been acted upon, the ends of justice certainly would not have been obtained. About two years back a letter appeared in the Merut Observer, reflecting upon Sir Samford Whittingham, which letter gave great offence. Suspicion attached to an officer in the hills, who was ordered to attend at the General's Quarters, and there, in the presence of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and Aide-de-camp, put to the question whether or not he, *Lieut.* was the writer of the letter. The officer refused to say either *yes* or *no*, either to take or relieve himself from the responsibility. Now had this case been brought before a Court-martial and they had pronounced a sentence "Guilty" on this refusal to deny, we have no hesitation in saying the ends of justice would not have been obtained; for the

officer accused had no more to do with writing the letter signed "*True Bill!*"---than had the Grand Lama of Thibet. Another instance might be quoted of the entire evidence for a prosecution upset by a Baboo, who came forward and swore the letter produced before the Court, was his own composition and writing. Evidence, as to an individual sending a letter to the dawk, is not evidence as to the writer---and is only *good even* in cases of TREASON, as presupposing a knowledge of the contents, and therefore a participation in the offence.

So far we have assumed that an active warfare is about to commence, that our Editorial territories (pages we should say) are about to be invaded, that it is necessary to re-call our outposts and strengthen the intended line of defence. But there is a reverse to the picture---the threatened war may roll off in the distance, and its only consequence be a lesson, to use and not abuse the peace we enjoy. This is the consequence we firmly expect: we have a good guarantee that peace will be proclaimed, in the judicious conduct of the present head of the Indian Army. Sensitively alive to the true honor of the forces under his command, he must disapprove of much that has been written in the public Journals, but we would pledge ourselves, that he never will resort to unjustifiable proceedings, to attain a knowledge of those, whose conduct renders them obnoxious to censure. Since his advent the indiscriminate appeals to the public press, have decreased in the proportion of ten to one, and the reason is simple. The first address to his Army went far to win their confidence, and in successive orders, (if we may use a paradox,) there was a rough smoothness which points out that there is not only a SOLDIER to deal with, but one who is determined to enter into their feelings, and will in the time of need, prove a staunch and steady friend, whose motto as yet has been---HONEST WORDS AND INTELLIGIBLE ACTS."

THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL FOR 1837.

C. TILT, FLEET STREET.

We have received this Annual, but too late to do more than make a few extracts in the course of our hasty glance through it.

The following is a description of the Oriental mode of crossing a torrent or a cataract, by the assistance of a very natural, but not a very safe suspension bridge.

"On either side of the gully to be passed over, two poles are laid together, about half a yard from the top, forming an isosceles

triangle with the rock upon which they rest, to their point of junction above. The rope being thrown across the stream, is laid in the inverted angle, produced by the poles above the triangle, and fastened on either side to some root, projecting from the rocks beneath, a hoop being previously passed over the rope constituting the bridge. Such a transit is frequently one of the most fearful things that can be conceived. The mighty rush and roar of the torrent down an almost perpendicular channel, impeded by huge masses of rock, against which the ponderous waters dash with a weight and momentum that cause the firm hills to vibrate to their very summits, while the passenger is supported over a frightful abyss by a thin rope that may give way in a moment, and from which the least shock must precipitate him. Surely this is enough to cause the stoutest heart to throb, and the pulses to quiver. When seated within the hoop, the traveller pulls himself across the cataract; but this requires considerable strength, dexterity, and steadiness of nerve to do it effectually. It is, however, a familiarity with these and similar dangers, which renders the hardy mountaineer so fearless under peril, and patient under difficulty."

We subjoin an incident in the life of Timur Beg, the most powerful of the race of Moghul Emperors.

"Timur having wandered about for many hours, hiding himself from the anxious search of his foes, reached a village where he endeavoured to obtain a supply of food. He went from house to house in a state of painful exhaustion, but no one administered to his relief. His condition was melancholy, nevertheless the natural buoyancy of his temper sustained him. This was one of those severe lessons which conquerors must learn before they can become heroes. Strolling through the village he met an old woman who knew him and invited him to her cottage. She was poor, but her poverty did not obliterate from her mind the obligations of hospitality. She placed before her hungry guest a mass of hot rice, serving it up in a long narrow dish, for want of a more appropriate utensil. Excited by his anxiety to appease the cravings of a long defrauded appetite, Timur seizing the dish began to devour its contents with incautious precipitation, taking them from the centre instead of from the sides, and thus burnt his mouth. His hostess smiling at the accident thus addressed him:---

"Be advised, Prince, from the smart occasioned by your present hurry, to begin for the future, with the sides of a dish of hot rice rather than the centre: you may learn from this trifling event

a lesson not to be despised ; which is, that by carrying on war with too great eagerness into the heart of a country, without having first secured the extremities, you will expose yourself to danger and misfortune."

This lesson" was never lost upon Timur, even in the flush of success and prosperity.

We now present to the reader an Oriental Freebooter of the 14th century.

" These Freebooters were exceedingly daring, and often the terror of the surrounding districts. They sometimes occupied old forts, and were so strongly entrenched as to defy the regular armies of their princes. They were generally well armed and mounted ; their arms consisting of a short cimeter, a crease or dagger, a shield, and a long lance with a steel head more than a foot in length, flat and tapering to a fine point. In the 14th century, the Freebooters were held in great dread by the petty sovereigns of the East, whose territories they frequently ravaged without mercy, being extremely expert horsemen, very daring, capable of enduring great fatigue, and reckless of consequences. They lived on little ; their food consisting of rice, milk, and fruits. Their horses were inured to the same privations as their riders, which enabled the latter to traverse immense tracts of country without the incumbrance of provisions, taking their chance of what the country might afford ; being, nevertheless, often reduced to desperate extremities. Sometimes, however, they returned from their marauding excursions with immense plunder."

We conclude our brief extracts for the present, with an amusing account of the manner pursued in Mohammedan hunting with the cheetah, or hunting-leopard.

" Hunting has always been a favourite recreation with Mohammedan Princes ; and in fact, we find that it has at all times formed the chief amusement of warlike races. The general mode in different countries varies little ; but that of coursing with the cheetah or hunting-leopard, is I believe, peculiar to India. Most Mohammedans of rank have several of these animals ; and that this plan of coursing was pursued in the days of Timur (14th century) there is not much reason to doubt.

" The manner of hunting by the cheetah is extremely interesting. The creature is conveyed to a spot which the herd is known to frequent, upon a hackery or platform, raised on wheels of about

three feet diameter. Over the Cheetah's head is placed a hood, which is withdrawn the moment the herd appears in sight. The cord is likewise slipped from its neck, and it stands at perfect liberty upon the platform, with its tail towards the driver. So soon as the animal perceives the deer, it bounds upon the plain, and with amazing speed darts onward instantly in pursuit, crouching if the herd stops, and springing forward as the affrighted fugitives resume their flight. The deer are usually so paralysed by their terrors, that the cheetah seldom fails in overtaking them, and generally selects the fattest buck of the herd, upon which it springs, bringing it to the ground with great violence, and dispatching it with extraordinary celerity. As soon as possible after it has secured its victim, the keeper goes up to it and replaces the hood upon its head, withdraws the carcass from its clutch, and prepares for a fresh start. The cheetah is often very sulky when deprived of its prey. The coaxing of the keeper, however, generally overcomes its reluctance, to abandon its prize; and thus during a day's coursing a great number of deer are secured by half a dozen cheetahs."

THE PRIDE OF OFFICE.

SIR,---Sometime since I was coming along one of the narrow passages in the India House, and met a very old-looking gentleman, toddling along with a servant creeping behind him, looking something like a nurse behind a child when it first begins to walk alone. I asked one of the porters that stood gazing at the old gentleman, who he was? He said, with as much respect as his tongue could utter, "Mr. Morris, the Director." "Alas!" thought I, "what a very useful old man you are when others wish to play the rogue, they will order you to say 'yes' and 'no,' as you please, and if you do not, they will make you disqualify." If the Court can do with such a Director as this, and some more I could name, they can do with a less number. The Directors very often superannuate Clerks, and the Indian servants also, if they trouble themselves about things the rogues in office do not like to hear of, as it reminds them of some of their own tricks---but the Directors never superannuate each other! however old and roguish they know each other to be.

Perhaps you will give this note insertion in your independent and useful Journal, and oblige your obedient servant

AN INDIAN,

29th August, 1836.

Who cannot obtain Justice.

MILITARY CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

Minutes of Evidence before His Majesty's Commissioners in 1835 and 1836.
(Continued from No. 71, page 311.)

5556. So is the punishment of flogging by the sentence of a civil court in this country?—It is considered as very degrading, no doubt. I do not think there is anything gave greater satisfaction to the native population, than the abolition of it from the Penal Code.

5557. Was there any difficulty in recruiting the Army after the abolition of flogging in the civil code?—No, it is in time of peace when these things are discussed, and that is what makes the situation of the Army and our very position with India so important. All these questions are matters of reasoning, and too much cannot be done to secure the allegiance of the native Army.

5558. In the Armies of the native princes, is there any corporal punishment?—I do not know that there is. I believe not. They never make use of our cat at any rate.

5559. With the sword, or anything of that sort?—I am not aware that there is the infliction of flogging. It is extremely offensive to the natives of India.

5560. You spoke of the Army going to Ava, being composed of men of an inferior description?—I alluded to the recruits raised during the Burmese war. There was a great reluctance in the Army at large to that service.

5561. Is there not a reluctance among the Hindoos to going on board ship?—There is.

5562. Arising from religious feelings?—Yes, but that is got over.

5563. Would not that account in some degree for the difficulty of getting good recruits during the Burmese war?—That no doubt created a difficulty, but the mode of recruiting was bad. There were certain officers appointed to raise recruits for the Army who cared little about the character of the recruits. It is much better to allow each regiment to recruit for itself.

5564. You are understood to say that though you thought it right to issue this order, with reference to the native Army, the European Army bears no analogy to the native Army; and you would have hesitated before you ordered the entire abolition in the English service?—Yes, it was not in the competency of the Council of India to abolish it in the King's service; and though it was in the Company's European troops, yet to have made any such distinction would have been most impolitic.

5565. You were understood to say, that though you were clear the punishment of the lash might be dispensed with in the native Army, you would not have been so ready to order it in the European?—Certainly not.

5566. On the 1st January 1825, did you not lay a minute before the Council with respect to the corporal punishment in the European service and in the King's service?—I did.

5567. The object of that minute was the establishment of penal companies for the purpose of paving the way to the abolition of corporal punishment?—Yes, it was.

5568. Your objection to doing away with the punishment of the lash in the European service arises from the difficulty of finding a substitute, which substitute you conceive to exist in the native Army in the power of discharging, and the severe punishment that discharge is in itself?—Yes, exactly so.

5569. Of course it is unnecessary to ask whether that discharge would be

the same punishment if inflicted on the European soldier?—No, he would be delighted with it.

5570. What would become of the European soldier in the event of his being discharged in the country?—He could not be discharged; we are bound to send him home. They would be happy to receive their discharge, I have no doubt, and to take their chance, they are such thoughtless people.

5571. In India the climate itself prevents a great many of the precautions that can be taken in more temperate climates with respect to the health of the soldier, such as providing him with the means of recreation, and so forth?—To a certain degree, of course. He cannot go out in the sun in the middle of the day. Then he has very much less occupation; he has a great deal more time to himself; he can go out in the morning and evening.

5572. With regard to their pay, is it such as to leave them a considerable proportion that they can expend in liquor?—Certainly; unfortunately too much.

5573. Liquor is there exceedingly cheap?—It is.

5574. Then the offence of drunkenness, and the crimes that arise from it, are of course very frequent in that country?—They are.

5575. That leads to the greater part of the offences that are committed?—Probably it does.

5576. The question refers to the offences of insubordination, and so forth?—Yes, I presume that it does. There are great precautions taken to avoid that. Non-commissioned officers are forbidden to interfere with drunken men as they are here.

5577. Are the punishments by the lash in India now frequent in the European part of the service?—In some regiments of the line; in others not. There is a return which I think it will be very desirable for this Commission to have,—the half-yearly return prepared by order of Lord Hill, and given in just before I came away. A vast difference in the amount of punishment will be found. In some regiments punishments are very frequent, in others the reverse. Where the discipline is best preserved, the punishments are the fewest.

5578. Is that always the case?—It is I should say generally the case.

5579. Is there any possibility of passing over offences for the purpose of making a good return of punishments?—I should doubt it. Greater insubordination, and greater relaxation of discipline, must necessarily be the result, which the general officer would not fail to report.

5580. Are you to be understood that unless some scheme, such as the penal companies, or some other substitute, is provided, you are prepared to say that the punishment of the lash could not be done away with in the European Army in India?—Immediately, not.

5581. But your opinion is, that by the effect of those penal companies, or some other substitute, it may be?—I do not exactly understand what is meant by the word substitute.

5582. A substitute of punishment?—I should say there should be an alteration of the system altogether. Hitherto you have governed very much by terror, but if you want to do away with that, you must couple it with hope and reward. Until that is done of course you cannot do without corporal punishment.

5583. When you speak of hope and reward, can you point out to the Commissioners what alteration, in your opinion, would tend to that object?—I am not prepared to do it; it is a great question, which requires more consideration than I have been able to give to it.

5584. The only substitute you have proposed to create in India up to his time, in a definite manner, consists of those penal companies?—Yes, the

great advantage of the penal companies is, the removing of the bad men from every regiment, and of course exciting the apprehension that the others too may be exposed to the same.

5585. You found your opinion of the advantage of those penal companies on the advantages resulting from certain companies formed at Serra Leone?—That is only what I have heard in confirmation of my opinion previously formed. It will be found in all the regiments in India there are forty or fifty bad men, very bad characters, who corrupt all the others. A regiment coming from Europe would be a vast deal better than a regiment which has been in India a considerable time, in consequence of the accumulation of those bad characters.

5586. If any other mode were found of getting rid of those bad men from the regiments, those companies would not be of the same importance?—In the first instance there is the getting rid of those bad men, and in the next place, the punishment which will be inflicted.

5587. In the regiment, you propose that there shall be no corporal punishment, but the moment a man is sent to the penal companies, that he should be subject to corporal punishment?—Yes.

5588. That in point of fact would be an abolition of corporal punishment in certain classes of the Army, and retaining it in others?—It is not punishing the man until he has been convicted of being a bad man, and he has been declared by a court martial liable to that punishment.

5589. With respect to those companies at Sierra Leone, can you state the information on which you appear to have founded the conclusion?—No, there was an officer who had been an adjutant who gave us information upon the subject, but I cannot state particulars.

5590. Do you know how long the system had been carried on?—No, I do not know.

5591. Were you satisfied that those companies at Sierra Leone had answered the purpose?—He gave a favourable report of them.

5592. Are you aware that in the foreign armies they have companies of that description?—I am aware that they have in the French and Prussian Armies.

5593. Are you aware that in the French Army they have not been found to answer the purpose, and that they are about to abolish them?—No, I have not heard that.

5594. Have you ever considered the subject of a stoppage of pay as a substitute?—I think that would be exceedingly desirable.

5595. Would it be likely, in your opinion, to be submitted to quietly by the soldiers, or would they not think it to a certain degree an infraction of the contract between them and the government?—I think that would be submitted to quietly.

5596. With respect to rewards, do you look to rewards in the shape of additional pension or additional pay, at different periods of service?—I should say both those. Anything in the shape of reward which holds out an improvement in the soldier's condition, if he behaves well, would be advantageous.

5597. Have you ever considered the subject of honorary distinction in the way of reward, such as difference of dress?—I think that would be of the greatest service. I have recommended it for the native troops.

5598. How long have you recommended it for the native troops?—About the time that I proposed those regulations.

5599. You have not had the advantage of experience upon that subject?—No, it involved expense, and therefore was sent home. I proposed an order of merit for distinguished service, and an order of merit for good behaviour for a certain number of years, accompanied by pay. They were all accompanied by pay.

5600. That is nearly the principle of the legion of honour in France?—Yes; it is indispensable in the Indian Army, which requires a great deal of consideration.

5601. Are grants of land still continued?—No, none. It would be very inconvenient; there were some made, but they were not found to answer.

5602. It is a pension?—Yes, that is much the best way of rewarding them.

5603. Had you any communication with the commander-in-chief here upon the subject of penal companies before you laid that opinion before the council?—There was a letter sent to the commander-in-chief at the same time.

5604. In the reports of those committees upon the subject of corporal punishment in the native Army, they speak of the difficulty of managing the Army in time of war without corporal punishment; do you think there is anything in that objection?—I should think not.

5605. Of course, in time of war, there is greater call for men and recruits, and greater difficulty in obtaining them, you will probably therefore get a worse description of men; are you of opinion that under those circumstances, in time of war, the Indian Army could be preserved in discipline without the use of the lash?—I think so.

5606. But the committees to whom you have referred were of a different opinion?—I believe they were.

5607. Probably you were of opinion that in time of war there would be a greater facility in raising men?—I apprehend, in time of war, there would be a great facility in the upper provinces.

5608. To return again to the European service, according to your plan there should be no corporal punishment in the regiment; but if a man be guilty of an offence that should be punished by the lash, he should be sent to a penal company?—Just so.

5609. Supposing the case of a mutiny on the march, do you apprehend the power of sending the mutineer to a penal company would be sufficient to preserve discipline?—It depends upon what the mutiny is. It would not prevent that man being shot.

5610. Do you think it advisable that the only punishment for the purpose of an immediate effect left for the commanding officer to put into execution, should be the putting the man to death?—That depends upon the general system; if you abolish corporal punishment altogether, I think it is advisable that it should be so, that there should be no exception at all.

5611. You are of opinion that in such a case as is mentioned, it would be necessary to proceed to more summary punishment?—Of course summary punishment must be resorted to under such circumstances; and I apprehend in the Prussian and French services it would be resorted to. It is extraordinary that in both these countries they are mitigating their military code.

5612. The military code has been mitigated in this country also?—Yes, but there is not the same encouragement in our Army which there is in the French; there is not the same share of promotion.

5613. Are you at all aware what sort of promotion there is in the French Army, how long a person serves in that Army before he gets promotion?—But he may look to it at last; there is a certain proportion of the non-commissioned officers who may be promoted.

5614. Are you aware what the proportion is between the officers promoted in the French Army, and in the English?—No, I certainly am not; but then it is part of the French system, it is no part of the English system. No man ever enlists in the British Army with the idea that he can become an

officer ; in the French Army every man who enlists thinks he may become an officer.

5615. Enlistment is not the common way of forming an Army there, but conscription?—Yes, but there is a proportion of *remplagans*, which, in 1829, amounted to one-fourth of the whole Army.

5616. Are you aware of the difference between them and the conscripts in that Army?—I know that the *remplagans* are looked down upon by the Army in general.

5617. With respect to the Prussian system, that goes to the extent of giving the preference, in civil offices, to military persons?—Yes.

5618. That system is different from that which could be established in England?—Yes; but it is always possible to do something, and it should be begun. It is not whether any sort of punishment is better, but how the moral character of the British Army is to be improved.

5619. Do you apprehend that, supposing these inducements held out to the British Army, that a certain number of commissions should be given to those who have gone regularly through the ranks of the Army, and a certain number of civil offices, that would tend to facilitate getting good recruits? All improvements in the service would tend to facilitate the recruiting. We should get a better description of men.

5620. In case of a war occurring, would it be possible to be very nice in the description and character of the recruits whom you get?—Of course, in England, with such a very limited establishment, if it were greatly increased it is obviously impossible.

5621. That creates a very great difficulty?—No doubt.

5622. Your proposal was to establish one of the penal companies of which you speak in each of the presidencies?—Yes.

5623. Was your notion, that they should be by themselves, or quartered with other troops?—By themselves.

5624. In a fortress?—We have few fortresses in India.

5625. Would it not become necessary to have those penal companies in some way watched or guarded by other troops? They might perhaps require native troops to watch them. All European troops have native troops to watch them, and to prevent their going out of their cantonments. There are no European corps without natives being attached to them.

5626. Were they to be employed in the field?—There were various means devised for employing them on making roads and public works.

5627. In the cantonments in India, of the European troops especially, are there the means of solitary confinement?—Yes.

5628. Of effectual solitary confinement?—I cannot answer that question exactly; but when men are sentenced to solitary confinement for any time they are sent to stations where cells for the purpose have been prepared.

5629. Are there the means of effectually confining them in solitary confinement at these stations?—Yes.

5630. Are there the means of keeping them to hard labour?—Except by the proposed penal companies, I should say not.

[His Lordship withdrew].

(To be continued.)

RIO JANEIRO.

THE town of St. Sebastian is built entirely of granite, which appears to be the only stone found here, except a species of black and white marble. The appearance of the town from the bay is not inelegant, but on a nearer approach the deception vanishes. The streets are narrow and dirty, although straight and regular; the balconies which project from the houses on one side nearly meeting those on the other: the houses are commonly two stories high, independent of the ground floors, which are occupied as shops or cellars; they are dirty, hot, and inconvenient; the stair-cases are perpendicular, and without light; and in the arrangement of the rooms, no regard is paid either to a free circulation of air, or to prospect.

The furniture of the houses, though costly, appears clumsy and tawdry; while the spider weaves her web in uninterrupted security upon the walls and ceiling. In the houses of the rich the windows are glazed, and in consequence the reflected power of the sun renders them intolerably hot; but the generality of the houses are furnished with shutters of close lattice work, behind which the fair sex assemble in the evenings, and while their persons are concealed enjoy the passing breeze, which is not, however, at all times very aromatic. In the Brazils the defects of climate are increased by the slothful and dirty customs of the inhabitants. The ardent blaze of the sun deranges the nervous system of the European, and renders the mind a prey to listlessness and inanity.

There are eighteen parish churches, four monasteries, and three convents, in the town of St. Sebastian, besides several smaller religious buildings in the islands and the suburbs. These edifices are decorated by a profusion of gilding and other tawdry ornaments. The "Hospital de Misericordie" is also a religious institution, receiving patients of every denomination, and is principally supported by private benefactions. There is a penitentiary house, where the incontinent fair are secluded from the world to weep for and atone their faults in solitude. Hither the too amorous wife or daughter is sent by the jealous husband or stern parent, on account, but too often, of "trifles light as air." The admission to the nunneries is expensive. The clergy possess immense wealth. Their pious desire for the conversion of heretics glows with the ardour of bigotry. The protestant foreigner sojourning here is continually plagued by the pious fathers to become a convert to their creed.

It requires the exertion of much interest to induce the authorities to allow a foreigner to reside here, unless he subsists by some me-

chanical trade, or is in the service of the state. Idlers remaining in the colony by stealth, are, after warning, arrested and confined in Cobras Island for a time.

Besides the religious buildings, the other public edifices are the Viceroy's palace, which forms one side of a flagged square, fronting the landing place; contiguous to this, and nearly adjoining to each other, are the opera house, the royal stables, the prison, and the mint. In passing the prison-strangers are annoyed by the sight of half-starved and naked prisoners, with iron chains extending from their necks to the prison door, sufficiently long to admit their coming to the foot-path of the street for the purpose of begging. The opera house, which holds about six thousand persons, is open on Thursdays, Sundays, and most holidays: the pieces performed are indifferently, tragedies, comedies, or operas, with interludes: the dialogue is in Portuguese, but the words and music of the songs are in Italian. The house is wretchedly fitted up, the scenes miserably daubed, and where foliage is required branches of *real trees* are introduced, which remain till utterly faded. The viceroy is expected by the populace to show himself at the theatre every night; on his entering the house, the audience rise, turn their faces towards his box, and then sit down. In private companies no person sits while he stands, unless at his request.

The town is supplied with water from a hill by a lofty aqueduct, of two tier of brick arches, built in a light and not inelegant style. The public garden, (three or four acres of ground) is situated on the sea side; the walks run in straight lines, and are shaded by mangoe trees, whose foliage is extremely luxuriant, and by its dark hue peculiarly calculated to refresh the eye, pained by the burning rays of the sun. At the extremity of the garden, next to the beach, is a flagged terrace, and a room hung with views of the country, &c. A fountain which throws up a *jet d'eau*, waters the garden and cools the air. In the winter the garden is deserted by both sexes for the interior of their houses, where they pass their time in listless indolence till the return of spring.

The only distinction that can be drawn of the rich, and the poor, is that the former are proud, though ignorant, and ostentatious though avaricious; and the superabundance of all the mere necessities of life, alone prevents the latter from being indigent beggars. Those who can acquire a few slaves, live in idleness upon the wages of their labour, and stroll the streets in all the solemnity of self importance. In their general expenses the rich are penurious, but on the marriage of their children they will run

into the opposite extreme, yet only on such an event. A modern traveller has related that he once saw a bridal chemise the property of a newly married Brazilian lady, the needle work of which had cost fifty pounds; and the rest of the paraphernalia in proportional expense! Their entertainments are rare, but profuse when given; still they seldom possess any title to elegance, and sometimes need even cleanliness to recommend them to an English appetite.

The carriages used by the rich are cabriolets drawn by mules, and chairs curtained round, drawn by negro slaves. Gaming is prevalent among the men, but the women exempt themselves from this pleasure. The usual dress of both sexes is adopted from the French. Those, however, who have had any intercourse with the English adopt our customs, even to minuteness. The women wear their waists very short, their bosoms much exposed, and their head dresses and naked arms covered with a profusion of sparkling stones. The features of the females are by no means beautiful, or even pretty. However they have sparkling black eyes, and can throw an air of voluptuousness into them which is extremely tantalizing; their eye-brows are finely arched; their eye-lashes long and silken; their hair is long, black, and coarsely luxuriant, and to judge from the frequent application of the fingers in that quarter, is not altogether uninhabited. The Brazilian ladies have a still more disgusting habit; that of expectorating, without regard to either manner, time or place. There is a predominant lasciviousness of behaviour amongst them, which is hardly repressed even by the convent bars. The latter however, it is said, are not quite so hard as adamant, nor the walls so high as to render an escalade unpracticable.

In music and singing, the Brazilians excel. Dancing is a favourite amusement, and is most gracefully executed by the fair sex.

The estimated proportion of the sexes at Rio is *eleven women to two men*. This is principally attributable to the fact that in warm climates more females are born than males. The women of Brazil are forced by the genial warmth of the sun to a premature ripeness, and after a momentary bloom sinking to decay. At fourteen they become mothers; at sixteen the blossoms of their beauty are full blown; and at twenty they are faded like the withered leaf in autumn.

The punishment of adultery is transportation of both the offenders to different places on the coast of Africa; but the injured

husband has unlimited power of revenge upon the guilty parties, under peculiar circumstances to the infliction of death itself.

The city of St. Sebastian, from being surrounded by hills, which prevent the free circulation of air, is more unhealthy than the other settlements on the coast. The diseases most prevalent are fevers of various kinds, and which doubtless arise from the noxious effluvia proceeding from the filth in the streets. The chief animal food of the lower class is salted and half-cured pork, or jerked beef, brought from Rio Grande; and their beverage is a deleterious ardent spirit, which is remarkably cheap. During the winter the thermometer rises about 74 degrees and will fall to 65. At this season heavy dews descend during the night, and the mornings are enveloped in thick fogs.

The rainy season commences in August, and for six weeks or more a continual torrent pours down, with a close and suffocating atmosphere. To the rains immediately succeed the dry and parching months of November and December, being the hottest portion of the summer.

The chief vegetable productions are sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, and indigo. Sugar is almost indigenous and was found growing wild by the first colonists. The tobacco raised in the *Brasils* is consumed there in segars and snuff; and the cultivation of indigo has been much neglected since the East India indigo has rivalled it in the European market. The soil is every where rich and luxuriant. Twelve different kinds of oranges are cultivated here, and all other tropical fruits grow almost spontaneously.

The horses of Brazil are small and incapable of much labour: in the interior they run wild in vast droves, and may be used by any one disposed to catch them.

The farms are fenced with lime-bushes and orange-trees, intermixed with various flowering shrubs equally beautiful. At night the trees appear illuminated by myriads of fire-flies which play among the branches.

The district of the mines commences about sixty miles from Rio. Their produce is carried down on mules, escorted by detachments of cavalry. The most minute scrutiny is observed to prevent the concealment of diamonds by persons coming from the mines. Great ingenuity is put in practice to evade this, a friar has been known to conceal three superb diamonds in the waxen figure of the virgin which his creed obliges him to carry. The superstition of his examiners held the divine image sacred, and allowed it to pass unexamined.

The trade of Rio is confined entirely to the mother country: a

direct trade with foreigners being strictly prohibited. However, the English East India men and whalers who put into Rio for refreshments, find a ready market for their private trade. The annual importation of negro slaves amounts to about 12,000 ; their individual value from 40*l.* to 20*l.* The plantation negroes are entirely naked, but in the towns their owners have more regard for decency.

The harbour of Rio de Janeiro is well defended by forts and batteries, and garrisoned by four thousand regular troops. The whites of every description, amounting to ten thousand, are enrolled in a militia, and exercised once a month.

THE LIFE OF LORD CLIVE.

[*Continued from No. 71, page 352.*]

Greatness is never achieved unopposed by the operations of jealousy, envy, and every kind of mean spiritedness. It is, however, the peculiar forte of greatness to triumph over all machinations. This was remarkably exemplified in the case of Clive. His first successes in India produced him as many or more enemies as friends. A party was early formed in the India House against him, which gradually increased in its influence, and ultimately poured out its virulence on Clive to an excess, which, had it been applied to a less firm, a less noble, or a less uncompromising nature, would have blighted every prospect of fame. Probably the main cause of this opposition in the clique of the India House, is to be attributed to those decided and bold sentiments of contempt, which Clive ever evinced for the blind system of management which the Directors at all times pursued in India affairs. Clive was not singular in his condemnation of the Directors. Lord Anson, (then at the head of the Admiralty) speaks of them as persons "whose sole aim seemed to be gratifying their private resentments, distressing his Majesty's service, and embroiling their constituents' affairs, rather than in labouring for the interest of the Company and the nation.

When Lord Clive first held the office of Governor of Bengal, the duties which devolved upon him were extremely onerous in consequence of the critical situation of affairs in India at that period (1759). Bad Government had produced bad servants in the Company's service, and bad feeling amongst the natives upon whom they imposed. Here was in short a fester to heal, which became daily more inflamed. Clive's efforts (during the short time they were applied) served to abate the coming burst of angry feeling from all quarters against the Company's mode of Government

But his ill health the result of his indefatigable labours, demanded that he should visit England for its restoration. At the same time he did not forget that his presence at the India House might facilitate some prompt arrangements for a better organization of Government in India than had hitherto been conducted under the capricious power of the Directors. Still he would not altogether trust the latter in whatever administration they might be led to act upon. The following characteristic letter addressed by Clive to Mr. Pitt throws some light on the state of India at this juncture, as also on the opinions of the writer with respect to the Company.

“To the Right Hon. William Pitt,

“One of His Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State.

“Sir,

“Suffer an admirer of yours at this distance to congratulate himself on the glory and advantage which are likely to accrue to the nation by your being at its head, and at the same time to return his most grateful thanks for the distinguished manner you have been pleased to speak of his successes in these parts, far indeed beyond his deservings.

“The close attention you bestow on the affairs of the British nation in general has induced me to trouble you with a few particulars relative to India, and to lay before you an exact account of the revenues of this country, the genuineness whereof you may depend upon, as it has been faithfully extracted from the Minister’s books.

“The great revolution that has been effected here by the success of the English arms, and the vast advantages gained to the Company by a treaty concluded in consequence thereof, have, I observe, in some measure, engaged the public attention; but much more may yet in time be done, if the Company will exert themselves in the manner the importance of their present possessions and future prospects deserves. I have represented to them in the strongest terms the expediency of sending out and keeping up constantly such a force as will enable them to embrace the first opportunity of further aggrandising themselves; and I dare pronounce, from a thorough knowledge of this country’s government*, and of the genius of the people, acquired by two years’ application and experience, that such an opportunity will soon offer. The reigning Subah, whom the victory at Plassey invested with the sovereignty of these provinces, still, it is true, retains his attachment to us, and probably, while he has no other support, will continue to do so; but

* The application is here limited to the Government of Bengal.

Musselmans are so little influenced by gratitude, that should he ever think it his interest to break with us, the obligations he owes us would prove no restraint: and this is very evident from his having lately removed his Prime Minister, and cut off two or three principal officers, all attached to our interest, and who had a share in his elevation. Moreover, he is advanced in years; and his son is so cruel, worthless a young fellow, and so apparently an enemy to the English, that it will be almost unsafe trusting him with the succession. So small a body as two thousand Europeans will secure us against any apprehensions from either the one or the other; and, in case of their daring to be troublesome, enable the Company to take the sovereignty upon themselves.

"There will be the less difficulty in bringing about such an event, as the natives themselves have no attachment whatever to particular princes; and as, under the present Government, they have no security for their lives or properties, they would rejoice in so happy an exchange as that of a mild for a despotic Government: and there is little room to doubt our easily obtaining the Moghul's sunnud (or grant) in confirmation thereof, provided we agreed to pay him the stipulated allotment out of the revenues, viz. fifty laes annually. This has, of late years, been very ill-paid, owing to the distractions in the heart of the Moghul Empire, which have disabled that court from attending to their concerns in the distant provinces: and the Vizier has actually wrote to me, desiring I would engage the Nabob to make the payments agreeable to the former usage; nay, further: application has been made to me from the Court of Delhi, to take charge of collecting this payment, the person entrusted with which is styled the King's Dewan, and is the next person both in dignity and power to the Subah. But this high office I have been obliged to decline for the present, as I am unwilling to occasion any jealousy on the part of the Subah; especially as I see no likelihood of the Company's providing us with a sufficient force to support properly so considerable an employ, and which would open a way for securing the Subahship to ourselves. That this would be agreeable to the Moghul can hardly be questioned, as it would be so much to his interest to have these countries under the dominion of a nation famed for their good faith, rather than in the hands of people who, a long experience has convinced him, never pay him his proportion of the revenues, unless awed into it by fear of the Imperial army marching to force them thereto.

"But so large a sovereignty may possibly be an object too extensive for a mercantile Company; and it is to be feared they are not of themselves able, without the nation's assistance, to maintain so

wide a dominion. I have therefore presumed, Sir, to represent this matter to you, and submit it to your consideration, whether the execution of a design, that may hereafter be still carried to greater lengths, be worthy of the Government's taking into hand. I flatter myself I have made it pretty clear to you, that there will be little or no difficulty in obtaining the absolute possession of these rich kingdoms; and that with the Moghul's own consent, on condition of paying him less than a fifth of the revenues thereof. Now I leave you to judge, whether an income yearly of upwards of two millions sterling, with the possession of three provinces abounding in the most valuable productions of nature and of art, be an object deserving the public attention; and whether it be worth the nation's while to take the proper measures to secure such an acquisition,—an acquisition which, under the management of so able and disinterested a minister, would prove a source of immense wealth to the kingdom, and might in time be appropriated in part as a fund towards diminishing the heavy load of debt under which we at present labour. Add to these advantages the influence we shall thereby acquire over the several European nations engaged in the commerce here, which these could no longer carry on but through our indulgence, and under such limitations as we should think fit to prescribe. It is well worthy consideration, that this project may be brought about without draining the mother country, as has been too much the case with our possessions in America. A small force from home will be sufficient, as we always make sure of any number we please of black troops, who, being both much better paid and treated by us than by the country powers, will very readily enter into our service. Mr. Walsh, who will have the honour of delivering you this, having been my Secretary during the late fortunate expedition, is a thorough master of the subject, and will be able to explain to you the whole design, and the facility with which it may be executed, much more to your satisfaction, and with greater perspicuity, than can possibly be done in a letter. I shall therefore only further remark, that I have communicated it to no other person but yourself; nor should I have troubled you, Sir, but from a conviction that you would give a favourable reception to any proposal intended for the public good.

“The greatest part of the troops belonging to this establishment are now employed in an expedition against the French in the Deccan; and, by the accounts lately received from thence, I have great hopes we shall succeed in extirpating them from the province of Golconda, where they have reigned lords paramount so long, and from whence they have drawn their principal resources during the troubles upon the coast.

"Notwithstanding the extraordinary effort made by the French in sending out M. Lally with a considerable force the last year, I am confident, before the end of this, they will be near their last gasp in the Carnatic *, unless some very unforeseen event interpose in their favour. The superiority of our squadron, and the plenty of money and supplies of all kinds which our friends on the coast will be furnished with from this province, while the enemy are in total want of every thing, without any visible means of redress, are such advantages as, if properly attended to, cannot fail of wholly effecting their ruin in that as well as in every other part of India.

"May the zeal and the vigorous measures, projected for the service of the nation, which have so eminently distinguished your ministry, be crowned with all the success they deserve, is the most fervent wish of him who is, with the greatest respect, &c.

"Calcutta, 7th Jan. 1759.

"ROBT CLIVE."

The reader will, no doubt, be curious to learn Mr. Pitt's sentiments on this very remarkable letter, and fortunately the means are preserved of gratifying so natural a curiosity. Mr. Walsh, by whom the letter was sent, on the 26th of November, 1759, gives Clive an account of his interview with Mr. Pitt. That great minister, while he acknowledged the practicability of the plan, was aware of the difficulties that attended its principle and details. "It was not till six days ago that I had admittance to Mr. Pitt. He had made one or two appointments, but was obliged by business to postpone them, for certainly he has an infinite deal on his hands. He received me with the utmost politeness, and we had a *tele-a-tete* for an hour and a quarter, of which I will endeavour to sm up the particulars. He began by mentioning how much he was obliged to you, for the marks you had given him of your friendship; and then began on the subject of your letter. I said I was apprehensive, from my not having had the honour to speak with him before, that he looked upon the affair as chimerical: he assured me, not at all but very practicable; but that it was of a very nice nature. He mentioned the Company's charter not expiring these twenty years; that upon some late transactions it had been inquired into, whether the Company's conquests and acquisitions belonged to them or to the Crown, and the Judges seemed to think to the Company. He spoke this matter a little darkly, and I cannot write upon it with precision: he said the Company were not proper to have it, nor the Crown, for such a revenue would endanger our liberties; and that you had shown your good sense by the appli-

* Clive's predictions of the result of affairs in the Carnatic proved true to the very letter.

cation of it to the public. He said the difficulty of effecting the affair was not great, under such a genius as Colonel Clive ; but the sustaining it was the point: it was not probable he would be succeeded by persons equal to the task. He asked how long you proposed continuing there ; that by your letter he might conclude you intended to carry the business into execution. I answered that no one's zeal for the public service was greater than yours ; but that I believed your ill health would oblige you to return shortly.

" I took an opportunity of mentioning that the French seemed to direct their views greatly towards India ; spoke of Dupleix's designs, Bussy's letter, and Lally's armament, which, happily for us, had melted away to nothing, but that in time of peace, if not somehow restrained, they would certainly pour men into India, and be formidable in after times. Before parting, he hinted to me a supply for the season of four men-of-war, and a thousand men : these generally are granted pretty late, and we must imagine they will be so this season, as an invasion has been seriously thought of, and we are still doubtful as to the destination of the Brest fleet."

The line of policy which subsequently marked our progress in India, is strongly depicted in this conversation. Mr. Pitt saw, in their infancy, the difficulties which have so long prevented the final settlement of that country ; and Mr. Walsh, tutored in the school of Clive, already clearly discovered the future inevitable extension of our dominions and power.

Clive's letter was written a twelvemonth before he left Calcutta. Neither the events in India, nor those in England, were calculated to alter the sentiments it contained, regarding the necessity for the interference of the legislature of Great Britain in the administration of the interests of the nation in India. The despatches received from the Directors immediately before he resigned the Government, appear to have excited equal disgust in his mind, and in the minds of his ablest colleagues ; and in the concluding paragraphs of a general letter to the Directors, the Bengal Government expressed their sentiments with a freedom, which, though becoming their high sense of the duty which they owed to themselves and to their country, was but little suited to the temper or constitution of their superiors.

The following are the observations made in this letter upon the conduct of the Court of Directors.

" Having fully spoken to every branch of your affairs at this Presidency, under their established heads, we cannot consistently

with the real anxiety we feel for the future welfare of that respectable body, for whom you and we are in trust, close this address without expostulating with freedom on the unprovoked and general asperity of your letter per the Prince Henry Packet. Our sentiments on this head will, we doubt not, acquire additional weight, from the consideration of their being subscribed by a majority of your Council ; who are at this very period quitting your service, and consequently independent and disinterested. Permit us to say, that the diction of your letter is most unworthy yourselves and us, in whatever relation considered, either as masters to servants, or gentlemen to gentlemen. Mere inadvertencies and casual neglects arising from an unavoidable and most complicated confusion in the state of your affairs, have been treated in such language and sentiments, as nothing but the most glaring and premeditated faults could warrant. Groundless informations have, without further scrutiny, borne with you the stamp of truth, though proceeding from those who had therein obviously their own purpose to serve, no matter at whose expense. These have received from you such countenance and encouragement, as must assuredly tend to cool the warmest zeal of your servants here, and every where else, as they will appear to have been only the source of general reflections thrown out at random against your faithful servants of this Presidency, in various parts of your letter now before us---faithful to little purpose, if the breath of scandal, joined to private pique or private and personal attachments, have power to blow away in one hour the merits of many years' services, and deprive them of that rank and those rising benefits which are justly a spur to their integrity and application. The little attention shown to these considerations, in the indiscriminate favours heaped on some individuals, and undeserved censures on others, will, we apprehend, lessen that spirit of zeal so very essential to the well-being of your affairs, and consequently, in the end, if continued, prove the destruction of them. Private views may, it is much to be feared, take the lead here, from examples at home, and no gentlemen hold your service longer, nor exert themselves further in it, than their own exigencies require. This being the real state of your service, it becomes strictly our duty to represent it in the strongest light."

We shall in our next enter upon a body of still more interesting matter evidencing the lame tactics of the Directors, and their fierce and vindictive treatment of one, to whom, after all they were necessitated to apply to, for assistance to remedy the serious errors which they had committed, and which, but for Clive would have produced most fatal results in India.

ON THE EXPOSURE OF THE SICK, UPON THE BANKS OF THE GANGES.

"On guilt's dark brow, her glittering cross appears,
His sullied cheek is washed with pious tears :
And Ganges' hallowed still for holier ends,
Deat's stream no more, his wave baptismal bends."

Wrangham.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—SIR, It is grateful to a philanthropic mind to reflect upon the important changes which have taken place in India during the last ten years, more particularly in reference to some of its cruel customs. The attention awakened both in Britain and in India, to the practice of Suttee, Female Infanticide, Slavery, Churruck Poojah, Pilgrimages to places rendered more attractive by British connection with idolatry, &c., is pleasing to the philanthropist. It is nearly eleven years since the writer left Bengal, as an invalid, but though he could not live in India, he feels it a privilege still to live for India. It has frequently been an occasion of deep regret to the writer, that, the exposure of the sick upon the banks of the Ganges, appears not to attract that attention that its character demands. In conversing with the late Rammohun Roy, when in London, upon this practice, with great emphasis he said, "it is murder! murder!" The nature of this practice is most revolting. Hamilton, in his valuable work on Hindostan, says,—"The Bengalee Hindoos have, generally, a great terror of the dead. This seems connected with their custom of exposing the sick to perish on the banks of rivers, which tends to aggravate the last pangs of nature. It sometimes not only accelerates death, but exhausts that strength which might probably have enabled nature to overcome the disease. The practice, also, furnishes an opportunity of perpetrating other horrid crimes." Descriptions of the practice are of the most appalling character. The late Rev. D. Brown of Calcutta, stated,—"A gentleman told me, as he passed Culna, that he saw some Brahmuns pushing a youth into the water; and, as they were performing their work of suffocation, he called on them to desist; they answered,—"it is our custom. It is our custom. He cannot live. He cannot live. Our god says he must die!" A lady, residing at Salisbury, thus addressed the writer.—"While I am writing, I am feeling all the horrors I formerly felt, respecting the sick, in India. I once witnessed one of the scenes in all its aggravations. The sick person was a young woman, who was not

willing to go to the river. As they approached the ghaut, her screams were intolerable, crying,—‘*Ame more jay na*’—‘I am not dying,’—but the men who had taken her would not listen to anything that was said to them. They rushed forward into the water with their victim. The poor creature had often said ‘I am not dying,’ but now she found herself in dying circumstances. I enquired whether it was a common case to take them to the river against their will. They said, ‘Yes.’ I could mention many more facts of horror, but I forbear.”

The extent and atrocity of this practice demands the attention of an enlightened Government. The late Rev. D. Brown observed,—“The Brahmuns can, as may serve their interest, devote any sick branch of a family to death; and incredible numbers are destroyed by this superstition. The author of a pamphlet, published by Parbury and Co., entitled “Remarks on the Immolations of India,” has the following affecting remarks,—‘The exposure of the sick and dying by the sides of the Ganges, has been practised from time immemorial. At the hour of death, these poor creatures are brought from home and exposed to the scorching heat of a vertical sun, even in the agonies of death; or to the heavy dews and cold of the night. The body of the sufferer is besmeared with the mud of the river, and a large quantity of water is poured down him, if he can be made to swallow it. Hereby, the most horrible cruelties are practised on the person of the dying, in the hour when suffering humanity, in every civilized country, receives the most soothing and unwearied attentions, and hundreds are hurried into a premature grave.’ It must be evident to every intelligent mind, that this custom forms a covert for numerous acts of cruelty and murder. As a late eminent character in India observed—“Very often, where recovery might be reasonably expected, these barbarities bring on premature death. It is pretty certain that, in using these rites, many private murders are perpetrated! In cases of sudden and alarming sickness, many are actually murdered by these violent means of sending men to Gunga. Private murder is practised to a dreadful extent among the Hindoos; and is exceedingly facilitated, and detection prevented, by the practice of hurrying sick persons to the banks of the rivers, and burning them as soon as dead.”

Ought not some humane and decisive steps to be taken to prevent these inhuman and atrocious practices? The following Resolution passed at a general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, as long since as March 1827, shews the propriety and

authority for suppressing the cruelties of Hindoism—"That this Court, taking into consideration the continuance of human sacrifices in India, is of opinion, that, in the case of all rites and ceremonies involving the destruction of human life, it is the duty of a paternal Government to interpose for their prevention; and, therefore, recommends to the Honorable Court of Directors, to transmit such instructions to India as that Court may deem most expedient for accomplishing this object, consistently with all practicable attention to the feelings of the Natives."—"The object of this motion (said J. Poynder, Esq.) is, to throw the ample shield of British protection, quite as much over every deluded victim who may cast away life as a voluntary sacrifice, as over those who may be sacrificed by force or fraud. Whenever innocuous ceremonies terminate, and blood becomes necessary to the propitiation of them that are no gods; the motion I have the honor to submit will come into action; its broad principle being that,—*In the case of all rites involving the destruction of life, it is the duty of a paternal Government to interfere for their preservation*; precisely as it is the duty of a parent to save a foolish as well as a wise child from death, whenever it is in his power. God, in his Providence, having armed the British Government with the power of saving life in India; the point for which I contend is, that Government has a better right to exercise that power, than the victim of superstition has to resist it; and that it is a greater duty on the Government to preserve its own subjects from destruction, than to suffer them to perish. I contend that the wretched victim of a sanguinary delusion has no more right over his own life, on the score of religion, than he has a right over the lives of his fellow creatures, upon no better pretext. And that, therefore, the Government, which consents to look on, while these deeds of darkness are doing, is, in the eye of God and man, a partaker of the guilt of blood!"

The writer has adopted the language of others to express his sentiments upon the unnatural custom of exposing the sick. May he hope that this communication may find a place in several of the public journals and periodicals of India. The thought to him is most grateful in his present scene of labour. May this practice, with all the evils of idolatry, be speedily

"Buried amidst the wreck of things that were."

PHILANTHROPOS.

THE BATHS OF GERMANY.*

A work has recently issued from the Press, consisting of a variety of clever sketches on Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Switzerland, in 1834-35 and 36, and other useful information upon the nations of which it treats. It may be deemed an elaborate guide-book through Germany. The author does not omit to describe every nook and corner of his travels, and he, therefore, occasionally becomes somewhat prolix; but, if he be so to the general reader, such will not be the case with the tourist; the latter can have no reason to complain of a single page. His general comfort, economy, pleasure, information, diet, health, are all taken into consideration.—Many hints are offered the traveller, which, if regarded, will save him a world of trouble on his journey. Even the subject of passports is condescendingly examined, and the experienced advice of the author deserves the most attentive notice. This work is remarkably well got up. Altogether, we deem it an attractive book, and that not of an ephemeral class. The following, is a description of a Bohemian watering place, at present a very fashionable resort:—

“ My readers are aware how severe an offence is committed against the laws of fashion, by remaining in London after the members of the Senate have winged themselves in pursuit of the novelties of the Continent, &c. ; but, perhaps, they are not acquainted with the fact, that it is a crime of as deep a dye in Germany, to remain absent from the baths during the months of July and August. The noble and the wealthy continue there during the whole season.

“ Among the mineral baths of Europe, Carlsbad, unquestionably, holds the highest rank, whether we regard the efficacy of its waters, the rank of its visitors, or the beauty of its surrounding scenery.

“ The town lies in the charming valley of the Topel, whose limpid waters irrigate and adorn it, surrounded by hills covered with every variety of foliage, affording the most extensive, varied and romantic prospects, while temples, seats, and houses of refreshment, provide resources for the fatigued invalid.

“ Should we ascend one of its inviting, well-kept, serpentine

* Sketches of Germany and the Germans, with a glance at Poland, Hungary, and Switzerland, in 1834-35 and 36. By an Englishman resident in Germany. 2 vols. Whittaker and Co. 1836.

promenades, we are not only shaded from the heat by an arch of thick foliage, and insensibly conducted, without the slightest fatigue, to the summit,* but gratified by the most varied and beautiful prospects over the town and surrounding country.

"On arriving at the extensive plateau which crowns the hill, avenues branch off in every*direction; and we find the forest peopled,—not with the graceful deer, bounding fawn, or timid hare, but with nature's loveliest works. Here we see an English beauty, surrounded, by a cortege of fashionables, who are admiring the sketch she has just completed, while the fair artist blushes with increased loveliness at the sound of her own praise; there, the graceful Frenchwoman, the voluptuous Italian, and the soft blue-eyed German, are rivalling each other in elegance and fashion. At the same time, groups of rosy children, some attired like fairy warriors, and others blooming like the court beauties of Titania, are skipping over the elastic moss and heath, which blooms with wild flowers of every shade and hue.

"Should we descend to the Wiese, the principal promenade, which we perceive beneath us, partially enveloped in the steams of the ever-boiling springs,—there, we can contemplate the elite of the aristocracy of Europe, either reposing in their splendid equipages, or mounted on their prancing coursers. Yet even amongst them the children of Albion are distinguishable; the one by their proud commanding bearing, and the other by the feminine softness of their features, and the peculiar delicacy of their complexions.

"At the upper end of the Wiese we come to another very favourite promenade, at once delightful and easy of access. It winds along the serpentine banks of the river, through the most charming scenery, alternately changing from hanging rocks to luxuriant meadows,—from dreary pines to gardens and corn-fields.

"Among the numerous prospects which the neighbouring hills afford, that most usually sought after by strangers is, from the "*Hirschsprung*" (stag's leap,) from whence we behold the town, together with the valley in which it is situated, spread out, as if it were a map. The view from Lord Findlater's temple is, in some respects, superior, at least in extent and variety.

"This is one of the many obligations which Carlsbad owes to his Lordship, who has in various ways contributed to improve the town and environs; in fact, the place is indebted to

him for nearly the whole of the promenades, which have been laid out with true English taste and judgment. The inhabitants have expressed their gratitude by erecting a monument to his memory; but, in speaking of him, they do not appear impressed with so high an opinion of his character as the benefits he conferred upon them would lead one to expect; for they always term him "The mad Lord!" assigning as a reason for the epithet, that nothing but insanity could have induced an English nobleman to dissipate a large fortune in adorning and improving two foreign towns, this and Dresden!

"Carlsbad derives its name from the Emperor Charles IV., whose castle, near Prague, we described in a preceding chapter. His imperial Majesty was accustomed to hold his court during the hunting season at Ellbogen; and it was during one of these chases after a noble deer in the forest, that a dog fell into the hot-well, and attracted the hunters by his loud cries, which led to the discovery of these famous springs. This event took place in the year 1376. The Emperor immediately commanded a bath to be built for himself and family, which laid the foundation of the future prosperity of Carlsbad.

"The Sprudel is the chief spring: and owing to the quantity of fixed air it contains, ejects its boiling water through a pipe to a considerable height; not, like a fountain, in one continued stream, but in repeated strokes of from 50 to 60 in a minute. The heat of this well is 69 degrees of Reaumur.

"It is much to be lamented that one of the principal wells was destroyed by the earthquake of 1809. The apparent connexion between these dreadful convulsions of nature and the hot-springs of Carlsbad, is a singular phenomenon; for during that at Naples, on the night of the 26th of July, 1805, the Sprudel spring remained motionless for six hours. A similar appearance was exhibited during the one at Lisbon, on the 1st of November, 1755.

"The predominating ingredients of the waters are alkali, common salt, and steel; its properties are considered tonic, aperient and purifying; and they are pronounced by medical men to be the best in Europe for diseases of the liver. Being powerful, they require to be used with great caution, and never without the advice of an experienced medical man. I have known the neglect of this attended with the most serious consequences. Notwithstanding the high efficacy of the waters, yet the traveller would be much mistaken were he to conclude that the numerous guests he sees were come for the benefit of

their health. No such thing ; two-thirds at least assemble here, annually, solely for the purposes of amusement or politics ; and we frequently find not only sovereigns, but most of the leading political characters of Europe, who discuss the interests of states, and the destinies of nations, in a promenade on the Wiese, or a ramble through the hills.

“Those who are condemned by the verdict of their physicians to water-drinking, may be seen about seven in the morning at the different pump-rooms, ready, watch in hand, to swallow the nauseous draught, at the very second prescribed by their doctor ; they then race up and down, still watch in hand, like so many madmen, occasionally regarding it in order that they may not exceed a moment the time specified between each glass ; others are making wry faces at the bright but bitter dose they are about to engulf ; and all are looking yellow, miserable, and hypochondriacal, the rueful expression of their countenances ridiculously enough contrasted with the inscription engraven on the drinking glass—“*Vivat Carlsbad.*”

“Besides the Sprudel, there are five other springs, only a few degrees less warm, but considered of equal efficacy, all covered with neat temples, and surrounded by promenades, generally filled with the elegant and the fashionable, intermingled with Bohemian flower girls.

“The Saxon and Bohemian salons are dedicated to Terpsichore, but the high-bred exclusives alternately give soirees in their private apartments ; and it must be recorded to the praise of the Austrian police, that no public gaming-tables are allowed. The town itself offers nothing remarkable, if we except the number of fine hotels and lodging-houses, the streets are narrow and badly paved ; the latter is owing to the descent of the torrents of water from the mountains, which tear up the pavement. The most fashionable quarter is the Wiese-parade, which consists of a long range of houses, having in front the great public promenade, shaded by noble trees.

“The season usually commences about the middle of June, and continues till the latter end of August ; however, its duration is principally regulated by the weather, for should the autumnal rains commence early, this lively bath appears in a few days as if depopulated by a pestilence.

“Notwithstanding this bath has been most highly patronized, yet I should be inclined to think that the inhabitants of Carlsbad are not sufficiently grateful for the benefits bestowed upon them as the following anecdote will prove ; but I must inform

my readers, that every visitor pays what is termed a *Curtaxe*, amounting to four florins for the season: the whole of this sum is applied to keeping the baths, promenades, pleasure grounds, &c. in repair; it also entitles the visitor on his arrival to a serenade of wind instruments, performed from the top of the church tower. The King of Prussia, with a very numerous suite, was accustomed, for many years, to pass several weeks at this bath during the season. It so happened that at his last visit, the officer of the household, to whom the payment of the tax was delegated, whether intentionally or accidentally, neglected to do so, and his Prussian Majesty actually drove away in debt to the good people of Carlsbad; but they acting it would appear in conformity with that principle of English law, which allows the creditor to seize the person, when the money is not to be had, proceeded, regardless of the courtesy due to royalty, to detain one of the attendants, as a hostage, till the money was paid. His Majesty released the prisoner, but showed his senso of the insult, by never again entering Carlsbad, and transferring his patronage to Toplitz.

THE CULTURE OF THE TEA PLANT IN ASSAM.

The researches of the tea deputation formed in India and headed by Dr. Wallich, have now been brought to a temporary close. We are gratified in learning that the results of the extensive scientific acquirements which have been so judiciously put in requisition, will very materially tend to the welfare of India at large. There can be now little impediment to an extensive Indian tea exportation, from which will follow highly productive and beneficial returns.

The tea deputation having devoted its labours to the province of Assam for the express purpose of examining whether its localities were suitable to tea plantations have now ascertained that Assam not only offers every facility for such purposes, but that the province needs but a requisite population to prove otherwise productive both in geology and vegetation. Indeed the tea plant itself is found in extensive natural plantations. It seems to be only necessary to manipulate the leaf, and not to plant the tree. It is also expected that beyond the localities in which the tea plant has been already found, it exists far more extensively than has been yet discovered. The conclusion, therefore is, that Assam and the north-east frontier of India generally, will afford an ample field for tea cultivation of every variety.

The plant has been found in two localities beyond Sudiya in the tract of country occupied by the Singphos, and it is supposed to have migrated thither from the Chinese provinces eastward. The Singphos being tributaries acknowledging our authorities, no difficulty in this respect will attend the regular cultivation and manufacture of the tea in their country, which is the more desirable from the great height of their mountains, and the real winter, to be obtained amongst the latter. One fact will serve to enhance the value of the plant flourishing in the localities named. It is that the tea produced on the adjoining frontier of China is very highly valued by the Chinese themselves. Two other localities of the tea are found in the Muttock, or Mooamareea country, which extends on the south bank of the Brumhapootra, from the district of Sudiya to upper Assam. The Mooamarecas are tributaries to the government like the Singphos. This province is equally advantageous with the first named.

Another and the last locality examined lies amongst the Gubhroo Purbut group of small hills at the base of the Naga range, near Jorath. These territories being held by treaty from the British, no opposition may be expected to operations in this quarter also. As Major Grant has adduced the existence of the tea plant on the Munipoor, on the south side of the range, and it has been found as well on the Assam side, it is likely that it occupies many intermediate spots.

We understand that Dr. Wallich and his colleagues were guided to the several spots they have examined, by Mr. Bruce, a naval gentleman of a scientific disposition; and that whilst the latter deservedly claims to the discovery of the provinces in question. Dr. Wallich and the deputation have most importantly facilitated the object of such discoveries in testing their utility, by scientific means.

The tea committee in Calcutta have yet to suggest measures to be adopted upon the above subject. The first desideratum appears to us, to be an importation of Chinese tea manufacturers, and the second, the deciding upon some scheme which will facilitate a judicious application of private capital and industry to this new mode of enterprise. It is evident that the mere occupation of lands in lower Assam for tea plantations would produce a revenue to government beyond its most sanguine expectations and in making this remark, we let alone the fact, which Dr. Wallich so confidently assumes, that this district is remarkably rich also in a geological and botanical sense.

THE COMPANY'S MONOPOLY OF SALT IN BENGAL.

We have received a pamphlet which ably exposes the Salt Monopoly and we cannot better occupy the attention of our Indian readers than by submitting to them the substance of the matter which it contains

The author divides his labour into three sections, each appertaining to an examination, and to strictures upon a "Report from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium" upon the Salt Monopoly, dated January, 1832. It is anticipated that this Report will influence the proceedings of the Select Committee on Salt in British India, now about to commence its labours. The author of the pamphlet has cited some powerful arguments tending to materially depreciate the value of the Report. The late Governor General of India, Lord William Bentinck, has designated the "Report" as "containing a most able discussion of the subject,"—adding, that "the Salt Monopoly and the mode in which it is managed, has been for a long time a fruitful source of invective both in England and India, by all who are opposed to the Company's government; while little has been given to the public in refutation of all the calumnious assertions that have from time to time been advanced against the department and the Government for permitting the existence of the manifold alleged abuses."

We are disposed to believe, that the refutations so tritely asked for, is at hand.

The first section of the pamphlet before us treats of "The Supply of Salt in Bengal."

The Report argues "that as the population of that part of British India to which the Monopoly supply of Salt is extended, is 30 millions, and as the whole supply furnished for this population will average six seers (that is 12 pounds) to each individual, and as this quantity for each person has been found, on enquiry, to be the consumption in the household of a great Native landholder, with an income not short of two lacs of rupees per annum, therefore that the whole supply is equal to the demand."

The argument is thus replied to—

"How happy the coincidence, that the individuals, who compose the household of a great Native landholder, should consume just their fair share of the whole salt to be distributed amongst thirty millions of people!"—and then it dovetails so neatly that "if the rich and luxurious generally throughout Bengal consume only six seers per man, it will follow as a physical

consequence, that six seers per man is an ample allowance for a poor man, and as an arithmetical consequence, that an allowance of six seers per man is left for all the poor of Bengal, inasmuch as the rich are not found to consume more than their share.

Such being the consequences to be derived from the case of "the household of a great native landholder," the members of which may eat as much salt as they will, the report next considers the more difficult case of "those humble and poor individuals," who, it may be said, will eat as much as they can, and infers a sufficiently extensive conclusion from a rather limited induction of instances. "Our inquiries amongst this last-mentioned class did not elicit this fact,—namely, that the price, combined with the impost, placed the salt beyond their reach; on the contrary, although the average rate of consumption, as shewn by the table submitted with our letter of the 9th of July, 1829, was under the rate we have always stated, or six seers per annum, we found that, in some cases, the tastes of individuals led them to the use of rather more than that quantity; nor did their condition, though in the most humble class of menial servants and artizans, appear at all to limit their means for indulging in that taste.

The table to which the report refers us, exhibits a list of thirty-three families, (altogether amounting to six hundred and thirty-four individuals,) who consume a quantity of salt which gives the average of five seers fifteen chittacks* and nine sixteenths to each individual: but the whole quantity of which is so unequally distributed, that, in some families, seven and eight seers per annum is the allowance to each person, whilst the consumption of other families is only two and three seers per head. The gist of the statement is, that, "with a single exception, they were unanimous in declaring that they could not consume a larger quantity of salt if delivered to them for nothing;" and that this answer was as distinctly obtained from a peon, who had an income of five rupees per month, whose family of six persons consumed only two seers of salt each per annum, as from Cassanath Mullick, who had an income of 50,000 rupees per month, and whose family of thirty persons consumed eight seers of salt each per annum. Whether the twelve seers was *fairly shared* amongst the members of the worthy peon's family, and whether the same contented answer would have been obtained from the junior members of the fa-

* Sixteen Chittocks make one seer.

mily, are matters about which we may be allowed to doubt; more especially when we call to mind the insipid food on which the family of the peon must have lived, and the longing desire which such food generates, more especially, we suspect in hot climates, for some condiment, and particularly for that of salt. Till many such questions have been answered to our satisfaction, not only by the heads of families, but by the junior and dependent members, we must take leave to doubt whether on the evidence obtained from thirty-three families and a free school, even though we add "the household of a great native landholder," all, be it remembered, *selected by* the supporters of the Indian salt monopoly, though still we must be allowed to doubt whether such evidence establishes that the thirty millions Bengal, with their average of six seers of salt for each, have every one of them "as much as he can use;" and that if the tax were to be wholly repealed, "he would not eat with his daily food one half scruple more than he eats at present." And we are confirmed in this doubt by observing that *not one of the thirty-three families has a lower income than four rupees per month*, and that only three families out of the thirty-three have so low an income as four rupees per month, although we are told, in another part of the report, that three rupees per month is the wages of the cooley in what may be called the metropolitan districts of Bengal. To the millions of India who have less than four rupees per month, the table, with its average of five seers fifteen chittacks and nine sixteenths for each individual, does not apply. And we may suspect that the still poorer classes, in spite of 'the household of a great native landholder having left them their average share of six seers of salt, do not get so much as two seers per head, and that they and a portion of their children are not satisfied with their share."

"We may doubt whether a larger induction of 'the householders of great native landholders' would not warrant us in believing that the Major Domo even of Cassanath Mullick issues the government monopoly salt to the *domestics* with a sparing hand. We may doubt whether the peon allows his *children* to eat 'as much salt as they can consume.' Above all we may doubt whether the still poorer and still humbler classes of India are not a good deal 'limited in their means for indulging in that taste.' To infer that because 'the great native householder' takes exactly his own share, and leaves exactly their shares for others, therefore, that the thirty millions do *actually get their shares*, either arithmetically, share and share

alike, or physically, as much as each desires, is, even with the *selection* of thirty-three families and a free school, little better than to build a pyramid on its apex. When the Board of Salt and Opium shall have established that six seers of salt *really is* the quantity of salt sufficient for the physical, may we not say the *medical necessities** of a poor Indian cooley, and, moreover, that each poor Indian cooley *actually gets* 6 seers of salt, we will not only agree with Lord William Bentinck that the Report is 'a most able discussion of the subject,' but that it is also an honest and a convincing Report."

In reply to the assumption by the Report, that "were the tax wholly repealed, it would not enable an individual to eat with his daily food one half scruple more than he eats at present." The author before us draws attention to an extract from a letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council, Bengal, 4th November, 1829. The extract tells the Board of Customs, Salt, &c., that "it rather assumes than proves the great fact upon which the whole question must turn. The question is, whether or not the population of Bengal do obtain the full quantity of salt they require. The opinion which we have long entertained, is, that they do not, and that at a lower price they would consume a larger quantity."

"The real object of the Report of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is, first, to defend the *government salt monopoly*.—the practice of deciding (on insufficient estimates of the quantity of salt needed by each person, and on incorrect returns of the whole population of the districts to be supplied,†) what shall be the amount of salt consumed in the year by what is assumed to be thirty millions of people, and then confining the manufacture at home, and purchases from foreigners, of this limited supply, to the agents employed by the Bengal government; secondly, to defend the *speculators' sub-monopoly*,—the practice of allowing a few great native speculators to buy up the whole salt of Bengal, dictating to the government what

* It appears strange, that throughout the whole evidence respecting the Salt Monopoly of India, down to 1832, no scientific or medical man was called to give an opinion as to what is the desire felt for salt in hot climates, and what quantity of salt may be necessary to health under the sun of Bengal. The evidence of Rammohun Roy, which is rather the evidence of an intelligent native than of a scientific or medical man, bears a little upon this point.

† On this subject we beg to refer to Mr. Crawford's "Inquiry into some of the Monopolies of the East India Company," published by Ridgway. In pages 10 to 13, he discusses the incorrectness of the Population Return, and brings evidence to prove that the population which is supplied by the Bengal sales is not thirty millions, but nearly forty-four millions; and that the average quantity of salt to each person is not more than 8 lbs. and 36-100ths.

quantity shall be sold, and settling for the people what price shall be paid; thirdly, to defend the *retail-dealer's adulteration*—their practice of increasing the salt allowed for their districts with a due proportion of sand, selling as much sand as they can, at government-monopoly salt prices; fourthly, to defend the *smugglers' contraband trade*,—their practice of manufacturing illicit salt in the jungles of India, and supplying it to the speculator, the retail dealer, and the people, at as nearly government-monopoly salt prices as they can obtain from them; fifthly, to defend the *Chokee Preventive Service*,—the practice of drawing cordons of native police-officers round the government brine-springs, which are managed by native salt-agents, leaving the jungles of the sea-coast and interior to be guarded by the alligators and tigers; sixthly, to defend the *Molungee Salt Manufacturers*,—the practice of keeping up an expensive and complicated government manufacture, to the partial exclusion of the cheaper salt of Madras, and the entire exclusion of the cheaper and better salt of England, and the consequent prevention of the agriculture, manufactures, and trade which would grow out of their admission; seventhly, to defend a *government revenue*, which is becoming more and more depreciated by the positive and negative bad effects of such a system—a system, we repeat, by which the Bengal government is dictated to by the speculator, defrauded by the retail dealer, defied by the smuggler, deceived by the Chokee, robbed by the Molungee, hated by the Bengal land-owner, the Madras trader, and the English salt-manufacturer; and laughed at by that portion of the people of Bengal who get supplied by smugglers, or Chokees, or Molungees, with illicit salt; and little loved by that portion of the people of Bengal who are forced, by their position, to purchase adulterated salt at monopoly prices.”

Our authority then proceeds to adduce much of the evidence of Rammohun Roy before the Committee of the House of Commons, which clashes seriously with the assertions made by the report in reference to the salt question. Rammohun Roy's evidence tends to prove that the tax is painfully burdensome to the population, whilst the report upholds the opposite opinion.

The writer sums up his first section with a collection of opinions favorable to the reduction of the price of salt.

The second section is occupied in examining the report with reference to the “Monopoly sale of Salt in Bengal.” The Report repudiates the many hints at a monopoly of the article in an

extremely lame manner—so badly, indeed, has it executed its task in endeavouring to protect the Government from the imputation of boldly espousing the monopoly in question, that the writer of the pamphlet we are noticing, asserts that he could not have had a more convincing proof of the Report's instability than in examining its very detail.

Speaking of non-clearances,—the Board of Customs, &c. in a letter addressed to Lord W. Bentinck, says,—“The Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, was aware of the possibility of sub-monopolist speculators manœuvring against Government by means of non-clearances; and was also aware that the Salt Laws and Regulations were insufficient to prevent the evil.”

“We remember the advice of the Roman orator—‘to attend, not only to what is studiously spoken about, but also to what is as studiously passed over in silence;’ and we find, on farther examination, that there is one view of the case which the Report of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, studiously keeps out of sight. Whilst labouring to disprove the supposition, that non-clearances are a sub-monopoly manœuvre—whilst labouring to hide the fact that non-clearances have exercised a great influence on the next year's supply—the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, have kept the clearances—the quantity of salt cleared out of the government golahs—in the back ground. With this hint to guide us, we endeavoured to follow up a suggestion contained in a letter to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, from the Secretary to the Bengal Government dated Dec. 17th, 1827, in which the expression struck us—‘It is difficult to imagine why the same population should not require the same quantity to be conveyed from the government stores in the same period; but we remembered that the cholera, the over-supply of the last season, &c., might easily be assigned as a satisfactory reason for such failures or re-actions, though it might not so easily be discovered whether the answer was sophistical or fair. But a farther examination of a period of clearances, compared with prices and non-clearances, solved the difficulty, and convinced us that the supposition of a sub-monopoly does no injustice to the speculators. We are not speaking of the clearances of a short period, which are obvious to the objection of there being over-supply one year, and under-demand the next year, but we are speaking of what was the clearance of Bengal from 1818 to 1827 inclusive; and which, as is admitted by the Board of Customs, is a fair index of the salt consumed in Bengal, though we cannot admit it to be an index

of what might have been consumed under a better system. Now, if we take the clearances of salt from 1818 to 1827, inclusive, we shall find that they give an average, for the ten years, of 47,81,118 maunds per year; and, as the average clearance for the first five years, is 4,688,316 maunds per year, and the average clearance, for the second five years, is 4,874,061 maunds per year, it appears that the actual consumption of government salt, as indicated by the clearances, was steadily increasing.

The following table is copied from Appendix IV., to report on the affairs of the East India Company, printed by order of the House of Commons, in 1831, page 84. It may also be found in the "Selection of Papers," page 202. We have taken the liberty to place the columns in the order in which we shall consider them :—

Year.	Clearances.	Average Price per 100 Maunds	Non-Clearances.
1818 . . .	46,41,102 .	Rs. 341 0 10	. 8,38,025
1819 . . .	49,48,129 . . .	329 1 5	: 8,96,923
1820 . . .	46,22,270 . . .	: 333 11 2	. 7,48,791
1821 . . .	46,38,392 . . .	358 2 6	. 10,26,515
1822 . . .	45,91,678 . . .	418 15 4	. 12,88,123
1823 . . .	47,57,391 . . .	385 2 3	. 12,96,445
1824 . . .	51,34,460 . . .	352 13 11	. 15,39,054
1825 . . .	48,61,030 . . .	391 11 1	. 11,01,591
1826 . . .	45,01,716 . . .	410 11 11	. 15,40,564
1827 . . .	51,12,709 . . .	415 3 1	. 17,35,848

Now, we would ask, does it appear that this *increase in consumption* of salt, from 1818 to 1827, inclusive, was caused by a benevolent government bringing down the price to suit the means of the poor cooly? By no means! The average price for the ten years, from 1818 to 1827, inclusive, is 373 Sa.Rs. 10 a. 6 p. per 100 maunds;* and as the average price for the first five years is 356 s. r. 3 a. per 100 maunds, and the average price for the second five years is 391 s. r. 2 a., per 100 maunds, it appears that the price of government salt was steadily increasing: so that, if we take the criterion of *price*, as indicating the demand for salt amongst the people of Bengal, we shall not find that the increasing consumption of salt, as indicated in the clearances, from 1818 to 1827, inclusive, can be attributed to any growing compassion in the government for the wants of the people causing them to bring down the price of salt to the means of the poor cooly. On the contrary, the

* Twelve pice make one anna, and sixteen annas make one sicca rupee.

price goes on increasing, and consequently the wants of the people are less and less well supplied.

But all this time the *non-clearances* go on increasing, instead of decreasing. The average of non-clearances for the ten years, from 1818 to 1827, inclusive, are 12,31,788 maunds per year; but the average non-clearance for the first five years is 959 876 maunds per year, and the average non-clearance for the second five years is 15,03,901 maunds per year. Here, then, with an increasing demand, indicated by the rise of prices, we have a rapidly increasing non-clearance. If this does not indicate a *sub-monopoly trade*, not only keeping up, but running up, the prices of the government salt,—namely, by keeping down the supply, in order that the sub-monopoly speculators may take advantage of the demand thus produced, to sell *other salt*, (which never paid the government duty) at government salt prices, we must conclude the speculators in government salt to be “so wholly divested of common sense (‘Jew, I thank thee for that word,’) as to be unfit to conduct the most ordinary concerns of life.”

The concluding section is confined to a quantity of direct evidence bearing generally upon the salt monopoly question, and, of course, opposing the sophistry of the report so frequently confuted in its false premises and conclusions.

Alluding to the monopoly manufacture of salt in Bengal, the author observes:—

“It being settled that a certain quantity of salt shall be supplied by the government to the people of Bengal, the Bengal government proceeds to take the supplying of this salt, whether by manufacture or importation, entirely into their own hands; and the subject, therefore, divides itself into—*first*, the means taken to exclude every manufacture or importation except those of the government monopoly; and, *secondly*, the means taken by the government monopoly to supply by manufacture and importation the quantity of salt allowed to the people of Bengal.

“Respecting the *first* head of evidence, it will appear that the Bengal government gets rid of all rival manufactures and traders; 1st, by destroying that natural supply of salt which the hot sun of India crystallizes on the coast, by the rapid evaporation of a burning climate, without any assistance from human labour: 2ndly, by limiting the supply of salt which the natives of Madras and Ceylon, availing themselves of natural evapora-

tion, by means of a simple and inexpensive process, (which they properly call a *cultivation* of salt,) are able to produce in any quantity, and at a cheap rate, and which they might exchange for the surplus rice of Bengal, to the benefit of the *cultivators* of both these countries, and to the encouragement of a body of native traders, exchanging the superfluities of each; 3dly, by excluding altogether the better salt which the manufacturers of Great Britain, availing themselves of a more perfect union of nature and art, could produce in any quantity, thereby preventing the trade which might arise between Great Britain and Bengal, with all its beneficial consequences to both countries.

"Respecting the *second* head of evidence, it will appear that the Bengal government having limited or excluded legitimate competition—namely, from nature, cultivation, and art,—proceeds to manufacture, by a complicated and costly system of manufacturing agents, or molungees, (who are engaged to manufacture only for government,) and of a preventive service, or chokees, (who are engaged to prevent the molungees from manufacturing for the speculators and the smugglers,) a government monopoly salt, which is insufficient in quantity, exorbitant in cost of production, and fluctuating in supply and price.

"To this evidence it may be added, *thirdly*, that the Bengal government, though successful in limiting or preventing a legitimate manufacture and trade, are altogether unable to prevent an illicit trade from defrauding the revenue, though they employ a complicated and costly system of preventive service."

The proof of these propositions is direct, and needs only to be taken from what has transpired in the evidence of Messrs. Hill, Mill, &c.

In reference to the exclusion of English salt, a sufficiency of evidence is produced in proof that the monopolisers have evinced a selfishness, in this matter, only excelled by their cruelty to the thousands so unfortunately suffering under their yoke.

The monopolisers are equally aware with ourselves, of the benefits which would result to the people by the introduction of English salt to their market; but, at the same time, they look to a more startling fact, viz., that they (the monopolisers) perchance might rather lose than gain, by the happy boon thus conferred upon the people. It has been shewn, that, to carry

on a *pro* and *con* correspondence with these salt usurers, is utterly useless. We however, are happy to state that Government is already occupied in preparing measures for the downfall of the monopoly, and for the ascendancy of a fair system of salt trade in India.

We extract the following " Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the supply of salt for British India," as minutely bearing upon the present question.

Report, &c.

" Your committee having carefully considered the evidence which has been brought before them, both oral and documentary, are of opinion, that the evils usually incident to a Government monopoly in a great article of consumption are not wanting in the working of the salt monopoly in India; and they have not been convinced, by any evidence that has been submitted to their consideration, that the same amount of income which has been hitherto derived from the monopoly might not be collected, with equal security to the revenue, and great advantage to the consumer and to commerce, under a combined system of customs and excise.

"Aware, however, that the safety of such a change must, in a great degree, depend upon local circumstances of which they may not be in full possession, and unwilling in the existing state of the finances of India to recommend positively any measure which might possibly endanger any portion of the revenue; in deference also to high Indian authorities, who dispute the practicability of a system of excise in that country, your committee are not prepared to go further at present on that point than to call upon the Government to give to it the most serious and early attention.

"They submit, however, with confidence, the following recommendations:—

That the Government do abolish the system of public periodical sales, and do keep their Golahs at all times open for the sale of salt, at the cost price, in quantities not less than 100 maunds, the purchaser to pay in addition, a fixed duty on removing the salt from the Golahs.

"The salt manufactured in any country other than the districts subject to the Bengal monopoly may be imported into Calcutta, and may be sold at such times as the proprietors may please, in quantities not less than 100 maunds; and that such salt, on being removed, do pay the same duty as that sold by the East

India Company, and no other duty or charge whatsoever, except a fair and reasonable rent on such salt as may have been bonded ;

“That the duty to be imposed shall be fixed at the lowest rate consistent with the maintenance of the revenue, and not exceeding the average rate of the net profit of the Company's monopoly for the last 10 years.

“If these recommendations are fully and fairly carried out, they will, in the opinion of your committee, reduce the monopoly of the company to one solely of manufacture, and destroy the sub-monopolies which have necessarily accompanied the existing system. The difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of a fair competition between native and imported salt being thus removed, the hope that a wholesome and important trade from Madras to Ceylon may be encouraged ; and that British commerce may be no longer shut out from the advantage of conveying a cheap, good, and bulky article of British produce to a distant portion of the globe.

“Your committee cannot conclude without expressing their conviction, that, however modified the monopoly may be, the evils of the system can never be totally eradicated but by its extinction ; and, entertaining a strong opinion that the interests of the consumer and the revenue will ultimately be best secured by a considerable reduction of the duty, under a system of free competition, they repeat the expression of their hope, that the Government will not neglect to give their early and serious attention to this important object ”

THE LORD OF THE PASSES.

A Tale of Rajast'han.—By J. A. St. John.

Gokuldas, the hero of the following story having just grown to manhood, and being in possession of an iron frame, a daring spirit, and a handsome countenance, has nevertheless attained his majority *sans* patrimony, or indeed money of any kind. His birth being anything but mean, and his ancestry having lived like gentlemen, Gokuldas naturally enough desires to follow as nearly as possible in their footsteps. There is, however, but one way by which he may gratify his patrician wish. It is by shaking off the trammels of every day oriental society, and becoming the captain of a band of robbers. In this enviable

profession, he scours the mountains, and the plains of Hindoostan, easing pilgrims of their burdens and delivering the wealthy from a portion of their cares. He evinces too a wonderfully daring capacity for such duties, so that his name as the Lord of the Passes becomes as famous or infamous in India as was once that of Bonaparte in Europe. Eventually he thinks proper to fall in love, but he will not demean himself by any thing like a *parvenu* alliance. An opportunity is afforded him for an amour upon one of the three days annually set apart in Rajast'hau for the worship of Gouri, or mother earth,—the Ceres of antiquity—when the ladies of Oodipoor issue, like stars, from their secret apartments, to dazzle the eyes of mortals. Gokuldas, the Lord of the Passes, with several of his followers dared to mingle in disguise among the jocund devotees. Nay, although even at the risk of losing his head he had the temerity to push up to the goddess's pat'h or moveable throne, where two ladies, the most beautiful in the land, sat fanning the mysterious image with the silver handled chamara. He sees, and is seen by the beauties of the pat'h—he loves, and has evidently attracted the notice of the two princesses Kishna and Mahi.

“It was one of those fine mornings in spring, when even after the sun has risen the dew still lies cold in the flower chalices, and weighs down the young grass. The loud nakaras began their martial roll, the people uttered a deafening shout, and the thunder of the cannon went booming over the lake from the towers of Eklinghur. Kishna and Mahi issuing forth from the palace attended by their maids, took their place beside the goddess on her moveable throne, where they were saluted with joyous welcome, by the princes and nobles of Mewar.

“The spacious flight of marble steps, leading from the tripolia or triple portal to the boats on the lake of Oodipoor, was almost entirely concealed by a dense crowd of ladies, in their gorgeous costume and sparkling ornaments. Light scarfs, or veils transparent as that of Radhi, when wandering in search of Kaniya through the forests floated in the warm breeze above their heads: while their raven locks were adorned with wreaths of jasmin and roses. Here reclining in true patrician langour, upon her litter, some princess was borne along through multitudes of humbler fair ones; there, the Rana surrounded by the great lords of Mewar, sat in a golden *howdah*, on an elephant, while more hardy chiefs, courting the glance of the sun, flashed by on their fiery nejdias, fresh from the Arab saddle, and the in-

vigouring breeze of the desert. Nor was the aspect of nature out of keeping with the joyous groups that every where met the eye. Over-head extended a sky of unstained purity, warm glowing, full of light, yet inexpressibly blue. On either hand as the procession descended towards the lake, groves of intermingled orange, citron, tamarind, plantain and palm trees, lofty as those of Memphis, disclosed through their blended foliage, glimpses of stately temples, or mosques with domes and minarets, the monuments of Moslem rule, or the tombs of Islamite saints, resting on arched bases, and partly masked by the taper cones of Hindoo pagodas.

The superb moveable throne, on which the goddess appeared, magnificently arrayed in robes of the colour of a ripe sheaf, and glittering with gold and gems, now descended towards the water's edge. Kishna and Mahi, with the chamaras still in their hands, seemed, however, to divert all admiration from the goddess. They had now approached the last ample platform, with superb buildings on either side, from which a marble flight of steps leads down to the water; and here according to custom, the cavalcade made a halt, Gouri being supposed to descend invisibly, and bathe in the lake. Crowds of courtiers, of all ranks and ages, pressed round the throne, ostensibly through piety, but, in reality, that they might catch a glimpse of the beauties within; who instead of gratifying their wishes however, were busily scrutinizing the crowd, in the hope of discovering among them the youthful Yoghi of the preceding year. At length Mahi broke silence thus;—

“Observe you our bearers. See how they stare! I must drop my veil. The fire of their eyes will otherwise parch up my skin.”

“What mean you, Mahi? Those are no bearers.”

“What else should they be? Their shoulders certainly know the weight of Isani's pat'h.”

“As I am a Rajpootni, they are soldiers! Mark how they stand, leaning, as if on their swords, not with listless arms, like low-caste men born to carry palankeens. Hah!—there is he among them, and the Bramin too! What can this mean? There is menace and defiance in their looks. Some evil may be intended. Shall we alarm the Rana?”

“Tush Kishna, the only thing you have to do is to speak low. They are in love, and have chosen this disguise so see and be near us. As I live they have poniards in their girdles; and see! they eye the crowd like so many lions. There is cer-

tainly mischief a-foot. I would we were once more safe in the Rowula."

They were right in their conjectures respecting the pretended bearers. It was, indeed, Gokuldas, with eleven of his boldest followers, who having disguised themselves as persons of low caste, had offered their services to convey Gouri's throne to the lake and been readily accepted. Whatever might be the extent of Gokuldas' plans, he appeared confident of their fulfilment, for taking the Brahmin (his companion) aside, he spoke with him, for a few minutes, in a lone tone, and then returned, with a cheerful countenance, to their companions.

Not one of their movements was lost upon the sisters, who half fearing, half desiring to be engaged in some adventure which might break up the monotony of the Rowula, observed them with intense curiosity. At length, according to custom, the throne was borne down to the edge of the water, upon which, the men of all ranks retired, leaving the goddess alone with her handmaids. The ladies chatted together, and laughed; and the silver wand-bearers, who had chaunted before the pat'h, in its descent from the palace, once more exercised their voices, singing comic and somewhat amorous songs, in which Gouri, no less than her husband is supposed to delight.

The Rana's elegant, but fantastic pleasure boats, terminating at the bows in the body of a horse which as they advance with sail or oar, appears to paw the waves, lay with idle oars moored close upon the beach. Some of the ladies were bathing, others sat eating fruit or sweetmeats, on the beach. Kishna and Mahi, the better to enjoy the scene, had got into one of the Rana's barges, where with their backs to the shore they amused themselves with cracking almonds, and casting the shells at the fair bathers.

In the midst of their mirth, a sudden shriek was raised along the beach, and, turning round, they beheld their former bearers fling themselves into the bark in which they sat, and while Gokuldas and the Brahmin held them in their seats, the others pushed off and hoisting sail, and at the same time taking to their oars, directed their course towards the centre of the lake. The Rana and his courtiers who had remained hard by, in the court of the great temple, alarmed at the cry of the ladies hastened to the spot, and perceiving in a moment what had taken place, rapidly unmoored the remaining boats, and commenced pursuit. Almost instinctively they divided into two bodies, and making one to the right, the other to the left, they sought to outrow Gokuldas

and intercept or encircle him. One of these divisions was conducted by the Rana, the other by Bheemarsi, and their exertions being for blood relations, every nerve was strained, every art of seamanship put in practice, to overtake the fugitives.

Gokuldas and his companions, though not unskilful, were yet so far inferior, that, notwithstanding the advantage they had at first gained, it was not long before they saw the Oodipooris before them, forming in a half moon, with intent to close round and capture them. Their position was highly critical. Behind them upon the shore, an innumerable multitude, in the utmost terror and alarm, watched their movements, some praying, others cursing, all animated with rage and fury; in front, the Rana, with his followers, armed, and a hundred to one. Unluckily, their boat was slow.—Their enemies, on the other hand, possessing swifter barks, and superior skill, were fast approaching, stretching right and left the horns of their half moon. Already they could hear the taunts of Bheemarsi, and the threats of the Rana.

Observing that the wind, as is common in mountain lakes, had suddenly freshened to a stiff breeze, Gokuldas ordered his men to make for the right wing of the enemy; but, when they should have advanced a little in that direction, to wear round sharp, and bear right upon the Rana's bark. Deceived by this manœuvre, the enemy thickened their right wing, leaving an opening towards the centre where the Prince was stationed. Meanwhile the ladies, with that sullen pride for which the high caste Rajpoot is distinguished, having once demanded the design of their captors, and received a soothing but evasive answer, sat silently on the poop, eyeing, with intense interest, the movements of both parties.

The wind now blew rather strong, sweeping over the lake in gusts, and bending down Gokuldas's heavy sail until it brushed the waves. The robbers appeared more than once likely to baffle their pursuers, by going, with their lovely cargo, headlong, to the bottom. Upon this a shriek of terror escaped Bheemarsi and the Rana, and the pursuit for the moment was checked. A council of war was now held; and affairs being regarded as desperate, it was agreed to carry their former resolution into practice, to drive upon the Rana's bark, and, by sinking it, to obtain a chance of escape, or to go themselves to the bottom. This determination having been taken, they made a feint of bearing off towards the south-west, hard upon the wind: but, their pursuers, possessing far greater experi-

ence, ably adapted their motions to the exigencies of the moment, and, whichever way they moved, still gained upon them. Perceiving that a crisis was fast approaching, Gokuldas said, in a gentle tone, to the ladies,—“I swear by the faith of a Rajpoot, no harm is intended you; but, perhaps, I may use threats,—I may say, to intimidate them, that your lives are in danger, though none can ever threaten you from my hand.”

“I believe you,” answered Kishna, “for I can never distrust the brave!”

“By my mother’s soul!” exclaimed the Chief, “you deserve to be Lady of Mewar. Now, listen:—to yield, is not in my nature. I must conquer or perish. But when I shall have baffled these courtiers—as, doubt not, but I shall,—on the honor of a Rajpoot, you shall be free to return to your father’s castle, or to remain mistress of mine.”

“When all is over we shall see!” replied Kishna. “But, mark one thing,—there is now no insuperable bar to my becoming mistress of your castle. Take heed you shed not Bheemarsis blood. The hand stained with that, should never press mine. And, see, I can keep my word.”

As she spake, she showed the handle of a dagger, peeping forth above the shawl of her girdle. Gokuldas smiled grimly, and would have replied, but that, at the instant, he was called upon to act. His eye had caught the Rana’s bark, moving under heavy sail, athwart his track, and giving awfully to the wind: with a rapidity that would have done honor to an experienced seaman, he seized the advantage of the moment, and finding his course unimpeded by any other foe, drove right for the waist of the Prince’s barge, resolved that one or both should perish. Every one saw the fearful peril of the Rana. The whole fleet shouted to Gokuldas, swearing by all the gods of Indra’s heaven, that if he would spare their sovereign, he might sail whithersoever he pleased. But, if he heard and believed them, it was too late,—his bark was driving full sail before the wind,—it was the work of an instant—nothing could now stay him,—crash went his bows against the side of the royal barge, which, staggering before the shock, reeled for a moment, filled, and went to the bottom.

Bheemarsi, with every other Rajpoot, was now too intent upon saving their sovereign, to bestow a thought upon Kishna or Mahi. Both those who could, and those who could not swim, were equally eager to signalize their loyalty,—as if Princes had been scarce in Hindostan,—and Gokuldas felt too

deeply indebted to their attachment, to find fault with it. While they were scrambling after the Rana, who, being fat, floated like a cork, he, accordingly, with sail and oar, made towards land; where a body of fifty horse, armed to the teeth, issuing from a small wood close to the water's edge, immediately encircled him. Such of the Rana's people as could spare a glance from the all-engrossing object of their concern, observing this, gave a joyful shout, not doubting that they were his Highness's lieges. But, when they saw Gokuldas immediately mount a superb charger, and advance along the lake beside the litters of Kishna and Mahi, his followers meanwhile shouting,—"Long live the Lord of the Passes;" they contented themselves with shrugging up their shoulders, and muttering a curse against his beard."

It is only necessary to add, that the upshot of this enterprise was the alliance of Gokuldas with Kishna, and her sister with the Brahmin, his companion. The Rana, himself, won by the boldness of the "Lord of the Passes," and not uninfluenced by the latter's power, fairly acknowledging them his sons-in-law. —*Friendship's Offering*, 1837.

MILITARY ARROGANCE IN BOMBAY.

Sir John Keane, the Commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, has had the temerity to threaten the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, with an action for libel, because the latter had re-printed from the *Englishman*, a Bengal journal, dated 24th April, a letter, signed "*Miles*," commenting on the administration of military law in Bombay, and certain orders issued by Sir John Keane in his official character; as, also, for his (the editor's) having published sundry remarks of his own, in reference thereto.

It is necessary to state the cause of the re-publication of the letter in question, and its pendant editorial remarks.

It appears then, that in August, 1835, a previous letter was inserted in the *Bombay Gazette*, under the signature of "*Equite*," commenting on the conduct of a certain Field Officer in charge of a regiment, in degrading a Havildar under him, by reducing him to the ranks without the benefit of a court-martial: the Field Officer in question, possessing no authority to act in so decisive a manner.

Equite's letter attracted the attention of head-quarters, and

the authorities having gained some clue as to its author, Ensign D. D. Chadwick, 8th regt. N. I., was placed under arrest, as the suspected party. He was ultimately tried by a court-martial,* on the charge of "writing, or causing to be written and published a letter, addressed to the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, under the assumed signature of "*Equire*," in which said letter he, Ensign Chadwick, commented on and held up to public reprobation and contempt, the conduct of a certain Field Officer in charge of a regiment, with reference to the degradation of a Havildar, Ensign Chadwick meaning, by such Field Officer, Major Robertson, 8th regiment N. I., his immediate commanding officer, and referring to a transaction in which he, Major Robertson, was concerned about eleven months ago, although under circumstances which bore a very different complexion from that given to it in the said letter," and on the further charge "of falsely stating, in the letter above-mentioned, that Major Robertson had exacted from the Havildar, said to have been degraded, a service highly derogatory, &c.," "and, on the further charge, of having falsely stated and insinuated to several persons that he was not the author of the letter."

The court found the prisoner guilty of the first two charges, with the exception of the words "and a gentleman," and not guilty, of the third charge. The sentence was, "that he be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for a period of six calendar months, and that he be severely reprimanded."

On learning the result of this court-martial, the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* thought proper to animadvert upon it in that journal; not alone on account of its assumed correspondence, Ensign Chadwick, but, in consequence of the very equivocal line of conduct which the Commander-in-chief pursued, in reference to the case, as evidenced by the following General Order, bearing date the 22d Sept. 1835 (being 27 days after the appearance of the letter):—

1. The Commander-in-chief desires it may be understood, that when an officer placed in command of a regiment, exceeds his authority, the act cannot, even under the most palliating circumstances, be overlooked, without a public expression of his Excellency's reprehension; for it must be borne in mind, that no anxiety for the maintenance of discipline, or desire to uphold the reputation of a regiment, forms a justification for furthering such objects, by any other than those means which law, and the usages of the service warrant.

For these reasons, the Commander-in-chief feels it his duty to notice the act of Major W. D. Robertson, Senior officer in charge of the 8th regiment Native Infantry, who has permitted himself to be betrayed into the very grave error of re-

ducing a Havildar to the ranks without trial by Court Martial; but as he has coupled his expressions of regret for the irregularity of such a proceeding with an acknowledgment of the erroneous impression previously entertained by him of the extent of his authority. His Excellency is prevented from adopting those rigorous measures that the occasion would otherwise call for, and receives his apology as an atonement for the past, as well as a guarantee for the future, that no similar occurrence will ever again be made the subject of representation against him, while his excellency at the same time trusts, that no officer serving under this Presidency will ever commit so serious a mistake as that which now imposes upon the Commander-in-chief the disagreeable duty of commenting in General Orders upon the conduct of an officer who has been otherwise distinguished for the discharge of his duty, in a manner reflecting credit upon himself, and much advantage to the corps under his charge.

So then, Ensign Chadwick was not, after all, so criminal as the holding a court-martial upon him would imply. His letter, in its main point, was confirmed as truth. Major Robertson had, on his own authority, reduced a Havildar to the ranks, and, it will also be seen that his doing so was an unjustifiable act.

Whence came the information which led the Commander-in-chief to the fulmination of the above order? From whom else but "*Equite!*" For which, "*Equite!*" deserved, instead of the resentment, the thanks of his Commander-in-chief: a positive public good having resulted from the communication it contained.

It might be imagined that the Commander-in-chief would in some degree, if not altogether, have mitigated the sentence passed on Ensign Chadwick, in consideration of the service he had done the military law. No such thing. There appears to have been an order in existence, which had emanated from the Commander-in-chief of India, in 1822, and which had peculiar reference to Ensign Chadwick's case. This order was put in force, and the court-martial upon Ensign Chadwick assumed to be guided by it. We extract it:—

"The Commander-in-chief has observed with great dissatisfaction a practice indulged by officers, or by persons assuming that character of addressing anonymous complaints to the public through the news papers respecting imagined professional grievances. It is visible the reader cannot assure himself that any particular case so stated is not fallaciously represented through the inexperience, the miscomprehension or the perverse views of the writer, consequently the appeal is essentially devoid of any possible utility.

But it is obvious that in this procedure the legitimate sources of redress are neglected; so that the purpose must be to give a general impression of inattention, oppressiveness, or injustice, in those with whom the superintendence of such concerns is lodged.

The extreme mischief and improbity of these endeavours have probably not been perceived by the writers; whom the Commander-in-chief is willing to regard as having yielded only to a momentary inconsiderateness. The habit, however, of an officer thus casting off his just and requisite dependence on his military superiors must not be permitted.

The Commander-in-chief therefore in the strictest manner prohibits officers

from sending to the newspapers any such anonymous representations as are above described. Should a letter of that nature henceforth be traced to any officer, (and means will be taken to make the discovery almost inevitable) the Commander-in-chief will immediately submit to the Governor-general in council the necessity of suspending the individual from duty and pay while a solicitation is made to the honourable court for his entire removal from the service.

(Signed) W. L. Watson, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

The authorities were deemed censurable by the *Bombay Gazette*, and by many of the public, for making the above order their precedent in the case of Ensign Chadwick. But, they were held still more culpable when the argus-eyed editor of the above journal discovers that Ensign Chadwick's sentence had, in point of fact, become null and void, through an evident informality in the court-martial proceedings. The informality consisted in a discrepancy relative to data, and other errors in the conduct of the court-martial were adduced; viz.,—in perverting portions of the order to suit particular purposes; besides which, the sentence upon Ensign Chadwick was considered as founded upon mere presumptive evidence. The fact was not at all established that Ensign Chadwick had written the letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* under the signature of "*Equite*."

Now, the Commander-in-chief, Sir John Keane, could not but feel irritated by this *exposee* of proceedings in which he did not appear altogether "another Daniel;" and, of a surety, the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* was no pigmy antagonist to contend with. Therefore, we imagine, did Sir John Keane threaten him with an action for libel. The threat, for aught we know, has, ere now,* been carried into execution. But we would warn Sir John,—we caution him to *beware*. It will tend neither to his interests, nor to his honour, to play off his caprice upon the press, even though it be in India. The very stability of thrones is either increased or decreased by the power of that stupendous engine. The fact will hold good in the case of a delegate from England, who appears seeking to crush the promulgation of public opinion in India, by inquisitorial and tyrannical proceedings.

If persons in authority in that country, evince an inefficiency in the management of their official duties, let them not quarrel with, or insult the press for exposing their incompetency; it would be better for them did they bow to the representative of public feeling. They would run the hour-glass of life more happily by propitiating rather than opposing the *aura popularis*.

* We since learn that Sir John has obtained a verdict

NATIONAL INDUSTRY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

(Continued from No. 71)

We begin this article with the Chinese vessels employed to sail along the coasts and in the open sea, or in other words, the junks, which seem to have been first contrived with the view of plying in bays and rivers, for which they are well adapted. The immutable policy of the Government appears to have early fixed their form, and now prohibits any change, under penalty of paying the high duties exacted from foreign ships. They are very much raised at both ends; the bow, or fore part, is an ever surface, like the stern, and there is no keel. The mast consists only of a single tree, often enormously thick, to which is attached one huge sail of matting constructed of the fibres of the bamboo, and stretched by poles; in some cases it furls and unfurls like a fan. The whole is broad, though not deep, and the bottom almost completely flat. From their structure, joined to the lightness of the upper works, they draw only about half the depth of water of an English vessel of the same size; by which means they are enabled to sail with greater facility along shallow coasts, and to pass the bars of rivers. But when steered into the ocean, they do not take sufficient hold of the water to withstand those dreadful tempests which render the Chinese seas perhaps the most perilous on the globe. Accordingly, a large proportion of such as are engaged in foreign trade are annually wrecked; and the return of a junk from such a voyage is celebrated as a species of jubilee. The hold is divided into about a dozen compartments, each belonging to a distinct proprietor, and separated from the others by planks caulked with a cement consisting of lime and oil, mixed with a few scrapings of bamboo. This arrangement, though it must diminish the stowage, has the advantage of preventing water from damaging the cargo in general, and even from endangering the safety of the vessel.

These unwieldy hulks are guided with a very moderate degree of skill; for the Chinese, having never renounced the belief that the earth is a flat surface, make of course no correct observations of latitude and longitude. In place of charts they have only rude sketches drawn on gourds, the round form of which, indeed, affords an approximation to the real figure of the globe; but of this they are wholly ignorant. Yet they possess a compass, invented long prior to the period when that important instrument became known in Europe; which, though of a different and less elaborate structure, is found very useful

in practice. The magnetic needle, is seldom more than an inch long, and not a line thick. Its mobility is prevented by an ingenious contrivance, and its lightness exempts it from the derangement occasioned by the magnetic power of the dip or inclination, which the weight below the point of suspension is more than sufficient to counteract in all situations on the globe; whereas, the arrangements made for this purpose in Europe can never be perfectly accurate, unless at the very place for which the apparatus was constructed. They have one circle of eight and another of twenty-four divisions; while on others are delineated the cycle of sixty years, and other antique and mystical representations, to which great reverence is attached. They do not, like us, regard the needle as pointing to the north but to the south pole. On setting sail, they direct the ship's head at once towards the place for which they are destined, and endeavour to steer for it with as little deviation as possible.

The vessels which ply on the canals and rivers undoubtedly far exceed in number those employed in the inland navigation of any other country. They transport, almost exclusively, the commodities of the most extensive empire on the face of the earth. The persons, too, by whom the barges are usually worked, make them the sole abode of themselves and their families, and seek to enjoy on board all the conveniences of a habitation ashore. The state barges, which convey the mandarins, and other high officers, are, as it were, floating palaces, where all the splendour of an official mansion is maintained. The barks employed to convey the tribute are usually reckoned at 9,999, which may be taken as the Chinese round number for 10,000; and their amount is tripled in consequence of the spacious accommodation provided for the residence of the crews with their wives and families. Some of them are highly and variously ornamented,—others, contrived solely for use, are of a plainer construction. The object, as in the junks, is to make them capacious, and at the same time of light materials and flat bottomed, so as to draw the least possible depth of water. Most of the yachts supplied to the British embassy, though 80 feet long, and standing very high above the river, did not draw more than a foot and a half. Hence, the great advantage of being able to navigate any stream, however shallow, up almost to its source; so that, according to Mr. Barrow, vessels of large size may be seen sailing through channels in which no European would think of launching any craft whatever.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

"Friendship's Offering, 1837,"—*Smith and Elder.*

Of all the Annuals, to our mind "Friendship's Offering" is the richest and most elegant, taken in its *tout ensemble*, The embellishments

Above the ad male,

are indeed the productions of clever artists. Our favourites however, are first of all "The letter from home." The subject is a pair of sweet children, the one a little girl seemingly about ten years old, the other about fourteen. The latter is perusing under an old tree a letter from their mama probably, whilst with arms entwining each the other's neck; the younger child listens as her sister reads. The expression of both faces is admirable. "Jenny's first love letter" is equally well executed. The old man's features expressive of cunning yet of anger, are good. The lover, the old woman and Jenny herself all assist in forming a most natural "affair of importance" in a poor Scotch family. The title page in which two handsome girls are together in a bower, the one imparting a "secret" to the other is very pretty. The subdued anxiety of the listener, and the arch coquetry of the informant form an *artioric chef d'œuvre*. The drapery ornamenting both ladies is elegantly managed. We might instance "Rosolia, Donna Elena and Gouri descending the lake of Oodipoor," as remarkably beautiful embellishments; but we must enter our beaten track again.—The literary department of this work has lost nothing of its usual attractions. A short and neatly written preface tells us of the demise of one or two valuable contributors, since last season; but, then, it also names some others, living, whose compositions will be read with advantage. The basket-weaver Thomas Miller, is still a contributor, and it will be seen the most efficient of the poetical department. There are many productions of decided merit in this Annual. "Donna Elena," is a sarcastic piece of romance, in which there is much dry and caustic wit produced, some fun, and an overplus of imagination. But we like its lemon juice, as affording a zest to the sweetmeats with which the volume is redolent. "The Lord of the Passes," a "A tale of Rajast'han;" by J. A. St. John,—is a well written Indian story, embodying much useful information, particularly for Indian readers, and as such we have transferred it to our pages.

Indian Intelligencer.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT, April 20, 1836.
 — *Rex versus Aushootash Day.* — The Court was occupied with the trial of Aushootash Day, for perjury, before the Chief Justice and a special jury. Upon the evidence of the prosecutor being closed, the jury thought it necessary for the defendant to enter into his defence, as they were unanimously of opinion that he was entitled to an acquittal; a verdict of not guilty was accordingly pronounced by the jury and entered on the records. The Advocate-General then requested time, until the 21st instant, to consider whether he would proceed in the trial of Pronomarth Day.

INSOLVENT COURT.—April 9, 1836.

In the matter of George James Gordon.—This was an order obtained by Mr. W. Thompson, attorney for Mr. J. W. Sutherland, that the insolvent do attend to be examined on his oath on such matters as to the court may seem fit. Mr. Gordon, examined by Mr. Prinsep, exhibit produced, I have no doubt but that I must have received this document. These are the initials of Charles Morgan who has gone home, his duty was to register, all documents of this description. I believe the document was received, as marked, on the 27th of October, 1832. My memory has been refreshed as to this transaction by reading Mr. Storm's evidence given during my absence, but of myself, I have no recollection of the document. It relates to a sum of money belonging to Miss Hessing, who was married to Colonel Geddes. The letter and power of attorney were not acted upon by me; they were acted upon by the other partners. They relate to a sale of Government paper for Sa. Rs. 1,86,600 for Mrs. Geddes, and likewise to a cash balance in her favour. I have no knowledge how they were acted upon excepting so far as the books will shew and I have not referred to the books of the house. I am not aware that I was referred to during the progress of this business. (Refers to letter). From the letter I find, we were to remit immediately the full amount, but it could not be done in the terms of the letter, there not being any government bills at that time in the market. I see from the *Exchange Gazette*, now produced, that bills were advertised on London, drawn in Canton, for £14,000, but I am not sure that those bills were not bid for. It is not customary to enquire for government bills, because

the brokers come to you and inquire if you want them. I cannot say if any trouble was taken to inquire for government bills, but to the best to my recollection no part of this money was remitted in them. £5,000 was remitted in bills of Dent and Co. on Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. in London; the remainder in our own bills on the same firm. The date of the last remittance for £12,000 was the 26th of December, 1832, at which time we did not consider our affairs as utterly desperate. We failed on the 4th of the following January. I cannot say if the bills were despatched before the failure, but they were put in course of being sent as soon as they were signed. I cannot say by what ship they were despatched. All the bills but those for £12,000 were accepted by Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. We were in course of making large remittances per James Sibbald, but to what extent I cannot say. The vessel was wrecked, and the remittance never arrived except by way of insurance. I cannot say how much of those remittances had been taken up by government, but I have no doubt some part was. My department in the firm was the correspondence, insurance offices and occasional business besides. Mr. Storm managed the whole of the business of finance generally, the ways and means were his particular department, but not exclusively so. I cannot say to what extent remittances were made from the 1st November to the time of failure. We were very largely indebted to the house at home, but we contemplated making large consignments upon which we expected large profits. The profits were very large—fifty per cent—on what was sent home. I cannot say to what amount the remittances were, but certainly not one-fifth of what they would have been had the firm gone on without interruption in December and January. We were drawing largely in comparison to the consignments. As exhibited by our books, the debt to Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. was at the beginning of season 1832, about £200,000. We had not received strong remonstrances on this subject, it was a large balance but we were as delicately told of it as one house could tell another. In fact we were desired not to remit home unless we could do so without loss on the transaction. Letter produced, part written in cypher. When Mr. Roberts first went home he

found he had often occasion to write to us on subjects which it would be improper or indelicate to expose to the clerks in the office. I have not the key to the cypher now; I had it but it has been mislaid. I have now before me Mr. Browne Roberts's "statement." It purports to contain a copy of this letter; it is not an exact copy some words are omitted; the meaning of the letter and copy are the same, at least I will not undertake to say they are essentially different. It was not our practice to make enquiries for bills; our course was to follow our instructions, these were, in Mrs. Geddes' case, to remit in government bills, or if not procurable in good private bills. The sale of Company's paper took place on the 31st of October, four days after the receipt of the letter, and the date of the last remittance is the 26th December. I knew of no inquiries made by the firm for government bills between those dates, and I presume none were made. I did not write to Mr. B. Roberts in England in 1827 that the house must fail. Mr. Roberts at that time was at my elbow which made it impossible that I should have written to him. In 1827 nothing was farther from my mind than that it would be expedient for the house to stop payment. I certainly did not make such a proposal to any of my partners, nor was such a proposal at all agitated at that time. About a week before we did fail, I wrote home to say that we were very hard pressed, but that our principal apprehensions arose from the difficulty we should have in providing for Rickards and Co's bills drawn through China and falling due in February or March. I was one of the executors of Mrs. Hessing, the mother of Mrs. Geddes, and had been her agent many years before the making of her will. She gave instructions herself to Mr. Turnbull in writing. It was dictated to Mr. Turnbull by Mrs. Hessing. The draft has been searched for at the office of the assignees but not found. I suggested that the original instructions should be sent to Stacy and Baillie, where I have also made enquiries for it. The original was in Mr. Turnbull's hand writing. Mrs. Hessing was a native of Hindostan: she was fair, and I believe of European parentage. I saw her on the subject of this will, and was present at the execution of it. There were three gentlemen and myself present. Mr. Horne and Mr. Thomson witnessed it after it was explained. She had been bed-ridden for years. I have no doubt this

passage was in the original draft, "concerning my personal estate and effects upon trust, that they, the said George James Gordon and Peter Turnbull, shall as soon as conveniently may be after my disease, call in such parts thereof as shall consist of money out upon security at interest or otherwise (except only money at any credit with the said firm of Mackintosh and Co.) and convert into money such parts thereof as may not consist of cash at the time of my death." I have not the slightest doubt that there was not material variation between the will as it stood, and the draft written out by Mr. Turnbull, and which I sent to our attorney's Messrs. Stacy and Baillie to send us instructions for preparing a formal will and I therefore if the words pointed out had any peculiar legal effect they must have been taken from that draft of Mr. Turnbull's. They certainly were not inserted at my suggestion. Mrs. Hessing had been a good deal in the hands of a native moonshee of Colonel Hessing's, and had been persuaded to give him a bond for Sa. Rs. 20,000 at six per cent. I did not clear off this debt having heard from various quarters that he had robbed her to a great extent. It is an omission that it is not stated in her account as a doubtful debt. I believe Mr. Turnbull did not act as executor in any one instance. There is a large balance against me in the books of the firm. It was in consequence of no dividends having been carried to our credit for several years. (In reply to Mr. Turton,) For several years after joining the firm of Mackintosh and Co. I thought it the most flourishing and safest house in India. At the time we made the remittance for £12,000, I had no reason to believe the bills would not be honoured. At the time of drawing those bills, I had no doubt that they would be paid by Rickards and Co. who did in fact continue to accept every bill we drew on them up to the time of their failure.

April 23.—Sir Benjamin Malkin sat to-day, and made orders upon the petitions of the Partners in the insolvent firms under the 4th and 5th William IV. Cap. 79, granting an immediate release only to Messrs. Young, Sutherland and Gordon, and refusing it on account of the absence of the parties in the case of Messrs. Ballard, Alexander and Storm. In the case of G. A. Prinsep and William Prinsep no order was made, and the matter stands over for the present. The Commissioner made some preliminary remarks upon the operation of the Act

and upon the distinctions that appeared in the several cases before him. The first question, he observed, was whether this Act was really now in force, not having been specifically renewed with the Indian Insolvent Act, when the latter was renewed here in February last. He had himself no doubt whatever on the subject, for he found no limitation of time in the Act of 4th and 5th William IV. Cap 79. It would have expired, if the other Act had not been renewed, for that was its foundation, but so long as there was an Indian Insolvent Act to hang upon, he considered it to continue in force. The second question that arose was whether the benefits of the Act could be granted to insolvents not present. His own opinion was that it might but as the Chief Justice had expressed a different opinion, he (Sir Benjamin) would not make an order in this Court that would be final in opposition to that opinion, and therefore, as the parties had an appeal to the Superior Court, he should refuse the applications of Messrs. Ballard, Alexander and Storm, on the ground of their absence. A distinction had been raised in the case of Mr. Storm, that his absence was owing to his being employed in the service of the assignees of his firm. This circumstance the learned Commissioner did not look upon as making any material difference. He would next consider the main question—the general position of the partners of the three Insolvent firms to which the petitioners had belonged. In this he found a considerable difference. The partners of Alexander and Co. had already obtained their discharge from their Indian Creditors under the Insolvent Act. The partners of Mackintosh and Co., had not, but, like the former, they had been declared “entitled to the benefit of the Act.” Whereas in the case of Palmer and Co., there had not been order of adjudication at all. Why this distinction he did not know, but a doubt arose upon it, whether the parties in the last case were in a situation to ask for a release under the Act. He had no difficulty in granting it to Messrs. Young and Sutherland, to whose discharge on opposition had been offered by any creditor, and who might, from the advantageous position in which they appeared to stand, be fairly considered as now exempted from the operation of any of the clauses of exception in the Act:—nor did he see any reason to refuse it to Mr. Gordon. But in the case of the two Mr. Prinsep, the difference in their position was important, and although a number of years had gone by since the insol-

vency of their firm, and no opposing creditor had ever presented himself, yet as there had been no adjudication as in all the other cases, it might be proper for the Court itself to subject them to an examination upon their Schedules before proceeding further. He would not say, however, that even if that examination were not satisfactory, they might not in his opinion be entitled to the benefits of this Act there having been no opposition made within the specified time; but as a difference of opinion existed upon that point, he would for the present refuse their application for a release, and leave them the option of an appeal to the other Court, or of subjecting themselves to an examination as suggested. The Counsel for the two Prinsep said they did not wish to avoid any examination the Court might think proper to make—the closer the investigation the better for them. But as the distinction now drawn to their prejudice had arisen from nothing else but the circumstance of Palmer and Co's insolvency having been the first case of importance that occurred under the operation of the Insolvent Act, and Sir Charles Grey had consequently hesitated to make a precedent, and therefore had only given the partners a temporary protection, he would submit that they ought not to suffer by an informality of the court itself, which had taken charge of the estate without affording the partners that equivalent for the surrender of their property which the Act directed. He therefore requested that the court would suspend making any order until he should have had an opportunity of applying to get this informality removed, and his clients put on the same footing as the partners of the other firms, the circumstances of all of them being alike, in regard to the nature of their schedules. Mr. Molloy, on behalf of Mr. Storm, said he should adopt the Commissioner's suggestion and appeal to the Supreme Court. This appeal, the commissioner observed, would bring the whole subject under review, and save the necessity of separate appeals in the other cases.

SUMMARY.

We hear that twenty-three applications have been received for pensions on the Civil Annuity fund, under the modified rules prescribed by the court. The number of pensions unclaimed in past years is 484, so that at the above rate the unclaimed list would be all disposed of in little more than three years, including the nine new pensions of every year..

The court's letter, however, directs that third of the unappropriated annuities shall permanently lapse to the fund in order to secure its stability under the new system, which moreover is established only for three years experimentally. So it seems highly probable that the advantage of purchasing retiring pensions with subscriptions limited to one quarter of the value of such pensions at the period of taking them, will not extend beyond the experimental period indicated by the court. But the application of the new provisions introduced by their orders, and especially the question of precedence in applying the surplus to the reduction of fines or to a provision for invalids who are obliged to quit the country before their full time of service is out, appears to be involved in a good deal of obscurity, for there is a pamphlet now in circulation among the subscribers, containing "minutes of Messrs. Prinsep and Dorin, with drafts of rules prepared to give effect to the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 27th May, 1835," in which we find very opposite opinions as to the intentions of the court, held by two gentlemen perhaps better acquainted with the affairs of this fund than any other member of the service. As the pamphlet will be in the hands of every civilian, we think it unnecessary to take further notice of its contents which would be of little interest to persons not in the service except merely to mention that we observe the estimate of appropriated funds, (on which there are 41 annuities) to the 30th inst., amounts Sa. Rs. 32,62,002, and the estimate of unappropriated funds at the same date to Sa. Rs. 64,99,748, being together Sa. Rs. 97,61,751.

Professor O'Shaughnessy delivered his first public lecture in chemistry at the Medical College on the 4th April. The doctor treated his subject with great skill; the matter was well arranged, his expositions clear and forcible, and his language remarkably classical and appropriate. The experiments he performed in illustration of the lecture, were simple but highly instructive.

Tigers.—A letter from Barripore states that the tigers have made sad havoc amongst the moulungees this season, upwards of fifty of whom have either been carried off or mortally wounded. At a village on the borders of a jungle, a boy, employed in cutting wood, was seized by one of the ferocious monsters, when the mother attracted to the spot by the screams of the child, rushed forward and seized him by the

legs. In the struggle that ensued the tiger was victorious, and succeeded in carrying off his victim into the jungle.

Tea Plant.—Dr. Wallich has been most successful in his researches for the tea plant. He has found it growing in all the vigour of a plant in its native locality in five different forests of Assam of at least four completely distinct soils.

The Sylph's Salvage.—The insurance offices concerned in the Sylph's salvage, have prepared a letter to Government, requesting that the amount of the eleven China bills upon the Bengal Treasury may be paid over to them under indemnity.

Delhi.—A question we hear, has been started, whether Government have any legal right or title to seize the Jagheer of Ferozepore, and whether the forfeiture of Shumshoodeen's life involved that of his property. The subject is likely to afford ample employment to the lawyers should their services be put into requisition, as we think it will admit of being resolved into a nice point of law. The legal heir, Ameenodeen, Khan, Shumshoodeen's brother, is, the natives say, collecting opinions upon the case, with the intention of establishing a claim, upon the following grounds. The grant of the Jagheer of Ferozepore was bestowed in perpetuity, upon Nawab, Ahmud Buksh Khan, the father of Shumshoodeen, without reference to ulterior causes. Nawab Ahmud Buksh, with the knowledge and concurrence of Government, constituted and appointed Ameenodeen Khan the successor of Shumshoodeen, in case of death or other causes. The preamble of the charge under which Shumshoodeen suffered the extreme penalty of the law, was simple murder, and not treason, and treason alone can justify confiscation. How far the above can be admitted to constitute a claim, we leave those more versed in the intricacies of the law than we are to determine. Ameenodeen, it is said, intends to refer the case to England, in the event of its being thrown out in India.—*Delhi Gazette.*

The Law Commission.—It is said that the members of the Law Commission, intend to attend the sessions court of the officiating judge of the 24 Pergunnahs, whenever the trial of prisoners may take place.

Public Meeting.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, was held at the Town Hall on the 12th April, convened by the sheriff in compliance of a requisition, to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Governor-General in Council, for the extension of

trial by jury in the Supreme Court to civil cases; to empower the justices of the peace to hold general and quarter sessions as in England, and to extend the limits of the city of Calcutta. About two hundred gentlemen being present, the Sheriff Mr. R. H. Cockerell, was voted to the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings, Mr. Longueville Clarke, after expatiating at some length on the merits of the several questions comprehended in the requisition, and quoting the opinions of Sirs E. Ryan and J. P. Grant on trial by jury in civil cases and the holding of quarter sessions by the magistrates, moved the following resolutions:—1. "That the solicitations of the inhabitants of Calcutta for the extension of trial by jury to civil cases, not having been complied with, another petition be presented to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council praying for the immediate adoption of the measure."—2. "That the petition also pray for the establishment in Calcutta of a Court of General and Quarter Sessions in which His Majesty's Justices of the Peace may be vested with the same powers and jurisdiction as are exercised by the Magistocracy in England."—3. "That the petition pray that a new proclamation be issued extending the local limits of Calcutta so that the inhabitants of the populous suburbs may be subject to the same Code of Law and Courts of Justice as the residents of the city." Mr. Wyburn spoke against the two first resolutions and was opposed by Messrs. W. P. Grant, Leith and Dickens: but all the three resolutions were ultimately put to the vote and carried. Mr. C. Prinsep then read a petition which he had prepared, in anticipation of unanimity at the meeting. It was resolved—"That the petition now read be adopted and presented to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Bengal Archers.—The Rhotas silver bowl, was shot for by the Bengal archers on the 9th of April, and won by the Lieut. of the company, Mr. J. C. Wilson.

New Acts.—The proposed Acts No. IX, giving power to commanding officers of military stations out of the Company's territory, to administer any oath which a Justice of the Peace is competent to administer; and No. X, repealing two clauses of the Indigo Regulation of 1823 and substituting other provisions for them were promulgated on the 15th of April, as members of the Indian code.

American Apples.—The American apples imported by the "Concord,"

have had such a rapid sale, that scarcely a tenth of the quantity now remains on hand.

Insurrection in Burmah.—It is stated that Government intend to dispatch a steamer to Arracan about the 20th April, and that the insurgent banditti still continue their marauding expeditions and afford the detachments sent against them active employment.

Forgery.—A forgery was committed on the 14th April, in the office of Messrs. R. C. Jenkins and Co., by one of the native establishment who held a respectable and confidential situation. A draft for 1,200 rupees was forged and presented for countersignature to Mr. Jenkins, at a time of the day when he was very busy, and being passed by him, the forger received the money in Bank of Bengal notes, which he dispatched to the bank immediately in order to get them changed. The fraud however, was detected in time, and the man who had received silver for the notes was stopped just as he was leaving the bank. He was taken to the police and interrogated, but nothing beyond the name of the person who gave him the notes was elicited by the examination.

The Supreme Government has intimated its intention to forward the steam memorials to the Court of Directors and Board of Control, with a strong recommendation of the subject of them to the favourable consideration of the Court.

Cannpoor.—A considerable sensation has been excited in the society of this station by the arrest of Captain Ford, paymaster of H. M. 16th foot, under a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of Rs. 50,000.—*Igra Ukbar.*

Allahabad.—Sir Charles Metcalfe arrived on the 22nd April by water. There is no symptom of his departure for Agra, unless the great depreciation in the value of houses, which however may have its true cause in a panic or the real ignorance of the "knowing ones."

Saugor.—A report has reached Agra of the murder of the Sergeant Major of the 69th and his wife, by some Seapoys of that regiment. The cause assigned for the act was the detection by the murdered officer of some irregularities among the Seapoys, and the subsequent report of them to the regimental staff.

Kurnaul.—Private Reeves of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry on the morning of the 19th instant, shot a private of the same regiment under the following circumstances. He had attended the orders of the Commander-in-chief, relative to the court martial held on the

soldier, who attempted to shoot Captain Patterson, and on his return called at the quarters of a comrade whom he invited to take a dram, and took with him to his room. Here the companion threw himself on the cot of his friend, who immediately, and from all that appears, without a word or warning, took up his musket and shot him dead on the spot. He can give no reason for this strange act, nor does there appear any sufficient cause for it. He and the deceased had not been known to quarrel, but on the contrary, they had always appeared to be friends. The only plausible reason therefore which can be assigned, is the action of drink on the mind of the unhappy murderer, producing temporary insanity.

Tonk.—The brothers of the present Nuwab, Wuzzeer Moohumud Khan, have, it appears been long discontented with the small estates allotted to them by the policy of their old father the notorious Ameer Khan, and are now determined to force their eldest brother to a more equal partition of the country. To this fair proposition the Nuwab is unaccountably opposed, and if the resident does not interfere as the Nuwab wishes him to do, an interesting fratricidal war will probably take place.

Dr. Henderson.—(Circular.)—In circulation at Loodheanah and Agra.—The friends of the late J. Henderson, Esq., being anxious to testify their respect for his memory, it is proposed to raise a subscription for the purpose of erecting a tomb over his grave and should there be funds sufficient, a mural tablet in the parish church of his native town, with suitable inscriptions, recording the zeal and intrepidity with which he devoted himself through life, to promote the welfare and improve the condition of his fellow beings.—Proposed Inscription over Dr. Henderson's Grave.

S A C R E D
TO THE
M E M O R Y
OF

JOHN HENDERSON,
Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment.
Who died at Lodianna,

On the 12th of March, 1836, on His Return from a Journey which he Achieved After many difficulties & Privations, To Explore the Regions North of The Himalaya and the course of the Indus, Above Attock, this Monument is Erected by his Friends, in Testimony Of their Regret at his Loss, And to Record the Disinterested Zeal And Intrepidity, with which He Devoted himself to various Objects Of Public Utility.—*Etatis.*

The Sheriff has issued a notice, appointing a meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday evening the 18th June, at eight o'clock, to consider of a petition to Parliament against the Appeal-Itesconding Act. The motive for this long interval is, we understand, to give ample opportunity for the expression of opinion upon the subject in the Mofussil, it being intended to distribute circulars to the several stations to obtain declarations as in the case of the late Steam Petition.

The extraordinary dryness and great heat of the weather during the last three weeks begins to create no little anxiety for the Indigo crop, notwithstanding a few favorable reports received last week from particular factories. We have a doleful letter before us from Commercolly, from which we make the following extract:—“Our Indigo prospects are much altered for the worse; indeed I never experienced such weather. The plant is not only stunted by the drought, but completely burnt up, grass and all: we have had one shower only at a single factory in the concern during the last six weeks, the last sowings are consequently a failure. I believe this state of things is pretty general about here.” From Moorsheadabad the accounts are still worse. From Kishnagur they write, that some of the planters have not even a fourth of their sowings in the ground and that in many places the seed has failed for the want of rain. In Purneah too they are crying out. On the other hand, the letters from Rungpore report the prospects there very brilliant, and the planters in Dacca also expect to do very well, and the *Chulta bursaat* having set in. But the good prospects in these two districts will go but little way to compensate any considerable failure in such a district as Kishnagur alone.

The case of a fine recently levied by the magistrate of Moughyr upon an Englishman for refusing to answer the hitherto usual official enquiries relative to his authority for residing in the district, has, we understand, occasioned the circular order by the Governor of Bengal, to be revoked which required annual lists to be furnished containing particulars of the Europeans residing in the Mofussil, this revocation being limited however to those districts in which Englishmen are now permitted by the charter to reside without license. It is gratifying to add, that the fine of 25 Rupees levied upon the gentlemen at Moughyr has been ordered to be returned.

Although the intended modifications in the retiring pensions are perhaps suf-

sufficiently known throughout the Indian Army, it will not be displeasing to our military readers to see them repeated in the following extract from a January letter:—"New Military Retiring Regulations, dependent on period of service and not on rank, adopted by the Court of Directors. Twenty-three years service, including furlough, or 20 years actual service in India, entitles the officer to retire on the full pay of a Captain—28 years with, or 25 years without furlough to the full pay of a Major—33 ditto, 30 ditto, ditto ditto Lieutenant-colonel—38 ditto 35 ditto ditto Colonel.—*Note.*—These Regulations do not rescind, or in any way interfere with the Retiring Regulations already in existence.

Hoghtly College.—The students of the Hoghtly College were examined on the 8th April, in geometry, algebra, history, logic, &c., and the vast improvement they developed, reflected the greatest credit on their teachers, and particularly Syud Uckbur, Ally Khan, Mootovullee, to whose unremitting endeavours the institution owes its rise and progress.

Medical College.—Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, with his accustomed liberality, has presented the New Medical College with the sum of two thousand rupees yearly, for three successive years, to be laid out in prizes for those medical students who may acquit themselves with the greatest credit. The officers of the college propose to divide the sum into money prizes, instead of laying it out in medals, books, &c.

The Bombay Dak.—The "Englishman" states, that the recent improvement in the rate of travelling of the Bombay Dak, is to be ascribed to the good management of Mr. Babington, who has the contract for the line of road between some place near Midnapore and Reypore, and employs a mounted dak.

Steam Petition.—The declarations, from the Mofussil, in favour of the steam petition and memorials, already amount to 2,000, and are expected to reach 2,300 before the departure of the "Hindoostan," by which the originals of them will be sent to England.

The Sangband Purno Chundrodoy.—The monthly magazine of this name, has, since the 19th inst., been changed to a weekly literary and political journal.

Mr. Ross.—A salute from the batteries of the fort on the 21st April, proclaimed the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Ross from Agra, to resume his seat as first Member of Council.

Another memorial has been got up in

Calcutta, against the proposed act, intended to deprive British subjects of the right of appeal from the Company's Courts to the Supreme Court, in civil cases. The present memorial professes merely to ask information as to the nature of the law by which the Mofussil Courts are to be governed when British-born subjects are concerned, and indeed, whether there be any other rule of proceeding than "the rule of justice, equity, and good conscience."—It has been urged in defence of this act, that it only puts British subjects in the position in which they were placed in the Bengal provinces by a regulation of 1827, passed at the solicitation of certain indigo planters and others, British residents of Bareilly, which regulation continued in force for several years without any objection. Not having seen the Bareilly memorial, we are unable to judge of the grounds upon which British subjects in 1827, desired to be relieved of a privilege they enjoyed. But whether they had good reason or not for what they did, we are not aware that any inconvenience has been felt from repealing the regulation of 1827, or that any representations to that effect have been made to Government. We, therefore, naturally ask, why this haste to alter the existing state of the law as affects British subjects alone, while you have a commission engaged in revising the whole system of Indian jurisprudence? If there are particular motives why do they not appear? But our Benthamite legislators have discovered a charm in brevity, that has made it to be considered a waste of words to give any explanation whatever, even in the shape of a title or a preamble. The acts are published, it is true, a few weeks before they become law, but in a way to render the publication as little useful as possible. Since the Council Board is closed to us and we cannot, therefore, judge of the expediency of what it does, by having the pros and the cons expounded to us in the discussions of our legislators, it was the more necessary that other means of explanation should be afforded, and that at least the usual explanations of a title and a preamble should not be denied. Our laws as they now come out, are a code of hieroglyphics. The shrewdest men in Calcutta puzzle their heads to find out their meaning,—and they cannot. Like the French literati dealing with a Tibetan manuscript without a dictionary of the language, they put curious constructions upon the written words; which, perhaps, never entered the head of the

writer, and when a Ctsoma or a Cham-pollion in the shape of a secretary, tells them they are quite mistaken in their interpretation, is it extraordinary that they should beg the aid of his glossary to expound the true meaning.

We are informed on good authority that a gentleman of the civil service is about to visit Singapore on a land-resumption expedition; that is, he is to inquire into the nature of all the grants that have been made in that thriving settlement, and, to see whether the orange will not bear a little more squeezing on behalf of the Company. If this scheme be carried into effect, and the threatened duties be levied on the commerce of that place, the best thing the merchants can do, will be to ship themselves and their effects to the neighbouring Dutch settlement of Rhio, leaving the Company to reign quietly over the recent importation of Bengal jackals, seeking, like their rulers, whom they may devour.

Delhi.—Mortality, to a most alarming extent, is said to prevail all over the country. In one place alone, a small village, the deaths are estimated at 700. In our own city, there is scarcely a family (Native) that has not had to mourn a bereavement. A correspondent says—"The mortality is become terrific now-a-days all over the country. I have accounts from Budaan, in Rohilkund, where whole families have died off; and the evil seems to spread more every day. Bilious symptoms commence, fever follows, and the sufferer dies in delirium and convulsions, about the eighth day.—The comet is supposed to be the cause of all this, though the heat in the day, and the cold at night, added to the trash of kukkuries, &c., is no doubt, a more reasonable cause." The thermometer here, stood, on Monday last, in the shade, at sunrise, at 72°, and at 5 r. m., at 109°. —*Delhi Gazette*, May 18.

A deputation of merchants, we understand, waited on the Governor-General on the 19th, by appointment, on the subject of the proposed new tariff. The result of the conference is, we are informed, that, the export duty on sugar and cotton will be relinquished.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, 20th May.

Cabool.—The designs of the Sikhs and the misfortunes of the Afghans have, for a time, both been forgotten in the interesting death of a young and lovely widow, who, to avoid the rather eager addresses of a Pathan nobleman, hung herself, not in her garter, but in the silk cords of her trowsers. The event cre-

ated a considerable sensation in the city, whose inhabitants' erotic propensities are as moderate as the height of the mercury in their thermometers—seldom rising beyond natural heat.

The New Coinage.—The extortions of the shroffs has been greatly checked by the praiseworthy exertions of the trade association: the batta now charged for exchanging a rupee in Calcutta is half a pice only, and one pice in the suburbs. In the Mofussil the coin can hardly be passed, and two to three annas are deducted as batta for exchanging a rupee. Some of the Zemindars, it is said, have gone so far, as to induce the Government peons to circulate a report among their ryots, that all the new coin will shortly be called in, and have in consequence been able to buy it up from them at most ruinous rates.

The late Dr. Jacobus Reimier Vos.—The deceased was labouring under a severe pectoral disease since the commencement of the past year. A salutary trip to the straits apparently did him some good, but had not the desired effect of a radical cure. The restoration of his health was despaired of by his friends, and he was fully aware of the rapid approach of his dissolution.—The worthy subject of this obituary was one of the oldest European inhabitants of Calcutta. He arrived in the country just in the beginning of the present century, and practised for some years in the Dutch settlement of Chinsurah, the inhabitants of which place, particularly the natives, to this day mention his name with the greatest respect and veneration. Latterly he settled in this metropolis, where his first rate acquirements and long experience had gained him a very extensive practice among the European, Indo-Briton, Armenian and Native population. The qualities of his head kept pace with the qualities of his heart, which have rendered his memory dear to all who knew him and profited by his professional skill.

The Currency—Weights and Measures—Term of Credit—Rate of Discount.—A meeting of the merchants, agents, trademen and others interested in the above questions, is requested at the Exchange, on Thursday May the 19th, when the following propositions and such others as may then be brought forward will be submitted for the consideration of the meeting:—**Proposed Resolutions.**—1. Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting it is most desirable for the general convenience of commerce, throughout the Bengal Presidency, to establish, if

possible, one currency, one denomination of weights and measures, and one rate of credit and discount in sales and purchases.—3. Resolved,—With advertence to the 1st Resolution, that the new or Company's rupee, of which 106-10-8 are equal to Sicca Rupees 100, be universally adopted in all our commercial dealings, that currency being now established by law as the currency of India.—3. Resolved,—That the Indian maund or mun of 40 seers of 80 tolas, equal to 82 and 2-7ths avoirdupois weight, being the weight established by Government, and approximating as it does so nearly to the present Calcutta bazar maund, be the standard employed in all our transactions.—4. Resolved,—That a term of three months and a rate of interest at 8 per cent. per annum, be adopted as the respective credit and discount to be allowed on all sales and purchases, the same being at present in most general use; excepting on the purchase or sale of bullion, opium, indigo, silk and silk piece goods, lac, and all such other goods as are now bought and sold by usage for cash.—5. Resolved,—That in order to make the foregoing Resolutions as effective as possible, and to render them in fact operative as a bye-law, for the better regulation of trade and commerce, that all persons interested, and now present, do affix their names to these Resolutions, and that they do lay on the table of the Exchange Rooms, for further signatures, for fifteen days.—6. Resolved.—That it being understood to be the intention of Government to fix the par-exchange (or equivalent for Company's rupees, in the currency of other countries) at 2s. British currency per Com-

pany's rupee, this meeting do adopt the same, and declare this rate to be the commercial par of the Company's rupees.—7. Resolved,—That copies of the above Resolutions in English, and in Bengalee and Hindoostanee, be published in the Presidency and Mofussil newspapers, and circulated in the Bazar, and in the great marts of Mirzapore, Futtyghur, Benares, &c., &c.—8. Resolved,—That the proceedings of this meeting be submitted to Government, and that they be requested to take such measures as may seem to them best for producing the desired uniformity, and for enforcing the use of the new weights and currency as soon as a sufficient time shall have elapsed for their full proclamation throughout the country.—*Hurk.* May 17.

The March of Intellect.—We have heard of the sporting baboo who is accustomed to follow the Calcutta hounds, and to take his leaps with all the coolness and judgment of an European amateur of the chase; but a *singing* baboo is rather a novelty, which, however is to be produced at Pizzoni's forthcoming benefit concert, which will doubtless be well attended, for the purpose of witnessing this phenomenon in the musical world of Calcutta.

Agra.—We are happy to learn that a subscription is in circulation for poor Blake's two children and their mother. The list, when we saw it, exceeded considerably 20,000 rupees. Some of the subscriptions are magnificent. Major Alves gave 1,500, and Sir C. Metcalfe, Mr. G. Clerk, and Mr. Trevelyan each 1000 rupees.

Barcilly.—It is understood here, that the Commissioner of the Barcilly division is going to the hills on sick leave, and that Mr. H. S. Boulderson will act for him.

Mr. C. Fraser is to act, we hear, in the Agra Commissionership.

Cawnpore.—A European, resident at this station, has just been detected in an intrigue with Bajee Row, the ex-Peshwa, from whom he obtained the sum of Rs. 10,000, in consideration of procuring the Peshwa's restitution to the Poonah Gud-dee. The transaction, however, transpired, and a prosecution for swindling on the part of the Government is spoken of against the European.

Allahabad.—All western salt, passing into the Benares province, unprotected by Rowanahs, granted on payment of the special duty of one rupee at Allahabad, has been declared by the Sudder Board liable to confiscation, and in consequence

* The following simple rules serve for the conversion of the Indian maund weight into avoirdupois, and vice versa. Rule.—To convert Indian weight into avoirdupois weight.—1. Multiply the weight in seers by 72, and divide by 35: the result will be the weight in lbs. avoirdupois.—2. Or, multiply the weight in muns, by 36, and divide by 49: the result will be the weight in cwt. avoirdupois.—Rule.—To convert avoirdupois weight into Indian weight.—1. Multiply the weight, in lbs. avoirdupois, by 35, and divide by 72: the result will be the weight in seers.—2. Or, multiply the weight in cwt. by 49, and divide by 36: the result will be the weight in muns, or maunds.—1 Ton=27,222 muns or 27½ muns nearly.—1 Mun=82 and 2-7ths lbs. avoirdupois exactly.

a preventive line has been established along the western boundary of the Benares division, for the purpose of intercepting all salt that may be brought by that route.

Delhee.—Captain Wilson has arrived, and assumed the command of the palace guards. A large concourse of people have assembled to attend the sale of the late Nuwab's of Ferozepoor, property. All the independent chiefs are to be represented at it, and it is reported that they are determined not to allow a particle of the Nuwab's property to pass into the hands of the Feringees. Since writing the above, accounts have been received, stating that the sale was very heavy—the horses generally inferior, only one or two selling for 1,500 rupees, the rest averaging 400.

Surdhunu.—An attempt was lately made on the life of Mr. Troup, by a discharged sepoy of the late Begum, who indignant at the assumption of the country by the Feringees, and his loss of service, was determined to make that class feel his vengeance, and accordingly commenced a muck into a billiard-room where Mr. Troup and some other gentlemen were assembled. He selected Mr. T. for his example and aimed a cut at him, which, however, Mr. T. parried with a billiard cue. The man was immediately seized by the persons in the room, in doing which one of them was slightly wounded.

Musoorie.—The Bishop starts for Simlah, on the 16th May, going through the hills.

The Civil Service Annuity Fund.—Extract from the Proceedings of the Managers of the Civil Annuity Fund, held on the 25th March, 1836:—

Read the following protest, signed by four of the managers, viz.:—"As managers of the Annuity Fund we desire to enter our protest against the position assumed at the special meeting of the 19th instant, that a decision of a majority of the managers in regard to any act performed by them in conformity with the rules of the Fund, is not valid, unless confirmed by a majority of three-fourths of the subscribers voting at a general meeting on the subject of such act of the managers.—Because, if this position be maintained, it will be in the power of any number, however small, in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ of those voting on the question, to reverse any act, however legal, of the managers, notwithstanding that they are the confidential agents and trustees of the whole service, in respect to the management of the Fund: whereas, the obvious

tendency of the rule is to discourage any departure from the system prescribed by them, by requiring a majority of at least three-fourths of the voters in regard to any deviation from their spirit. (Signed) J. A. Dorin, C. Trower, C. Marley, W. Oakes."—Upon which the following gentlemen recorded their sentiments, as follows:—"The undersigned declare that, in their opinion, the position stated in the above protest, viz., that any act of the managers is not valid unless confirmed by a majority of three-fourths, at a Gen. Meeting, was not established by the result of the proceedings of the Gen. Meeting on 19th inst. that meeting having merely decided in the first instance, upon a question referred especially to it by the managers themselves, and the act or resolution by which the appointment made by the managers was declared vacant, having been duly passed by a majority of three-fourths of those present or who voted thereat by proxy. (Signed) J. Pattle, T. Plowden, Richard Walker, H. T. Prinsep."—The managers who subscribed the above protest declare that they are satisfied with the above explanation; and without entering into the question of the legality of the general proxies admitted at the meeting, are content that the result of the proceedings of the 19th should be understood as not maintaining the position objected to.

A correspondent informs us that there is a rock, in the vicinity of Goorgaon, consecrated to Sitaljee, the Hindoo divinity that kills or cures in all cases of small pox. The number of pilgrims that annually repair from all parts of India, to propitiate this idol, is estimated at two lacs, and the revenue which the late Begum Sombre derived from this source of pious fraud, at 20 or 30,000 rupees. As Goorgaon has lapsed to the Government, we hope soon to learn that this abominable tax on the credulity of the superstitious, is put a stop to, and that no portion of it is supposed to profane the public treasury.

New Bazaar.—A commodious and well arranged bazaar is in course of formation at Howrah, where fish, flesh, vegetables and other supplies will be procurable at the same rates as in Calcutta.

The Aeronaut.—Mr. Robertson has taken his departure for Lucknow. He travels by boat, with all his balloon apparatus.

Petition for Trial by Jury, &c.—The deputation with the petition relative to trial by jury in civil cases, quarter sessions and extension of the limits of Calcutta waited on the Governor-General

on the 22d April. His Lordship received them alone, with much affability, and promised that the matters of which the petition treated, should have due attention at the Council Board.

Consul or Assistant Resident at Rangoon.—The Chamber of Commerce lately made a representation to Government on the precarious position of the British trade at Rangoon, soliciting the appointment of a Consul or Assistant Resident at Rangoon with Consular powers. The proposition was favourably received, and a reference has been made to the Resident at Awa to ascertain if any objection will be raised to such an appointment.

Sir Charles Metcalfe's Reply to the Native Address.—To Rajah Rajnarain Roy Bahadoor, and the other native Gentlemen who signed the Address to Sir Charles Metcalfe, Baronet, &c. &c.—Dear Friends,—I am grateful for the kind feeling which has dictated your address. I cannot pretend to merit the high praises which you bestow; but nothing can deprive me of the heartfelt gratification, which I derive from this cordial manifestation of confidence and affection, at a time when a lasting separation was expected. Without further reference to myself, I may venture to express my satisfaction at your appreciation of the value of those measures, which have been deemed worthy of your marked applause. You will see from them, and I trust from the whole course of Legislation now in progress, that the British nation is anxious to govern India for the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants. There was a time when it could do little more than protect your lives and properties from foreign enemies threatening devastation and destruction, and try to introduce an improved system of internal administration in the most indispensable essentials; and when all the revenue that could be obtained was necessary for those purposes. Nor is the Government yet in a condition to forego great sources of revenue, the loss of which might endanger the safety of you all; but you will I trust perceive, as the means or prospects of the state improve, that nothing oppressive or vexatious will be retained, and that the efforts of the Government will be unremitted to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to render India a prosperous, happy and enlightened country. Possessing incalculable resources for extension of commerce and increase of riches; united, I will hope, by common interests and paternal government, with Great Britain and Ireland, in mutual sympathy and affection; giv-

ing and receiving wealth by that union; freed from all undue exaction, enjoying all the rights of person and property, with equal laws for all classes of subjects all shackles being removed from the spread of knowledge by the Liberty of the Press, and all trammels from commerce by the abolition of unfair duties; every restriction and impediment demolished that can obstruct industry and enterprise general education promoted; intercourse external and internal accelerated and multiplied by steam Communication, and the other improvements of enlightened nations: it is impossible to see any limit to the pitch of prosperity, which India may attain under British protection. Accept my fervent prayers that this brilliant prospect may be realized. Accept also my affectionate wishes for the welfare and happiness of each and all of you. My destiny still keeps me in India, and my further labours in the Government to which I am proceeding, will be cheered by the recollection of the kindness which has been evinced, under an expectation of my departure for Europe by so numerous a body of native inhabitants of Calcutta and the neighbourhood, I have, &c., C. T. METCALFE,—April 5, 1836.

Medical and Physical Society.—Proceedings of the meeting, of the 2nd of April, 1836.—Letters from the following gentlemen were read:—From Dr. Kinns of Ceylon, acknowledging the receipt of the publications presented by the society to the Military Medical Library of that Island. From Principal Bramley, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the preparation of the double fetus, presented to the Medical College, by the society, at their last meeting. From Mr. Mackinnon, of Tirhoot, addressed to Superintending Surgeon Marshall, forwarding two specimens of urinary calculi lately extracted by Dr. Mackinnon from native patients. From T. Chapman, Esq. of Purneah, enclosing an account of a case of injured spleen which was excised by Dr. Macdonald of that station, and accompanied by portion of spleen which had been removed, and which was presented for the Museum. The subject of the case was a native about 30 years of age, who was gored in the abdomen by a buffalo; through the wound, which was about three inches in length, protruded a portion of the spleen. Six days afterwards the man sought medical advice from Dr. Macdonald, who at first tied a ligature round the mass with a view of interrupting the circulation, and thus causing it to slough

off. On further consideration, however, he determined to remove it with a knife, which was accordingly done, and the patient rapidly recovered. A communication from Mr. Masters, of the Botanical Garden, was then laid before the meeting. Mr. Masters stated that he had been directed by the Right Honourable Lord Auckland to inform the society that his lordship had brought out with him in the "Jupiter" a number of plants of different kinds, amongst the rest several of a medicinal nature—and he requested the society to inform him whether any of these were likely to flourish in India. What would be the best method of disposing of them, and whether any members of their body resided in situations favourable to the cultivation of the different specimens, so that they might be made over to their charge? Among the list were similar sarsaparilla, guaiacum, officinale, pastinaca, opoponax, dorstenia, Contrayerva, quassia amara, pistacia, Lentiscus, Juniperus Sabinae, Atropa, Belladonna, &c. By Mr. Bramley, seconded by Dr. Goodeve, proposed that a sub-committee be appointed to enquire into the matter, in order that a suitable reply to the queries of Mr. Masters, might, through that gentleman, be communicated to the Right Honourable the Governor-general. The members of the committee to be Messrs. Corhyn, Stewart and O'Shaughnessy. This was unanimously agreed to. — The following communications were then presented. An account of an examination of the double foetus presented to the Medical College, at the last meeting, drawn up by Dr. Goodeve. Cases of diseased eye by Mr. W. O. Green, Assistant Surgeon, presented by the Medical Board. A paper upon mortification, by Dr. Wise, of Hooghly, accompanied by drawings, and a preparation of a diseased hand for the Museum, presented by the Medical Board. It was then proposed, That the preparations of the Society's Museum be made over to the charge of the Medical College. This Resolution was carried unanimously. A paper upon some of the consequences arising from the use of lead for various purposes on board ship, by the late W. Twining, Esq., was then read and discussed. This paper was an unfinished one which was in progress of preparation at the time of Mr. Twining's lamented decease, and was consequently in many respects imperfect. The paper was written in consequence of several cases of lead poisoning having occurred on board the ship "Broxbornebury" and "Othello" many of whom were brought

to Mr. Twining's notice. The ship "Broxbornebury" sailed from England in the spring of 1834, and arrived in the Hooghly on the 23d September, having touched at Madras and remained there several days. While the ship was at Madras, a supply of Arrack was taken on board for the use of the ship's crew—soon after their arrival at the Sand Heads the men began to suffer from cholera, and in 6 or 7 weeks, from the date of the arrival of the Arrack on board, a large proportion of the crew were more or less affected with the symptoms of colica pictonum. Of these, twenty-two came under Mr. Twining's cure. On representing to the captain that these diseases must have been produced by the use of lead amongst the crew of his ship, he appeared incredulous, as he could not attribute it to any cause of the kind. The only purpose for which lead had been employed on board, was the lining a large harness-rack with two divisions, in which a cask of beef and another of pork were deposited for daily use, and a leaden pipe through which spirits were pumped up from the casks in the spirit room. It became necessary therefore to ascertain to what extent lead was soluble in the brine of salted meat or in the Brandy, which had been used during the voyage to Madras, or in the Arrack, which had been served out from the date of the ship's arrival at that port. For that purpose several experiments upon these fluids were made. Experiment I. A portion of the Brandy was taken. Its specific gravity was 932, and with tests it indicated an acid reaction. Two rods of polished lead weighing grs. 342 and 90-100ths were put into a phial containing 10 ozs. of this brandy, which was covered loosely. At the end of six days the surfaces of the leaden rods were considerably tarnished—at the end of fifteen days a dense cloud had collected round the rods, the lead had become of a dark brown colour, and the brandy in which they were immersed was of a much paler colour than at first—at the end of forty days, there was a large quantity of this coloured precipitate found at the bottom of the phial. The rods were removed from the brandy and found to have lost grs. 5 and 90-100ths. The brandy was observed to have lost much of its original colour, its specific gravity was 792—Experiment II. The Madras arrack was clear, transparent, its specific gravity was 933, and, with tests, it afforded a strong acid reaction. Two rods of polished lead, weighing grains 330 and 80-100ths, were put into a phial contain-

ing 10 ounces of this arrack, which was loosely covered in the same manner as the brandy. In the course of 24 hours the surfaces of the rods were in a remarkable degree tarnished, showing a prompt and strong action of the liquid on the lead. At the end of five days the surface of the rods had acquired a brownish or tan colour, and their surfaces appeared to have become rough. The discolouration of the surface of the lead gradually increased until they became of a deep brown colour, and a small quantity of grey precipitate was observed at the bottom of the phial, the arrack remaining transparent. At the end of forty days the rods were removed from the arrack and allowed to dry, they were weighed and found to have lost grains 7 and 70-100ths. At the conclusion of this experiment the arrack was of Sp. gravity 972, and was strongly impregnated with lead.—Experiment III. Two rods of polished lead, weighing grains 335 and 20-100ths, were put into a phial containing 10 ounces of brine in which pork had been pickled and brought from Europe. This liquid was turbid, and so much coloured, that the appearance of the rods, during the time they were immersed in the brine, could not be distinctly seen. At the end of 40 days the rods when taken from the brine, were not perceptibly tarnished, and they were precisely of the same weight as when first put into the brine. A portion of distilled water was then subjected to a similar experiment. At the end of forty days the rods were covered with a slight discolouration, and were found to have gained 5-100ths of a grain, owing to a minute coating of carbonate of lead on their surfaces.—Experiment IV. The semi-fluid grease in which the pork had been boiled, was then made the subject of experiment, but no trace of lead was discoverable in it. Hence, it appeared that the meat had not acquired any noxious properties from the leaden cask in which it had been contained. The ship "Othello" sailed from Liverpool on the 3d Nov. 1826, having taken on board water for the voyage, contained in two large tanks lined with lead. On the 1st April, the ship arrived at Calcutta,—during the voyage eighteen of the crew suffered from colica pictorum. The first man was attacked on the 1st Dec., from that time forward the disease continued to spread among the crew, several of them suffering from relapses: some had the disease, as many as four and even six times during the voyage the symptoms being very severe and distressing. From

these circumstances, Dr. Twining concludes that the cause which produced the disease must have existed throughout the whole voyage. Two of the men died at sea; one of these, after he was convalescent, while walking on the ship's deck, was suddenly attacked with apoplexy and expired. This man's death is attributed by Dr. Twining to exposure to the sun. The other died of cholera after his arrival in Calcutta. At the commencement of the voyage, before any of the people were taken ill, there was heavy rain, and the water which could be collected from a canvass awning, was collected and used for cooking and drinking by the crew. When the ship arrived in Calcutta, Dr. Twining was requested by the Captain of the "Othello" to examine the water-tanks. He found two large tanks of three-inch plank lined with thick lead, each of them thirteen feet long, four feet broad, and five feet three inches deep.—The water in the starboard tank was about two feet in depth, clear, and apparently in good condition. A bottle was first filled from this tank, and the water was then completely agitated from the bottom, several bottles were then filled from this water which was somewhat turbid. From the results of the experiments made upon this water it would appear to have contained lead in considerable quantities, but the paper here ends abruptly in the middle of one of the experiments.

Amballah.—The disturbance here has caused (or rather is causing) great sensation amongst the commandants and others at Kurnaul and Loodianah. Mr. Edgeworth who was sent out on deputation from this, fancied that the zemindars were about to commence hostilities against him, in consequence of which he made the best of his way to Loodianah, where he requested Colonel Faithfull to send out troops, and also three guns, as the insurgents had taken possession of the fortress, and assembled in great numbers. This, Col. Faithfull would not do, until he heard from the General. Mr. Clark immediately sent off from this, an express to the Commissioner at Delhi, and the Brigadier Genl. on hearing it has sent off to Delhi for a breaching battery. It has caused the greatest consternation, and at Kurnaul they are in momentary expectation of being ordered out, cavalry, infantry, and guns. The zemindars of the place (Bullooahie) did seize on the fort by surprising the Thannah; and, Mr. E. on going there, was told he could do no good as the fort was in their possession, and he was advised to be off, which he

did, a surwar, who was with him, was wounded. After Mr E.'s departure they cut his tents to pieces, which together with his office they burned, the zemindars appear to have taken the fort on account of the granaries that were in it containing an immense quantity of grain, nearly two lakhs of rupees worth, but it is supposed that they were instigated to this by some Selks, who have been some time among them of the Akhali tribe, the detachment was sent from this the day before yesterday and will be joined by Mr. Clark on the 31st at Kittah, he supposes that about a regiment will be required, as there are several thousand people assembled.

Jeypore.—Every exertion is being made to find Chummun Sing. The Rawul has issued a public notice, in the name of the Sircar, that the guilt of both Chummun Sing and Jewaher Sing, as being implicated in the murder of Mr. Blake, is fully established, and that large rewards will be given for their apprehension, and that any person favoring their concealment will be severely punished. The Rawul is now fairly invested, as minister of the Jeypore states. Some troops have been dispatched to Shaikawattee.

The Court of Directors have granted the six retirements. We may, therefore, suppose that the Medical Retiring Fund will be put into operation; when we hope to see all those of the service, who have hitherto kept back, will on finding their doubts as to its success unfounded, no longer hesitate in supporting it. Among our medical *on duty*, we have the intended retirement of Mr. Langstaff next cold season, which will promote Supert. Surg. Smith, to the Medical Board, when Officiating Supert. Surgeon Ranken, it is said, will get the Cawnpore circle.

We are very glad to find that the Court of Directors have ordered the discontinuance of that vile, low-minded, and strife-stirring order of Lord Bentinck's, which directed the Heads of Departments to report privately on the character and qualifications of their subordinates. Had Lord Bentinck done nothing else to stamp his real worth than the passing of that order, we should have had quite enough data to form an opinion on, but there was much more than that which he desired to leave and did leave as a legacy to the Services in India, for which, no doubt, he will receive such thanks and gratitude as the value of the *bono* merits. —On Lord Auckland, who as yet we hope well of, this decision of the Court of Directors will operate as a warning. Expediency may justify the clipping of pay

or making promotion less speedy,—at least a reason may be offered which may give a show of necessity to it,—but nothing can warrant the converting a public officer into a spy, or a private individual into a caterer to a depraved taste—a taste for dabbling in petty scandal,—the one and the other are characters equally detested and detestable.—It will some twenty years hence, scarcely be credited that a Governor General of India, in the year 1835, and that man, from rank and association supposed capable of appreciating the higher and nobler feelings of our nature, could have been the author of an order so calculated to outrage all acknowledged rules of propriety and good taste, and so impolitic, looking to the state of society at the period.—But it has disappeared. We wish we could say as much of some others of his Lordship's obnoxious measures.

We see noticed in the *Englishman* of the 20th May, a case which we think is deserving of some comment, as bearing on a point in which the public have already taken great interest. We allude to the Order by Lord Bentinck, to discontinue the practice of flogging soldiers of the Native army.—The case now under observation is as follows; a *christian* "seapoy" musician, attached to the 60th regt Bengal N. I., deserted, but finding his progress more difficult than he had anticipated, he returned to his regt, and was brought to trial before an European Court Martial, which, on guilt found, sentenced him to receive a corporal punishment.—The sentence came in the usual course before the Brigadier Commanding for his confirmation, but that officer, looking to the General Order by Lord Bentinck, considered himself barred from giving his assent to the sentence of the Court, as, according to his judgment, the order was meant to apply to *all* soldiers in the Native army. But he laid the case before the Judge Advocate General for his opinion, and that officer expressed himself on the subject as follows:—"Sir, I have the honor to return the proceedings of an European Court Martial held in the 60th N. I., upon seapoy and musician Johu Dooming, received with your letter No. 145 of the 2d inst. I conceive that the prisoner Dooming was correctly sentenced to corporal punishment, and that Lieut.-col. Tulloch might have carried the same into effect without any reference to you—the award not exceeding 300 lashes.—The General Order of 24th February, 1835, does not extend to Christian drummers or musicians, who are governed by the rule laid down in the

Articles of War for the European troops. It only affects Native soldiers not professing the Christian religion. (Signed) G. YOUNG, Judge Adv. General's Office, Fort William, April 16, 1836."—Here we must pause to draw breath. Is it so, that the being a "Christian" subjects a man to an infliction which is considered too degrading for a Hindoo or Mussulman to suffer? Who after this will dare insult the Heathen, as they are termed, by recommending a change of religious belief! We must confess there is something so recklessly extravagant in this doctrine, that we are afraid to trust ourselves in the expression of our indignation—an indignation in which we are sure all who may hear of this subject will participate in.

To T. Dickens and R. H. Cockerell, Esqrs., and other British born Inhabitants of India.

Legislative.—Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial dated the 15th ultimo, and to inform you, that the act respecting which you inquire,

makes no alteration whatever in any part of the substantive law.—2. The Company's courts are directed by the Regulations, to decide according to equity and good conscience, only in cases in which no other rules exist. The proposed act repeals no existing rules. To whatever extent, therefore, the English law of inheritance, marriage, and succession, is now in force with respect to British subjects residing in the Mofussil, to the same extent it will continue to be in force, after the passing of the proposed Act. I have, &c. W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to the Government of India. Council Chamber, 2d May, 1836.

The Lithographic Press.—We understand that Captain Fitzgerald, Civil Architect of Fort William, has been appointed to the situation of Superintendent of the Government Lithographic Press, vacated by the departure of Dr. Rind to Europe. The establishment will be forthwith removed into the old Mint, and occupy the large range of building which was recently used as the stationery warehouse.

Current Value of Govt. Securities, May 18, 1836.

	To buy.	To sell.
First or old 5 per cent. loan, 1st class	0 2 pm. Par.	
Second five per cent. loan according to the number from 1,200 to 15,200	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pm.	
Third or new five per cent. loan	4 0 pm.	8 pm.
Five per cent. transfer loan of 1835 36	10 8	9 8
Old or first four per cent. loan	0 4	0 8 dist.
Second ditto.	0 6	0 10
Third ditto.	0 8	0 12
Bank of Bengal shares	6200 0 pm.	6000 pm.

Prices of Bullion.

	To Buy	To Sell
Spanish pillar dollars, per 100,	207	207 0
Mexican ditto	206	206 4
Peruvian and other ditto	206	206 0
Sovereigns, each,	9	9 11
Old standard gold mohurs, each	17	17 5
New standard ditto, each,	16	16 4†
Madras Gold mohurs	14	14

Course of Exchange.

	To Buy	To Sell
Bills on the Court of Directors at 12 months date, per Sicca Rupee	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
Private Bills on London, six months sight, per Sicca Rupee	2 1 to	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bank of Bengal.

Discount on approved private bills	7 per cent.
Ditto Government and Salary bills	4
Loans on deposit of Company's paper	5
Ditto of Goods	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Open accounts on deposit of Company's paper	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of goods	

† Coined previous to 1836.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—April 1, Mr T. H. Maddock to officiate till further orders as Special Commr of Calcutta div. in room of Hon Mr. W. H. L. Melville—4, Mr. M. S. Gilmore to act till further orders as Joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Midnapore to be ordinarily stationed at Hidgelec in room of Mr. R. M. Skinner—5, Mr. A. Bignell to act as Secy to the Lottery Committee, vice Mr. J. de Hweta—6, Mr. R. Walker to act as Salt Agent of the 24 pergunnahs and Jessore Agency during Mr. T. Plowden's absence—Mr. W. Bracken to act as 1st deputy Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta, and Mr. G. Campbell to officiate as 2d ditto till further orders—Capt. R. W. Wilson 65th N. I. to be Commandant of Palace Guards at Delhi, vice Capt Denby prom—11, Mr. F. Bentall to be an Asst under Comm. of revenue and circuit of 16th or Chittagong division, and to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of district Tipperah, when Mr. Bruce leaves it to take charge of Bullooh—12, Mr. F. J. Halliday to be Secy. to Sudder Board of Revenue—Mr. C. Tottenham to officiate till further orders, as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector at Noacally, vice Mr. Halliday—Captain P. La Touche, 7th N. I., Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, 67th N. I. are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—16, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten has been associated with the members of prison discipline Committee—19, Mr. H. G. Astell to be an Asst under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 11th or Patna division—Mr. E. da Costa to be Sudder Ameen in zillah Sarun—Mr. G. P. Leicester to conduct the current duties of Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad, in room of Mr. H. S. Oldfield—Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to officiate as Secy to Sudder Board of Revenue.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF AGRA.—March 29, Mr. C. Allen, to be a Deputy Collector in the district of the South Division of Moradabad—Mr. R. H. S. Campbell, to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Muttra.—April 4, the Nawab Abadoola Khan, to be deputy Collector under regulation 9, of 1833, in Zillah Bareilly.—The appointment of Ensign Barwell to officiate as an Aide-de-Camp on the Governor's Staff, during the absence of Lieut. Fulcher, is to have effect from the 11th Nov. 1835, from which date, Ensign Barwell performed Lieut Fulcher's duties of A. D. C.—Assistant-Surgeon, A. Beattie, Surgeon to the Hon. Gov. to cease from this date—6th, Mr. W. P. Mason is reappointed an Assistant

under Commissioner of Delhi—13th, Lieut. J. M. Higginson, 53th N. I. to be private Secretary and Aide-de Camp to Lieut. Gov. of the North West. Provinces—Dr. J. S. Login, to be Surgeon to ditto, ditto—May 4th, Surgeon A. K. Lindesay, 57th regt. N. I. to be Civil Surgeon of Benares, vice Dr. Burnard, dec—the Rev. Mr. A. Ward, to be district Chaplain of Bareilly, in room of Mr. Arnold, placed at disposal of the Right Hon. Governor of Bengal.

FURLONGHS.—Mr. T. Plowden, to the Cape.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Legislative Department, 4th April, 1836.—The following draft of a proposed act was read in council for the first time, on the 4th April, 1836—Act No. — of 1836.—It is hereby enacted, that, after the — day of —, if the holder of a decree passed by the Nuwaub of Furruckabad, under the provisions of section 8 of regulation 2, of 1803, shall be unable to obtain execution of the said decree by the Nuwaub for a period of six weeks, which period of six weeks shall be calculated from the said — day of —, if the decree were passed before the said — day of —, and from the time of passing the decree if the decree were passed on or after the said — day of —, the said holder shall be at liberty to sue out execution of the said decree in the Zillah court of Furruckabad, and the Judge of that court, on application made to that effect, shall execute the decree in the same manner in which a decree of the said Zillah court is executed.

Legislative Department, April 11, 1836—Act No. IX, of 1836. It is hereby enacted, that the commanding officer of any military station occupied by troops in the service of the East India Company out of the territories of the said Company, shall be competent to administer within the limits of such military station, any oath which a Justice of the Peace is competent to administer within the said territories, and that such oath shall, in all respects, be of the same effect as if taken within the said territories before a Justice of the Peace. Act No. X, of 1836.—I. It is hereby enacted, that clause 3, section 5, regulation VI., 1823, of the Bengal Code, be repealed.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the right to Indigo plant may be contested, and an order shall be passed under the provisions of clause 9, section 3, regulation VI., 1823, of the Bengal code, for the delivery of Indigo plant to one of the parties claiming the same,

such party shall not be allowed to cut or remove the Indigo plant until he shall have given sufficient security to the satisfaction of the court trying the case, to make good any claim that shall be ultimately established to such Indigo plant, whether arising from a prior right to the produce of the land, or from an arrear of rent due on account of the specific parcel of land from which the plant may have been produced.—III. And it is hereby enacted, that when a lawful contract shall have been made between a ryot and another party, by which contract the ryot shall have bound himself to cultivate Indigo plant for the other party, or to deliver Indigo plant to the other party, and when the other party shall have advanced money to the ryot for the purpose of enabling the ryot to fulfil such contract, then if any other person, knowing that such contract exists, and that such advance has been made shall prevail upon the ryot to break such contract, the party who made the advance shall be entitled to proceed by civil action against the person who shall have so prevailed on the ryot as well as against the ryot, and to recover from him or them jointly or severally damages to the extent of the injury sustained, together with costs of suit. Provided always, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to give a right of action against any person in consequence of any act which that person may have done for the purpose of procuring payment of a debt, or performance of a lawful contract.—IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the court trying any suit instituted under the provisions of Regulation VI., 1823, of the Bengal code, or under the provisions of this Act, shall be authorized to examine both the plaintiff and the defendant whenever the court shall deem such examination necessary to the ends of justice, and if the award be in favour of the defendant, to assign to the defendant a sum which may be a compensation to him for the expense and loss of time occasioned by the proceeding.—V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to a Zillah or City Judge, to refer to a principal Sudder Ameen, or Sudder Ameen, according to the amount of their respective jurisdictions, any suit, whether regular or summary, which may be instituted under the provisions of Regulation VI., 1823, or under the provisions of this Act, to be enquired into and decided by the said Principal Sudder Ameen, or Sudder Ameen, in the same manner, and under the same rules, as such suit may be enquired into

and decided by a Zillah or City Judge, any thing in the existing regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

April 12.—The Rt. H. the Gov. of Bengal has this day been pleased to extend the provisions of Regulation XII. of 1833, regarding the selection, appointment, and remuneration of authorized pleaders to the zillah courts of Mymensing and Purneah.

April 20th.—The collectors and magistrates at the following stations are vested with the powers of adjudication described in Sections XCVI. to CIX. Reg. X. 1819, in respect to cases of seizure of salt and other offences charged to have been committed in contravention of the laws enacted to protect the revenue derived from salt, viz.—The collectors and magistrates of Bulloah and Chittagong, when the seizure may be made, or the case reported by Messrs. Baker and Kennedy, unconvicted Superintendents.—The collector and magistrate of Midnapore, when the seizure may be made, or the case reported, by Mr. T. Campbell, unconvicted Superintendent of that division.

Financial Department, May 11, 1836. —Notice is hereby given, that, in modification of the notice issued by order of the Governor of Bengal, on the 11th September last, bills on London secured on produce that may be tendered to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, after this date, upon the terms of the advertisement of the Vice President in Council in this department, dated 27th October, 1834, will be required to state the rate of exchange in Company's rupees, and the Board have been authorized to accept the same, all other forms having been duly observed, at the following rate, until further orders, viz. two shillings and a halfpenny for the Company's rupee.—The Board have further been authorised to grant orders on the general treasury in payment for bills tendered and accepted under the advertisement above quoted, payable on demand, in lieu of granting them payable at forty days' sight, as provided in the advertisement of the 27th Oct. 1834, above cited.

General Department, May 11, 1836. —The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal directs that civil servants intending to retire from the service, or to leave the country upon furlough, shall give notice thereof to the accountant of the department to which they belong, at least three months before the date on which they propose to leave the country, in order to

allow that officer to ascertain and bring to adjustment as far as possible any items of account standing to their debit in the public books.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from April 1st to May 18th 1836.—Lieut. A. Cunningham, Engineers, and Cornet C. G. Fagan 8th L. C. to be Aides de-camp to Governor General.—Lieut. T. H. Shuldham, 52d N. I. to be Adj. vice Martin to Europe.—Mr. J. Drummond, R.N., Surg to be Surgeon to Governor Genl.—Capt. St. G. D. Showers, 72d N.I. to be Aide-de-camp to Brigadier General W. Richards, C. B. vice Lieut. J. C. Lumsdaine placed under orders of the Resident at Gwalior.—Asst Surgeon C. Mottley to be Surg from 19th March, 1836, vice Surgeon O. Wray *dec.*—Asst Surgeon J. Ronald to be Surg from 21st March 1836, vice Surgeon R. N. Burnard *dec.*—Vet. Surgeon D. Culimore, 2d Brig. H. Art confirmed, in charge of the horses of H. M.'s 16th Lancers till further orders.—Brevet Capt J. P. Wade 19th N. I. permitted to resign his situation as Interp. and Quarterm of that regt.—Asst. Surgeon A. Stewart M. D. at present at the Genl. Hospital, to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum. Cornet E. K. Money, 2d L. C. to act as Interp. and Quarterm.—Ensign R. A. Herbert, 46th N. I. to act as Interp. and Quarterm to 9th L. C.—Ensign C. J. Harrison 65th N. I. to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 1st N. I.—Ensign R. G. George, 11th N. I. to be Interp. and Quarterm.—Lieut. G. Johnson, 46th N. I. to be Interp. and Quarterm.—Cornet H. Lindesay, 3d L. C. to be Adj.—Lieut. P. S. Hamilton, 5th L. C. to be Adj.—Captain T. Bolton, 47th N. I. to be Brigade Major to troops serving in Oude.—Asst Surgeon R. H. Irvine M. D. to med duties of civil station of Ajmere, in succession to C. Mottley prom. to rank of Surgeon.—The order by Captain W. E. B. Leadbeater, commanding left wing of 53d N. I. directing Brevet Captain C. Campbell to assume charge of Acting Adjutant's Office during indisposition of Lieut. and Acting Adj. J. Hunter, confirmed.—68th N. I. Lieut. E. P. Bryant to be Adj. vice Grove to Europe.—The Kurnaul station order appointing Asst Surgeon W. Shirreff, 1st troop 3d brigade Horse Art. to proceed to Loodianah, & medical charge of a wing of 21st regt N. I. is confirmed.—The regimental order appointing Lieut W. H. Bakers to act as Adj. to 16th regt N. I. is confirmed (temp. arrangement).—The order appointing Ensign H. Milne to act as Adj. to left wing of 21st regt N. I. detached to Loodianah is confirmed.—The Neemuch

station order appointing Vet. Surgeon J. Ford of 1st regt L. C. to charge of the horses 4th troop 3d brig. Horse Art. is confirmed.—The order appointing Surg. H. Clerk, 22d N. I. to medical charge of Art. detail, and Asst Surgeon A. Mackean, doing duty with 22d N. I., to that of 3d local horse, vice Magrath appointed to Mussoorie (temp) confirmed.—Unposted Cornet W. G. Prendergast to do duty with 8th regt L. C. at Sultanpore, Benares, and directed to join.—The Sandoway station order directing Surg. J. Morton to afford medical aid to troops, &c. at that post confirmed (as temp. arrangement).—Lieut. J. Anderson, Engineers, to be Asst to Super. of Doab canal, vice Lieut Napier (to Europe).—Asst Surgeon A. Gilmore, M. D. to be Asst Surgeon of Fort William.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Ensign G. Ranken, 72d N. I. to his original corps, 69th N. I. to resume his position next below Ensign W. P. Bignell.—Surg G. Angus (on furlough) from 24th to 62d N. I.—Surgeon J. Ronald, new prom. to 24th N. I. Lieut.-col. W. H. L. Frith (on furlough) 7th to 6th batt Artillery.—Lieut.-col. R. Powney 6th to 7th ditto.—Surg. R. M. Thomson from 51st N. I. to European regt at Agra.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.—55th regt Lieut. M. Wilson to be Captain, vice Sinclair *dec.*, and Ensign D. Robertson from H. M.'s 20th foot, to be Lieut., vice Wilson promoted.—Captain H. R. Connor H. M.'s 40th, and Lieut. W. Evans, H. M.'s 44th foot, have obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate.—49th foot, Major T. Hall 3d Buffs to be Lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Daniell resigns.—3d foot, Capt G. R. Carmac to be Major by purchase, vice Hall promoted.—Lieut D. M. Cameron to be Captain by purchase, vice Carmac prom.—Ensign C. Sawyer to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Cameron.

FURLONGHS.—Lieut. R. Napier Engs.

FURLONGHS CANCELLED.—Lieut. A. H. Duncan.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. W. Hore, 18th N. I.—Lieut. K. J. White Art.

APPOINTMENTS CANCELLED.—Ens. G. Ranken to 72d N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

April 8th.—With reference to the General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in council, dated the 15th July 1834, requiring that the situation of Brigade Major or Fort Adjutant shall only be held by an officer whose regiment is serving at the station, or forming part of the garrison to which

the appointment appertains. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, with a view to the preservation of the public records belonging to each station, is pleased to direct that a register shall be kept in every brigade and Fort Adjutant's office, of the several documents which may be therein deposited. The Brigade Major or Fort Adjt. relinquishing his office, must transfer this book, together with all records, to his successor, who will carefully compare the entries in the register with the documents made over to him, and on satisfying himself of the correctness of the former, he will give a receipt for the same, after which he will be held responsible for the public documents in the office, and bound to transfer them to his successor in the state in which he may have received them. This register is to be retained in the Brigade or Fort Adjutant's office, as the case might be.

No. 95 of 1836.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief having laid before Government an extract from the proceedings of an European General Court Martial recently held at Nusseerabad, from which it appears that a broad latitude of interpretation has been given in the verdict of the court to the term "a mess," the Rt. Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, with a view of defining the ordinary acceptation of the words of the prescribed monthly certificate, signed by the commanding officer of each corps in which a mess is maintained, is pleased to declare, that a "mess being maintained" is intended to imply, that such an arrangement has been made in the regiment, as will enable the officers to meet together in mess; and will afford the sort of home for officers which will obviate the necessity for each keeping a separate and expensive establishment.—2. For forming "a mess," a contribution from the officers of a regiment must be necessary to provide table equipage, &c., &c., and a former Government, highly approving the principle of a regimental mess, liberally granted a specified monthly allowance to aid in maintaining the same: but they never could have contemplated the allowance being drawn when a mess was not, *bona fide* established.—3. The General Court Martial before alluded to having recorded an opinion, that a commanding officer is justified in authorizing the drawing of the mess allowance when no mess is established, it has become requisite for the Right Honourable the Governor-general in council to notify, that the formation of a mess in a corps must al-

ways be antecedent to the drawing of the allowance.—4. The certificate to be signed by a commanding officer, must in future run, that, "a mess has been established and is maintained" in the corps; and the allowance is not to be drawn until the first has been arranged, and no longer than the second can be certified.—5. His Lordship in Council desires that the army will understand that, by the alteration now made, it is not intended to throw the slightest impediment in the way of the formation of regimental messes; on the contrary, the institution is one which is highly approved and much recommended.—6. The Commander-in-chief having further observed that a balance of the Government mess allowance drawn on the occasion under consideration remains unappropriated; His Lordship in Council desires, that the Military Auditor General will see that the same is recovered on the public account.

MARRIAGES. — March [10, at Chinsurah, Mr. A. Desegrady, Asst Apothecary, to Miss L. Cornelis—22, at Maerut, W. Barr, Esq. Art. to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Colonel W. Lamb, Bengal Army—at Agra, Mr. G. Daniel to Miss M. Smith—24, Mr. G. Archer to Miss M. Leatham—29, at Cawnpore, the Hon. W. Powys, 16th Lancers, to Miss Kennedy—April 4, Mr. W. Cleghorn to Miss M. A. Murphy—5, Mr. J. L. Jones, Purser of H. M.'s ship "Jupiter" to Miss E. C. Orme—at Agra, Mr. J. Parnell to Rebecca youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Slaughter, Indigo Planter—9, T. Palmer, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late J. Hodges, Esq.—11, at Futtyghur, Mr. G. L. Polluck to Miss C. J. Elliott—14, Mr. J. G. Ricketts to Miss C. Murray—at Allyghur, R. R. Sturt, Esq., C. S., to Madelaine, 2nd daughter of Major L. Derridon—15, at Lucknow, Lieut. C. Wyndham 35th regt N. I., to Harriet, daughter of J. G. Bruce, Esq., of Culpeo—16, Mr. T. Roger to Miss M. A. D' Costa—18, Mr. D. B. Kenderdine to Miss E. Strange—20, Mr. D. M. De Silva to Louisa 3d daughter of Mr. F. L. Pereira—at Allahabad, Serjt. J. D. Robertson to Miss A. E. Marklew—21, J. S. Mendes, Esq., to Miss C. M. Barretto—23, Mr. F. Spinnia to Miss A. Gilbert—Mr. John Francis to Miss A. J. Deas—28, at Gya, G. D. Wilkins, Esq., C. S. to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Piers Gamble of St. Michan, Dublin—Mr. P. S. Horn to Miss J. Black—May 3, at Cawnpore, W. R. White, Esq., Surgeon, 16th Lancers, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. C. C.

Campbell—14, Mr. A. D' Monty to Miss M. A. Lawrence—T. Dickens, Esq., to Jane, widow of P. Bridgman, Esq.

BIRTHS.—March 6, at Saugor, the lady of Lieut. G. Dynart 2d regt N. I., of a son—7, at Meerut, the wife of Apothecary W. Hannah, of a son—16, at Delhi, Mrs. Conductor Richardson of a daughter—20, at Nussereabad, the lady of Lieut. W. V. Young, Art., of a daughter—21, at Chinsurah, the lady of Mr. F. B. Barber of a son—24, Mrs. R. Wood of a daughter—28, at Chunar, the lady of Garrison Surgeon A. K. Lindsay of a daughter—April 3, the lady of N. Hudson, Esq., of a daughter—4, at Dacca, the lady of Captain H. J. White 50th regt. N. I., of a son still-born—5, the wife of Mr. J. T. Plomer of a son—6, Mrs. J. B. Nicholas of a daughter—7, the lady of C. Queiros, Esq., of a son (since dead)—at Benares, Mrs. Burnard, widow of the late Dr. R. N. Burnard, of a daughter—at Digha, Mrs. D. Penbearow of a son—at Allahabad, Mrs. W. Blackburn of a son—9, at Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. R. Y. B. Bush 65th N. I., of a son—11, at Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut-col. G. F. Wymer of a son—Mrs. J. O. De Sousa of a son—12, the wife of Mr. W. Bell of a son—at Burdwan, the lady of F. Skipwirth, Esq., C. S., of a son—14, at Cawnpore, Mrs. J. Walker of a son—15, the lady of G. Apcar, Esq., of a daughter—Mrs. J. De M. Sinaes of a daughter—at Meerut, the lady of Captain T. Nicholl, Art., of a daughter—16, at Howrah, the lady of R. E. Blaney, Esq., of a son still-born—17, the lady of F. Hely, Esq., of a son—at Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. A. Cardew, Art., of a son—Mrs. P. Martinelly of a son—at Ajmere, the wife of Mr. G. D. Boyd of a son—20, Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry of a son—Mrs. F. G. E. Stewart of a daughter—the lady of A. Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter—21, the lady of Captain W. Bell of a daughter—30, Mrs. H. J. Frederick of a daughter—May 2, Mrs. R. Platts of a son—7, the lady of W. W. Bell, Esq., C. S., of a son still-born—15, the lady of P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.—21, (Oct. 1835) on board the "Roxburgh Castle," Mrs. S. Donovan—Feb. 26, at Mynpoory, the infant son of Mr. G. F. Smith—at Benares, R. N. Burnard, Esq., Civil Surg.—March 11, Cecilia, daughter of Mr. A. Pereira—at Calcutta, Mary, daughter of Major E. Gwynkin—13, Mr. W. Harper Eng.—14, J. Ellis, infant daughter of Mr. J. Black, Branch Pilot—Mrs. F. S. Bayes, widow—19, John, son of W. Thompson, Esq.—Samuel, youngest son of P. Atkinson,

Esq.—20, at Chandernagore, Henry, son of Mr. G. Willis—at Serampore, Mr. W. Stopford—22, at Serampore, Harriet, infant daughter of Mrs. R. Bell—25, suddenly, at Meerut, Charlotte, daughter of Lieut. C. Stewart, Horse Art.—27, at the General Hospital, Charles, infant son of Mr. J. W. Franks, Asst Steward—at Uodipore, Lieut. T. Ramsay, 22d N. I.—28, T. Bowan, Esq., late an Indigo Planter—at Kurnaul, Mary, wife of Capt. H. O. Barnard 51st N. I.—30, Agatha, wife of Mr. S. Gonsalves—at Meerut, Frances Gertrude, and, on April 2d, Sarah, two children of the Rev. J. C. Proby—31, Mr. D. Cameron—at Serampore, Mr. D. Clarke—at Goruckpore, Jemima, infant daughter of G. Lindsay, Esq., C. S.—April 1, at Neemuch, Sarah, lady of of Captain J. W. Mitchell 49th N. I.—Mr. W. Bailey—2, Mr. C. W. Stewart—3, at Meerut, Jessie infant daughter of Captain Weston, Dep. Judge Advocate Genl.—4, William, infant son of C. A. Cantor, Esq.—Mr. J. L. De Abreu—Mrs. C. Hutchinson, widow of the late Mr. W. Hutchinson—Jane, daughter of Mr. G. Swaris—6, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. G. W. Keymer—in Fort William, the infant son of Lieut. Rigny, Engrs.—at Entally, James, infant son of J. T. Phillips, Esq.—at Burdwan, Caroline, infant daughter of W. Taylor, Esq., C. S.—7, Eleanor, wife of Mr. R. W. Walters, H. Co.'s Marine—8, Richard infant son of Mr. H. Maitland, Indigo Planter—at Benares, Louisa, infant daughter of Lieut H. Clayton—9, Mary, wife of Captain J. Hullock of the Barque "Virginia"—Miss H. C. Purchase—10, Mrs. C. S. Irvine wife of Mr. P. Irvine—12, Mr. James Fisher—Benjamin, son of Mr. T. F. Newing—13, Mr. C. Lamont of the Brig "Monarch"—James, son of E. Wilkinson, Esq.—15, Mrs. H. Lewis—16, Margaret, the lady of J. Gregory, Esq.—17, Mr. John Thompson—18, Mr. Thomas Christian—Mr. W. Collins—at Seebpore, Mr. M. De Silva, relict of the late M. De Silva, Esq.—19, Henry son of H. L. Christiansa, Esq.—George, infant son of Mr. J. Plomer—20, at Gurrawarra, the wife of Captain W. T. Savary 46th regt N. I.—Mrs. R. Gibson—Mr. J. Mills—21, at Chinsurah, Lieut. J. Spring H. M.'s 9th foot—Sert. Major J. Leach—Miss M. L. Rebello—22, Helen, daughter of the late Captain J. Miller—23, James, son of Mr. J. Edwards—25, at Berhampore, Nancy, youngest daughter of Mr. Brierley of Futtighur—28, Mrs. M. Thomson—29, Mr. J. Mitchell, junr.—Mr. V. Kimmins—May 3, C. Todd, Esq., C. S.—12, Mr.

C. N. Phillips, Surgeon, ship "Victory" 15. Dr. J. R. Vos, M. D.—at Howrah, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Rabbeth—16, Sarah, daughter of J. Nicholas, Esq. Solicitor—17, Mr. P. Dissent—James, infant child of J. Prinsep, Esq.

Madras.

The following is extracted from a letter dated Secunderabad the 11th May, relating to the fray in this city between the Arabs and the Rohillas. "On Friday last the Bolarum brigade were put in requisition to quell a disturbance in the city between the Arabs and Rohillas, in which 15 of the former and 29 of the latter were left dead on the ground—however the Rohillas were expelled the city (to amount of about thirteen hundred men in arms) by order of his Highness the Nizam before the arrival of the Bolarum Force who were and still are encamped near the Foundary. Last night about nine, the 30th and 35th N. I. received orders to march in direction of the city, and all the remaining corps to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice—but it is probable this "flare up" will yet be settled without any expenditure of British power."

We regret to learn the following melancholy accident by a letter from a correspondent at Vellore dated May 16.—"A most melancholy and fatal accident has just occurred here, which has thrown a shade of gloom and sadness over the usually gay and cheerful society of this station. On the evening of the 14th inst. Lieutenant Campbell and Ensign Wood, of the 9th regt. N. I. were proceeding in a baidy, belonging to the latter officer along the principal road from the Cantonment of the barracks, when suddenly some part of the harness broke or became disarranged, and the horse setting off at full speed attempted to make a sharp turn down a road to the right of the main one, and in doing this, gave so violent a shock to the conveyance that both the officers were thrown out. Ensign Wood, who was driving at the time, was thrown to a considerable distance, and escaped without any very serious injury; but Lieutenant Campbell unfortunately fell forward, so as to be in front of the wheel which it appears passed over his head and fractured his skull in so dreadful a manner that he expired on the evening of the following day, having continued in a state of insensibility from the time of the occurrence of the accident. Thus has perished in the prime of life and health an officer whose talents and ac-

quirements had rendered him an ornament to his profession, and whose private virtues and good qualities had endeared him to every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

A melancholy accident occurred on Saturday at the Adyar river. Two young gentlemen belonging to the "Earl of Balcarra," who were on a visit to Mr. Arbuthnot at Brodie Castle, went out to bathe in the afternoon, neither of them being able to swim. The river is for the most part extremely shallow just now, but there are one or two places of very limited extent where the water is deeper and one of the young gentlemen, Mr. Blanchard, it appears got suddenly beyond his depth and disappeared. His companion had gone to the opposite bank, and was engaged in fastening together two oars for the purpose of teaching himself to swim which prevented his becoming immediately aware of the accident, and when he did turn round and missed his friend in the water, he concluded that he had gone on shore, and was concealed from view by a hedge; he however went across the river and called out to him, and on receiving no answer he proceeded towards Brodie Castle and gave the alarm. Captain Longworth who was in the house at the time, rushed to the spot accompanied by several of Mr. Arbuthnot's servants, and after wading and swimming about the river for ten minutes, the body was discovered with the head downwards. Although there were no indications of life, every effort was used for several hours to restore animation by Drs. Smythe and Roe, whose services were promptly procured, but, without success. A coroner's inquest sat on the body on Sunday morning at Brodie Castle, and returned a verdict of "accidental death of drowning." The deceased was the only surviving son of the late Capt. Blanchard, of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, well known here as the commander of the "Wellington," Indiaman.

We have a letter from the Goomsoor country of the 1st April, from which we make the following extract:—"You are correct in saying that no man can prophesy when the last act of this wearisome drama will be closed. It seems to me that like the Hydra of old, as soon as one disaffected character is put out of the way, a dozen others start up in his place, and this inveteracy I attribute mainly to an impression that has got among the Chiefs of its being Mr. Russell's policy to bring the country directly under the

Company's rule—a state of affairs which the mountain leaders cannot fail to see will utterly destroy their power and influence, while those of the disaffected whose revenue arises from a conscientious disregard of the difference between Meum and Tuum, will have to collect it under circumstances by no means as favourable as heretofore: and hence arises their dislike to the change. Several however, of the most notorious of both kinds have already paid the penalty of their crimes; Bundeusun Bunge (him whom you call "the Chief Firebrand") hangs in chains near Noogaum, Con Chan Sing the same between Goomsoor Fort and Visroochuttrum, and Sonduroy Bissaye some where near Baghoda, and it is to be hoped that these examples and others which justice requires will have a salutary effect towards a settlement of affairs."

It is with feelings of deep regret that we have this day to record the fatal and melancholy accident which occurred at Ellora on the evening of Thursday 28th April, Major T. M. Claridge, commanding the 43d regiment N. I. having mounted a young and spirited horse just purchased from the estate of the late Lieutenant B. T. Giraud, 22d regiment N. I. went out to take his usual evening's ride. The horse having been very little ridden for some time before, suddenly became very restive and unmanageable, and taking fright at something on the road, ran off at full speed over some very rough ground. The Major was pitched with such violence from the saddle on his head that fatal concussion of the brain instantly followed. He was taken up quite insensible and only lived or rather breathed about three hours after the accident. His sudden and premature death while yet in the prime of life is much and justly regretted by all his regiment, and by a numerous circle of private friends and acquaintances.

A Mussulman Reformer—We learn that the Moulvee, whose doctrines of Reform have excited so much discussion of late, and whose person was even said to have been in jeopardy, in consequence of the boldness with which he declared his opinions, has left Madras on the "Hamen-shaw" for Calcutta, with twenty-seven followers. He was followed to the beach by a large crowd of Mussulmen. We believe it is not correct that he disputed any of the doctrines of the Koran, but he endeavoured to shew that many of the followers of Mahomet have corrupted the system of morality which, he contended, was to be found in the works of the prophet. Being asked—which was the most

ancient record the Bible or the Koran?—he replied, after some consideration—"In the eyes of man the Bible is the oldest—but in the eyes of God they are both of the same age."

Duty on Cotton and Wool.—Govt. have abolished the duty on cotton and wool, shipped at the subordinate ports and manifested as consigned to other ports under the presidency of Madras.

Rail Roads.—It is said, that an order for immediately constructing rail roads from Madras to the Mount and to the Red Hills, has been approved of by the Military Board, and now only awaits the confirmation of Sir Frederick Adam.

Sir F. Adam.—As an *on dit* of the day, it is reported that Sir Frederick Adam will leave the Hills for Bangalore some time in June next, where he will make a stay of some three months, and return to the presidency in Oct. on that day.

We understand that Captains Sewell, Mackenzie, and Considine, temporarily relieved from staff duty, and their services placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in chief, will proceed in the barque "Louisa," together with three medical officers, and a large supply of Hospital stores to join the field force at Goomsaur, where disappointment, sickness, and distress are evils with which the troops appear now to have become familiar.—Late accounts from the seat of war represent "A combined movement of detachments from several regiments for the capture of the principal chief had entirely failed,"—the chief having dispersed his followers, and escaped by passing between the combined force and the main body of the army.—*Courier*, May 5.

The present Recorder of Penang, Sir E. Gambier is talked of as the intended Puisne Judge of Madras, in the room of Sir R. B. Comyn, who succeeded in the appointment of Chief Justice on the resignation of Sir Ralph Palmer, Kt.

The firm of Messrs. Guichard and Co., general merchants, stopped payment yesterday. We have not heard for what amount or the cause immediately leading thereto, but it is supposed to be their large speculations in cotton from which they had calculated upon profitable and quick returns, but had been disappointed.—*Courier*, May 6.

Captain Fitzgibbon of the 5th Light Cavalry, we understand, is coming down to Madras, to be put on his trial before a general court-martial, on charges, founded on disclosures made before a recent general court-martial of an indelicate nature.

Rangoon Prize Money—We have been favoured with the following table and scale of distributions of the Rangoon Prize Money, the uncertainty attending which is at length to find its termination, and the troops employed in that arduous warfare to receive the mites that revert to them.—Schedule of classification of the different grades in the Military and Naval Services, with the number of shares of Prize Money assigned to the former on ordinary occasions, and the rates of war batta received by the latter.

2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Colonels.	Cpts. of the Army	Lieutts. Ensigns, and	Midshipmen
Lt.-colonels	Cpts. of Marines	Quartermasters	Captain's Clerks
Post Captains	Lieutts (Naval)	Lieutts. of Marines	Clerks (Naval)
Majors	Pursers	Quartermasters of ditto	Conductors, Apothecaries, &c.
Commanders	Surgeons (Naval)	Boatswains and Gunners	Subadar Majors
Cpts (Naval)	Surgeons	Asst Surgeons (Naval)	Subadars, Russaldars.
Masters*	Chaplains (Naval)	Asst Surgeons	and Woordce Majors
	Commanders of Pilot	Carpenters	Jemadars, Russaldars, &c.
	Vessels and of divisions of Gun	2d Masters	Sub-conductors and Staff Serjts 1st class
	Boats and others, receiving from 400 to 600 Rs. per month	Mates	Serjeants of Marines
	Engr. (one) receiving a monthly allowance of 350 Rs. per month.	Schoolmasters	Serjeants Military
		Master's Mate	Staff Serjts 2d class
		Volunteers	Petty Officers, 1st and 2d classes
		Commanders of Pilot	Havildars and Drum and Trumpet Majors
		Vessels and others receiving 200 Rs. per month	Mates, Gunners, Carpenters, and others receiving from 50 to 100 Rs. per month
		Commanders of transports employed on shore	

	1 Commander-in-chief Flag Officers and Genl. Officers	2 Colonels, Lieut.-enls, Majors, Post Captains, Masters and Com- manders	3 Captains, Lieutenants, (Naval) and Surgeons	4 Lieutenants of Marine Quartermaster's Lieutenants, Ensigns, Corporals, Boatswain and Gunners	5 Midshipmen, Captains, Clerks, Serjeants of Marines, Conductors, Sub-conductors, Subadars	6 Quartermasters, Gunners, Seamen, Marines, Soldiers
Bengal troops - - - - -	4	48	153	370	791	18,362
Madras troops - - - - -	1	47	132	304	612	18,731
Naval troops - - - - -	2	37	145	103	118	2,500
Do. Marine Force from Bengal	1	0	2	63	213	4,120
	8	132	432	840	1,764	44,713
2 at 14,000		900	130	50	30	2-8
6 at 4,500						

Probable amount of shares in the Ava Prize Distribution :

Commander-in-chief - - - - -	Share 14,000 each
General and Flag Officers - - - - -	" 4,500 "
Field Officers and Captains of the Navy - - - - -	" 900 "
Captains and Officers of corresponding rank - - - - -	" 130 "
Subalterns and ditto - - - - -	" 50 "
Warrant Officers and ditto - - - - -	" 30 "
Soldiers and Seamen - - - - -	" 2-8 "

Herald, April 13.

* Note—This Officer sharing with Captains in the Navy, is at variance with the King's warrant.

RENOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Lieut.-col. T. Marett from 85th to 6th regt—Lt.-col. R. Fenwick from 6th to 9th regt—Lieut.-col. W. T. Sneyd from 39th to 35th regt—Lieut.-col. W. Strahan from 9th to 89th regt—Asst Surgeon D. Trail 8th L. C., and Asst Surgeon J. Supple to proceed to Masulipatam, and do duty under the Garrison Surg until further orders—Asst Surgeon R. Hicks from H. M.'s 55th, to do duty with H. M.'s 45th—Lieut.-col. H. Bowdler from 29th regt to 3d L. I.—Lieut.-col. J. Bell from 47th to 7th regt—Lieut.-col. T. King from 7th to 47th regt—Lieut.-col. J. Noble (late prom.) to 29th regt—Asst Surgeon J. McKenna from 12th regt N. I. to do duty with 44th regt N. I.—Lieut.-col. W. Isaacke from 9th to 36th regt—Lieut.-col. W. Strahan from 36th to 9th—2d Lieut. W. M. Gabbett from 4th to 2d batt Art.—Super. 2d Lieut. F. C. Vardon 3d to 2d batt, and C. H. Hutchinson from 2d to 3d batt.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—The D. troop of H. Art. and 39th regt to proceed from Secunderabad to Jaulnah to be there stationed.

INVALIDED.—Major E. T. Hibgame.

FURLONGHS.—Lieut. J. S. Du Vernet—Lieut. A. J. Begbie from Singapore—Lieut. R. Kollo (prep.)—Captain T. M. Cameron (prep.)

FURLOUGH CANCELLED.—Lieut. S. W. J. Molony.

BIRTHS.—March 30, at Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Poord of a son—April 3, at Calicut, the lady of R. Nelson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter—6, at Secunderabad, the lady of Captain J. Shepherd 21th N. I., of a daughter—7, at Arnee, the lady of Lieut. Nott, H. M.'s 41st, of a son—10, at Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Oakley H. M.'s 45th regt, of a son—The wife of Mr. G. G. White of a daughter—12, at Berhampore, the lady of Captain E. Roberts 49th N. I., of a daughter—at Secunderabad, the lady of Asst Surgeon J. Lawrence of a son—13, the lady of Captain W. P. Macdonald 41st N. I., of a son—26, Mrs. F. Gray of a daughter—at Arcot, the wife of Mr. J. Myers 2d L. C., of a daughter—27, at Bangalore, the lady of A. F. Oakes, Esq., Horse Art, of a daughter—28, at Secunderabad, the lady of J. C. Campbell, Esq., H. M.'s 45th foot, of a daughter—at Hingolie, the lady of N. A. Woods, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.—Nov. 22, (1835) at sea, on board the ship "Royal George, Quarter Master Walsh, H. M. 40th regt.—Feb. 18, Mrs. P. A. Vanderputt—April 3, at Mangalore, Captain E. Lyons, 2d regi-

ment N. I.—13, at Goomsoor, Lieut.-Col. G. Muriel, 5th regiment N. I.—15, at Ellore, Lieut. B. T. Giraud, 22d N. I.—at Goomsoor, Brevet Captain W. Gomperts, 44th regt. N. I.—26, at Mangalore. Asst. Surgeon W. H. Cottle, M. D.—28, at Ellore, Major T. M. Claridge, commanding 43d regiment N. I.—at New Town, Margaret, wife of Store Sergeant J. Carr—30, drowned whilst bathing in the river Adyer, Mr. J. Blanchard of the Earl of Balcarras—Lately, Col. W. T. Sneyd—May 2, at New Town, Jane, wife of Mr. W. Axelby—4, at Bangalore, Lieut. Colonel R. H. Russell, 3th L. C.—14, Lieut. D. C. Campbell, 9th regiment N. I.—19, A. Rowlandson, Esq.

Bombay.

An extract of a letter from a lady at Bombay to her friends:—Again my dear Sophia, as you prize your locks, I must caution you against a horrid spurious compound sold under the name of Macassar Oil as Rowland's, as poor Caroline applied some to her hair while at Bangalore, at my recommendation having myself, when in London, had my hair much strengthened and improved by applying Rowland's Macassar Oil; but instead of producing a beneficial effect upon hers, it so crisped and injured it that I fear it will never recover its former appearance. Upon examination, I find that she has employed a counterfeit Macassar Oil, and the man who sells the imitation, has signed the Inventor's name, which I should imagine, is a forgery; be that as it may, however, poor Caroline's head bears witness to the danger of buying spurious articles.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Feb. 19, Rev. J. Jackson M.A. Chaplain at Surat, is appointed to the Chaplaincy of Bhooj, and to visit Rajcote four times in the year—March 16, Rev. J. Jackson to be Acting Chaplain of Byculla and Thannah during the absence of Rev. W. K. Fletcher A.M. sick—Asst Surgeon S. Fraser is appointed pro temp. to act as deputy Assay Master—Mr. W. Simson, Acting Collector of Tannah is allowed to proceed on deputation into districts—17, Mr. H. Brown to act as Civil Auditor and Mint Master from 5th instant, until the return of Mr. Doveton—Mr. J. Sutherland Judge and session Judge, and Agent to the Governor at Surat, received charge of the Adawlut at that station from Mr. G. Grant—30th—Mr. W. Birdwood to act for Mr. Richardson as Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach—Mr. Hornby to act for Mr. Birdwood as Asst Judge and Session

Judge of Ahmednugger, for the detached station of Dhalia—Mr. A. Remington to act for Mr. Hornby, as Asst. Surgeon and Session Judge of Tannah—April 15, Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, was examined in the printed regulations of Government on the 4th April, by a committee assembled for that purpose, and was found well qualified to enter in the transaction of public business—20, Mr. H. Brown, to act as deputy civil Auditor, and deputy Mint Master, during the absence of Mr. G. Grant, on medical cert. from the date of Mr. Dovey's resuming his duties, as civil Auditor and Mint Master—Lieut. R. Shortreed, 14th regt. N. I., under the provisions of Act, No. 14, of 1835, appointed Asst Magistrate in the Deccan—Captain J. Outram, 23d regt N. I., to be Political Agent in the Myhee Caunta—Lieut. W. Lang, 21st regt. to be 1st Asst and Ensign T. M. Dickinson to be 2d Asst to the Political Agent in Katterwar—Lieut. D. C. Graham, 19th regt N. I., is appointed to the command of the Bheel Corps in Candeish, and Lieut. F. H. Brown, 23d regt. N. I., to be 2d in command of do—May 2, Mr. J. Gordon, to be 1st Asst. to the collector of Kaira—3, Captain R. Foster of Engineers under the provisions of Act No. 14, of 1835, is appointed Asst Magistrate in the Zillahs of Ahmednugger, Poona, and the Conkan, and Lieut. J. R. Lumley, an Asst to the Thuggee department with the powers of Asst Magistrate in the districts of Ahmednugger, Poona, Concan and Dharwar—Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political and Judicial Departments, to be Secretary in attendance on the Governor Mr. W. H. Wathen to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in the Secret and Political Departments—Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting Secretary to Government in the territorial and commercial Departments, to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in the Judicial Department—11, Mr. J. S. Law, to be 2d Asst to the collector of Belgaum—17, Mr. G. Rousseau to act as examiner on the Equity side of the Supreme Court, till further orders—24, Mr. C. Norris, of the establishment has retired from the Company's service from the date on which he completed the prescribed period of service—Mr. A. Remington, 3d Asst to the collector of Tanna, is placed in charge of the Sudder station at Tanna, with Magisterial powers, until the 9th of June, 1836—Lieut. S. Hennell, Asst to the resident, to officiate as resident at Bushire, during Major Morison's absence—Mr. E. L. Jenkins to

be Asst to the collector of Tannah—Mr. R. H. Stracy, to be Asst to the principal collector of Surat—31, the Rev. J. H. Hughes, chaplain for this presidency is admitted on the establishment from the 16th May, and is also to be chaplain of Solapore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from March 16th to June 5th 1836.—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lt. H. W. Preedy 25th N. I. to act as Adj't to that regt, during the absence of Lieut. Woodburn, on sick certificate to the Deccan—Lieut. E. W. Agar of 3d regt N. I. to act as Adj't. to the regt, from 15th Feb. 1836—Lieut. H. Colgrave to act as Adj't to the details of the 15th regt N. I. at Tannah, Bhowlny, &c. consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from 6th March—Lieut. R. J. Crozier to act as Adj't to a detachment of the 26th regt N. I., proceeding to Dhoolia, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file—Ensign H. Vincent 10th regt N. I. to act as Quarterm. to that regt, from the date of the departure of Lieut. Echalar to the Presidency—Capt. J. D. Browne 10th regt N. I. to act, as Interp. to that regt from the 20th Feb., until further orders—Lieut. T. Jackson 10th regt N. I., to act as Quarterm. to that regt, from 23d Feb., until further orders—Lieut. A. H. Williams 13th regt N. I., to act as Staff Officer to the detachments at Balmeor, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file—Ensign H. W. Evans 9th regt N. I., to act as Adj't to detachments from the 9th, 12th, and 24th regts N. I., consisting of 300 rank and file, from the 13th to the 19th Feb. 1835, during their march from Baroda, to join the field force assembled at Ahmednugger in the Myhee Caunta—25th regt N. I. Ensign G. H. Robertson to be Interp. in the Mahratta language—Lieut. C. Walker to be an Asst to the Supert. of roads, tanks, &c., vice Lieut. T. M. B. Turner—2d Lieut. P. L. Hart is appointed an Asst to the Inspecting Engr. in the southern division of the army—Lieut. C. Threshie to act as 2d Asst Comm. General at Deesa, from the date of departure of Captain Payne, or until further orders—Lieut. D. E. Mills 19th regt to act as 3d Asst Comm. General with charge of the Bazars and Police at Deesa, vice Threshie—Lieut. G. Sparrow to take charge of the Ordnance Store Department at Deesa, from 16th Jan. to 8th Feb.—Lieut. D. E. Mills to act as Exec. Engineer at Deesa from 31st Jan. to 19th Feb.—10th regt N. I. Lieut. C. A. Eschalar to be Quarterm. and

Interp. in the Hindoost. language—Ensign Evans 9th regt N. I. is appointed line Adjt. to the field detachment in Myhee Caunta under the command of Captain D. Forbes—consequent on the departure of Captain T. B. Jervis to England—Captain Waddington will resume his appointment of Super Engr. at the Pres.—The situation of inspecting Engr., southern division of the army, will continue vacant pending a reference made to the Court of Directors—Surgeon J. P. Riach to remain in Persia for the purpose of being employed on the personal staff of the King of Persia—Captain C. Hunter 16th regt N. I., commanding the Poona Police corps, is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief until further orders—Major T. M. Bailie 24th regt N. I. to assume the command of the station of Baroda from 1st March as a temp. arrangement—10th regt N. I. Lieut. W. S. Adams to be Captain, and Ensign T. R. Prendergast to be Lieut. vice Pelham invalided—Lieut. C. Lodge 25th regt, to act as Quarterm. and Interp. in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to 3d regt N. I., until further orders—Asst Surg. R. Brown to act as deputy Medical Storekeeper at Ahmedabad, during the absence of Asst Surgeon J. J. Cunningham.—21st N. I. Capt W. Cavaye to be Maj. Lieut. A. Burnes to be Capt and Ensign C. F. Christie to be Lieut in succession to Mason retired; date, 8th April 1836.—The following temp arrangements are confirmed.—Lieut. W. B. Salmon 19th regt N. I., to act as Interp. in Hindoostanee to 5th regt N. I., during absence of Lieut Brown, on duty at the presidency—Lieut. P. K. Skinner 9th N. I., Acting Sub Asst Comm. General at Deesa, to act as Major of Brigade at that station, till the arrival of Captain Wilson or until further orders.—Lieut. W. B. Salmon 19th regt N. I., to act as Interp. to the regt of Eur. Infantry, during absence of Lieut Stiles on leave to Pres.—Lieut H. S. Watkin 15th regt N. I. to act as Adjutant to detachment of that regt at Tannah, during absence of Lieut Cotgrave on sick certificate—7th regt N. I., Lieut G. B. Lloyd to be Adj. vice Fallon resigned; date 1st April 1836—Surgeon D. C. Bell is placed in charge of the Native General Hospital, during absence on leave of Surgeon J. McLennan—Asst Surgeon S. Fraser continuing to perform duties as civil Surgeon, as sanctioned under date 9th April—Surgeon C. Kane to act as Med. Storekeeper at Presidency during absence of Surg. Walker, on furl.—Lieut. J. Vincent, to be Acting Engin-

eer at Belgaum, until further orders vice Peat—Lieut. T. Studdert to be an Asst to the Supert. of roads, tanks, &c. vice Vincent—Lieut. G. B. Munbee to be Asst to the Inspecting Engineer of the N. D. A. vice Studdert—Lieut. W. S., to be Asst to the Supert Engineer at the Presidency—No. 270, of 1856—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Ensign H. W. Diggle, 13th regt. N. I., to act as Interp. to the 3d regt L. C. from the date of Lieut. Bradford's resignation—Ensign G. H. Robertson, 25th regt N. I., to act as Adj. to the Native Vet. Btft during the absence of Ensign Hogg, on leave—Brevet Col. J. Morse, 10th regt. N. I., to assume the command of the station of Belgaum from the 17th Jan. last, during the absence of Brig Genl. Gilbert on tour of inspection—Ensign J. Tait, 6th regt. N. I., to act as Fort Adj. and Commissariat Agent at Surat, during the absence of Brevet Capt. Hughes, on leave—Surg. R. Wight, 3d regt L. C. to act as Surgeon to the division and Station Staff at Deesa, from the 25th ult.—2d Lieut. E. Pottinger, to be 1st Lieut. of regt of Artillery, vice Lechemere prom—August 20, 1835, 2nd Lieut. G. J. Baynes, to rank from 20th Aug. 1835. vice Pottinger prom—13th regt N. I. Lieut. A. Bradford, to be Capt. vice Oakes retired August 20, 1835—Ensign H. Lavie, to be Lieut. vice Cooke dec. Nov. 9, 1835—Lieut. C. D. B. Prescott, 5th regt N. I., Cadet of the season, 1820, to be Brevet Captain, 27th March, 1836—Captain A. C. Peat, Exec. Eng. at Belgaum is placed at the disposal of the Com.-in-chief, to be appointed to the command of Eng. Corps at Serour, Lieut. A. M. Haselwood confirmed as Adj. to 3d regt N. I., vice Edmunds resigned—Ensign H. L. Barr, 8th regt N. I. to be Quarterm. and Interp. to Marine Batt. vice Dickinson—Lieut. T. Edmunds 3d regt. N. I. to be Aide de Camp to the Governor from 1st April, 1836, vice Davidson res.—Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, 1st regiment L. C. to be extra Aid-de-Camp to the governor—Lieut. H. I. Woodward, to act as Adj. to Eur. regt. till further orders—The following temp. arrangements confirmed:—Ensign H. T. Vincent, 7th regt N. I., to act as Adj. to Guzerat Provincial Batt. during the absence of Ensign Gordon on duty at presidency, Ensign R. D. Stuart, 14th N. I., to take charge of the Bazar, and to act as staff officer at Ahmedabad consequent on departure of the Dep. Asst Adj. Gen. to Deesa, on duty—Lieut. T. Eyre, 3d regt. L. C. to act as Adj. and Quarterm. during

absence of Lieut. Malet and Reeves—Ensign A. B. Rathbone. 24th regt. N. I. to act as Adj. during the absence of Lieut. Ramsay, (sick cert.) Ensign J. C. Wright, 9th regt. N. I. to act as Adj. of the detach. stationed at Broach—2nd Lieut. Munbee. assumed charge of depart. of Supert. Engineer at the Presidency, from Captain T. B. Jervis on 15th March, 1836, and delivered over charge to Capt. Waddington on the 14th April—Lieut. R. Farquhar, 5th regt. N. I. to act as interp. till further orders—Surgeon A. Graham and Lieut. Gaisford of the Artillery to be associated with Capt. Foster, Eng. as members of a Committee on special duty at Ahmednugger—Mr. G. E. Nixon is admitted to the service as a Vet. Surgeon, date of commission unsettled—3d regt. N. I. Lieut. A. Crawford, to be Quarterm. and Interp. in Hindoostance, vice Haselwood, to be Adjut. 2d May, 1836—13th regt. N. I. Ensign A. Lavie, to be Adjut. vice Wenn resigned 3d May, 1836—Lieut. H. Hart, 6th regt. N. I. a cadet of the season 1820, to be Brevet Captain, from the 12th May, 1836—Senior Asst. Surgeon M. T. Kays M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Brydon dec. 12th May, 1836—Lieut. P. K. Skinner 9th regt. N. I., to act for Lieut. Erskine, in the Poona Auxil. Horse, and to take charge of the detach. now under Lieut. Edmunds—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed: Lt. J. Penny 1st regt. L. C. to act as Adjut. to that regt. during the absence of Lieut. Owen, on sick cert.—Mr. Edmund Carnac Campbell, admitted a cadet on this estab. transferred from St. Helena estab.—regt. Art. Captain F. P. Lester to be Major—Lieut. Lt. M. F. Willoughby to be Captain and 2d Lieut. J. Jacob, to be 1st Lieut. in succession to Miller, dec. date 14th May, 1836—18th regt. N. I.—Ensign H. W. Diggie to be Quarterm. and Interp. in Hindoostance and Mahratia, vice Bradford promoted, 6th May, 1836—8th regt. N. I. Ensign E. C. Cotgrave to be Lieut. vice Long discharged the service by sentence of a court-martial, 2d May, 1836—Senior Maj. J. D. Crozier to be Lieut.-col. vice Fleming retired, 4th Nov. 1833—Senior Major C. Ovans to be Lieut.-col. vice Crozier retired, 9th Nov. 1835—Right wing European regt., Captain S. Robson to be Major, Lieut. J. Hobson to be Captain, and Ensign W. Thomson to be Lieut., in succession to Ovans prom. 9th November, 1835—Captain J. Clunes to be Major, Lieut. R. M. Hughes to be Captain, and Ensign R. N. Meade to be Lieut. in succession to Roe retired, 29th

Sep. 1836—17th regt. N. I. Capt. J. Simpson to be Major, and Lt. C. J. Pottinger, (killed in action) to be Capt. in succession to Campbell retired, 1st Dec. 1834—Lieut. W. D. Cruickshanks to be Captain, vice Billamore dec.; 20th Aug. 1835—Ensign C. F. Sorrell to be Lieut., vice Leavis dec.; 29th Nov. ditto—18th regt. N. I., Ensign C. W. Maude to be Lieut. vice Budden retired; 20th April 1834—22d regt. N. I. Captain J. Clark to be Major, vice Crozier promoted; 4th Nov. 1833—Brevet Captain J. Hale to be Captain, and Ensign P. Shaw to be Lieut. in succession to Smith dec.; 1st Sept. 1835.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.—Lieut. R. C. Wormald, to rank in succession to Prother, retired. date of rank, 10th Oct. 1833.—2nd Lieut. R. W. Chichester admitted on the effective strength from the 10th Oct. 1833, vice Wormald promoted—Lieut. H. L. Brabazon, and second Lieut. E. S. Blake, to take rank, in succession to Leslie promoted, 24th Dec. 1833.—Lieut. H. Gilberne, and 2d Lieut. E. Welland, to take rank, in succession to Rowland promoted, 26th Dec. 1833—Lieut. S. Turnbull, and Lieut. W. Massey, to take rank in succession to Pontardent promoted, 7th February, 1834—Lieut. C. Berthon and 2d Lieut. G. B. Kennett to rank, in succession to Coghlan promoted 16th June, 1834—2d Lieut. T. C. Pownall, to take rank, vice Kirkpatrick, dec. 12th August, 1834—2d Lieut. G. A. Pruett, to take rank; vice Cannon dec. 25th Sept. 1834—Lieut. A. F. Rowan, and 2d Lieut. C. R. Dent, to rank in succession to Rooke, resigned, 7th Nov. 1834—Lieut. C. H. Nixon, and 2d Lieut. D. Erskine, to take rank in succession to Boye, invalidated, 21st Nov. 1834—Infantry—Lieut. Col. J. Barclay, to take rank, vice Barnewall retired, 9th June, 1833—Lieut. N. P. Mc. Dougall to take rank, vice Bradford promoted, 20th Aug. 1835—Lieut. Col. C. B. James ditto, vice Dunsterville dec. 8th July, 1833—Lieut. Col. J. H. Dunsterville, ditto, vice Pearson dec. 10th July, 1833—Lieut. Col. C. Payne, ditto vice Wilson, struck off, 16th September, 1833—3d regt. N. I., Major G. Taylor, Captain W. A. Wroughton dec. and Lieut. A. H. Haselwood, to take rank in succession to James prom. date 8th July, 1833—12th regt. N. I., Major T. Roe, and Capt. S. Hennell, to take rank in succession to Dunsterville prom 10th July, 1833—Lieut. W. J., Eastwick, admitted on effective strength from 10th July 1833 vice Hennell prom.—Lieut. J. Jessop, ditto from 30th Dec.

1834, vice Lawrie, *dec*—16th regt N. I., Major F. M. Cradel, retired—Captain B. Crispin, and Lieut. E. P. Lynch, to take rank in succession to Payne promoted 16th September, 1835—Lieut. J. Anderson, ditto, vice Pottinger, promoted, date 1st December, 1834—Captain T. Davidson, and Lieut. W. H. Godfrey, to take rank in succession to Pottinger, killed 18th February, 1835—Lieut. C. Manger, ditto, vice Macan, *dec.*, 30th July, 1835—Lieut. A. J. Jukes, ditto, vice Cruickshanks, promoted, 20th August, 1835—Captain H. J. Parkinson, to take rank, vice Clark, promoted 4th November, 1833—Lieut. R. Lewis, brought on effective strength, from 4th November, 1833, vice Parkinson, promoted—Major T. D. Morris, *dec.*, Captain C. Denton and and Lieutenant. H. B. Jones, to take rank in succession to Barclay promoted, 9th June, 1833—2d Lieut. G. P. Baynes, Art. to rank from 14th May, 1836, in the army, from 10th Dec., army rank is assigned to 2nd Lieut. E. I. Baynes, Art. from 11th June, 1830.

FURLOUGH.—Captain W. Maunsell—Captain T. Mylne (to the Cape)—Captain W. Harris—Mr. Midshipman Bird, I. N.—Lieut. S. C. Baldwin, Asst Surgeon D. Clark—Captain E. Walker—Lieutenants E. Andrews and J. Beck—Asst. Surgeon J. J. Cunningham (to the Cape)—Captain J. B. Jervis—Lieut. G. K. Mann, Art.—Mr. P. Bacon, C. S.—Brevet Colonel G. Garraway 14th N. I. (prep)—Lieut. G. Fisher—Captain T. Gidley—Captain G. More—Lieut. J. C. Heath—Captain F. Aphorpe—Lieut. H. Ormsby, I. N.—Lieutenant Boscowen, I. N.

FURLOUGH'S CANCELLED.—Capt. E. Walter 3d regt L. C.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Captain G. W. Oakes from 20th Aug. 1835—Lieut. E. R. Prother, 10th Oct. 1833—Major E. Mason 21st regt N. I. from 8th April—Lieut.-col. Burnewell from 9th June 1833—Lieut. H. W. Budden, 20th April 1834—Ensign H. S. Gunter—Major A. B. Campbell; 1st Dec. 1834—Major T. Roe, 29th Sept. 1835—Lieut.-colonel J. D. Crozier, 9th Nov. 1835—Captain Minchin, I. N., 1st April 1835.

INVALIDED.—Captain H. Pelham, 10th regt N. I.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—Captain G. Boyd—Ensigns C. W. Prother and A. Welstead—Major J. Keith as deputy Adjt General of the Army—Ens. J. G. J. Johnstone 10th regt N. I.—Lieut. G. L. Jacob—Lieut. R. Farquhar 6th regt N. I.—Lieut. C. W. Maude 18th N. I.—

Captain W. Sprat—Ensigns W. Denman and S. Sproule.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—The right wing of H. M.'s Queen's Royals from Poona to Bombay on 21st May. The Wing, with Head Quarters, to follow it.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Midshipman Bird's appointment as acting Lieut. in the "Ternate," from 29th October, 1835, to 10th Feb. 1836, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement—Commander E. W. Harris, to be Captain vice Minchen retired, date of Com. 1st April, 1835—Commander J. Sewyer to be Captain, vice Elwon *dec.*, date 18th June, 1835—Lieut. J. H. Rowband, to be Commander, vice Harrison, retired—Lieut. C. Wells to be Commander, vice Harris, prom. 1st April, 1835—Lieut. W. Iglesden, to be Commander, vice Sawyer promoted—Midshipman F. Whitelock, to be Lieut. vice Hodges *dec.* Aug. 1834—J. Bowring, to be Lieut. vice Wybard *dec.* 2d Jan. 1835—J. F. Prentice, to be Lieut. vice Harrison *dec.* 30th Jan. 1835—G. Quantborough, to be Lieut. vice Rowband promoted, 7th February, 1835—J. W. Young, to be Lieut. vice Quantborough, invalided 10th February, 1835—J. Buckle, to be Lieut. vice Wells prom. 1st April, 1835—C. F. Warden, to be Lieut. vice Peters, *dec.* 22d May, 1835—A. H. Gordon, to be Lieut. vice Iglesden prom. 18th June, 1835—W. Jardine, to be Lieut. vice Kose, *dec.* 29th Nov. 1835—The following temporary arrangement confirmed. Lieut. G. Boscowen, to command the H. C. Brig of war "Euphrates, from 27th Nov. 1835, to 19th April, 1836.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, 5th April, 1836.—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on Saturday the 26th, and re-assembled this 31st day of March, 1836, and of which Lieut.-colonel William Fendall of his Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons is President, Captain C. Hunter of the 16th regt. Bombay Native Infantry, was tried on the following charge:—Charge—I charge Lieutenant now Captain Charles Hunter of the 16th regt Bombay N. I., with highly disgraceful conduct, unbefitting the character of an officer or gentleman, in the following instances:—1st Instance—For the most scandalous conduct, in purloining or causing to be purloined from within my premises, situated in the camp of Poona, on or about the 19th of June 1835, an unopened and wafered letter of mine, and producing the same (with the wafer broken) in an open state, at an

European general court martial assembled at Poona on the 28th day of Dec. 1835.—2d Instance—For falsely, maliciously, and knowingly stating in an official letter forwarded to the address of the principal collector of Poona, dated the 20th day of June 1835, that I had refused to give the information he sought, respecting a supposed claim made against me by Subadar Mootee Ram of the Poona police corps, or words to that effect, when he was well aware that I had furnished him with all the information I had possessed on this head, in an official communication I wrote him on the subject, on or about the 15th day of June 1835.—3d Instance—For, in a most ungentlemanlike manner, breaking the promise he made to me, shortly after my taking over charge of the Poona police corps to him, in my house in Poona, in July, 1835, in not distributing a sum of money amounting to 247 rupees or thereabouts, according to the condition he promised me he would adhere to, on receiving that sum of money, amongst the men of the police corps, early in the month of June 1835, I found it was still in his, Lieutenant, now Captain Hunter's possession, on my return to Poona in the month of November 1835 (Signed) Wm. LONG, Lieut., 8th regt Native Infantry. Bombay, 1st March, 1836.—Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—Finding and Sentence—The court having maturely considered all that has been brought forward on the prosecution, and the prisoner having declined to make any defence, is of opinion that the prisoner Captain Charles Hunter of the 16th regt. N. I. is not guilty of the first instance—not guilty of the second instance—not guilty of the third instance of the charge preferred against him.—The court does, therefore, most fully and honorably acquit him, Captain Charles Hunter, of all, and every part of the said charge.—And the court is further of opinion, that the several instances of the charge, are groundless and malicious. (Signed) W. FENDALL, Lieut-colonel and President. (Signed) W. MILLER, Major, Judge Advocate General. Approved and confirmed. (Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. General and Commander-in-chief.—Captain Hunter has been released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty. STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut.-col., Adj.-Genl. of the army.

At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on Saturday the 26th day of March 1836, and of which Lieut.-colonel W. Fendall of H. M.'s 4th Light Dra

goons is President, Lieutenant and Adj. F. Cristall, of the 8th regt Bombay N. I., was tried on the following charge:—1 charge Lieut. and Adjutant F. Cristall, of the 8th regt. Bombay N. I., with highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer or gentleman, in the following instances:—1st Instance—For having, whilst upon oath, at an European genl court-martial assembled in the camp of Poona, on the 29th day of December 1835, withheld the whole truth when giving his evidence on the part of the prosecution, in thus deposing to a question put to him by the prosecutor,—"I do not think it was received till the 13th or 14th July, but it bore the date of the 8th," thereby implying that I had been five or six days in furnishing the explanation I was called upon for, relative to Lieut. C. Hunter's serious complaint by the Commandant of the garrison, on the 7th of July 1835; when he, Lieut. and Adjutant F. Cristall must have been well aware that the explanation called for was afforded by me on the 8th July, and returned to me by him, with an official letter conveying the Commandant's request that I would omit the word "duplicate," on the 10th July 1835.—2d Instance—For having, on the same day at the above-mentioned European general court martial, falsely stated, whilst upon oath, that the letter he had authenticated, as being received on the 13th or 14th July 1835 was the original one I forwarded to him, bearing date the 8th, he being well aware that it was not such, and that my original letter of the 8th inst. had been returned to me for alteration.—3d Instance.—For having also, on the same day, at the same European general court-martial, falsely stated upon oath, that the altered letter bearing date 8th of July 1835, was, to the best of his belief "in my hand-writing," when he, from the frequent correspondence I have had from time to time with him on various subjects, (in my own hand-writing) must have been aware to the contrary. (Signed) W. LONG, Lieut., 8th regt. N. I.—Bombay, 1st March 1836. Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—The court having maturely considered the observations contained in the letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief's military Secretary, together with the prosecutors' reply, comes to the following opinion, viz:—"That the prisoner Lieutenant Francis Cristall, of the 8th regt N. I. is not guilty of the first instance—not guilty of the 2d instance—not guilty of the 3d instance of the

charge preferred against him. The court does, therefore, most fully and honorably acquit him, Lieut. Francis Cristall of all and every part of the said charge, and is further of opinion, that the first and second instances of the charge are groundless and vexatious, and the third instance groundless and vindictive.—(Signed) W. FENDALL, Lieut-colonel and President. (Signed) W. MILLER, Major, Judge Advocate Genl. Approved and confirmed. (Signed) J. KEANE, Lieut-General, Commander-in-chief.—Lieutenant and Adjutant F. Cristall has been released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.—STRATFORD POWELL, Lieutenant-colonel, Adjt. General of the army.—Bombay Gazette, April 13.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 2d May 1836
—At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay on the 22d April, 1836, and of which Brigadier H. Sullivan, H. M.'s 6th foot is President, Lieut. W. Long, 8th regt N. I., was tried on the following charge:—Charge: Lieut William Long 8th regt Bombay N. I., placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and brought to trial on the following charge:—Charge: For scandalous and disgraceful conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a gentleman, and subversive of all good order and military discipline.—In preferring charges, dated at Bombay 1st March, 1836, against Lieut. and Adjt Francis Cristall of the 8th regt N. I. and Captain Charles Hunter of the 16th regt N. I., containing grossly calumnious, unfounded and malicious aspersions of the characters of these officers, which said charges, he Lieut. William Long, entirely failed to substantiate before a General Court Martial held at Bombay, between the 26th day of March and the 8d day of April, 1836—Adjt General's Office, Bombay 18th April, 1836—By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief—(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. col. Adjt. General of the Army—Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—Finding and sentence.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, together with what the prisoner has brought forward in his defence is of opinion that the prisoner Lieutenant William Long, 8th regt N. I. is guilty of the charge preferred against him.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above, in breach of the Articles of War in such cases made and provided, does therefore sentence him Lieut William Long, 8th regt N. I. to be

discharged from the service (Signed) H. SULLIVAN, Brigadier and President. (Signed) W. MILLER, Major, Judge Advocate General—Approved and confirmed. (Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. General, Commander-in-chief—The name of Lieut. William Long is to be struck off the strength of the Army from this date—STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut.-col. Adjt General of the Army.

MARRIAGES.—March 25, Ensign L. Scott, 26th regt N. I. to Jane 2d daughter of S. Marriott, Esq.—April 23, at Bhooj, J. Bourchier, Esq. M. D. to Sophia, 2d daughter of E. Phillips, M. D. of Winchester—30, at Poona, Lieut. W. S. Adams, deputy Asst Quarterm. General, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Captain Matthew, R. N.—May 2, at Bandorah, Sr. Joronimo de C onseicao, to Maria, eldest daughter of Sr. Antonio Rane—13, at Deesa Lieut W. Chambers, 13th regt N. I. to Miss A. Donnelly—17, at Byculla, W. Morgan, Esq. to Harriett, eldest daughter of Lieut Weekes, R. N. Lately, E. Elwon, Esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Williams of the Eng. department.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 29, Mrs Blowers of a son—March 13, at Kotagherry, the lady of Commander Houghton, I. N. of a son—20, at Belgaum, the lady of Lieut J. Hollaud deputy Asst Quarterm. General of a son—23, at Colaba, the lady of Lieut T. Ayrton Art. of a son (since dead)—April 1, at Belgaum, Mrs Beynon of a son—2, at Belgaum, Mrs Taylor of a son—at Seroor, the lady of Captain M. Stack 3d regt L. C. of a son—3, the lady of H. Brown, C.S. Esq. of a son—at Poonah, the lady of Captain Lloyd, 2d or Queen's Royals, of a son—6, at Poonah, the lady of Major G. Jervis of Engineers of a daughter—10, at Dapoolie, the lady of A. Duncan, Esq. of a daughter—14, at Dyrah, the lady of Lieut.-col. F. Young Political Agent, of a son—16, at Belgaum the lady of Ensign Johnston of a son—17, at Rutnagherry, the lady of C. H. Harrison, Esq. C. S. of a son—21, at Colabah, Mrs T. T. Von Geyer of a daughter—2, at Rampart Row, the lady of J. Wright Esq. of a son (who died)—30, at Poona the lady of W. Carstairs, Esq. Surgeon, 9th regt N. I. of a daughter—May 9, at Broach, the lady of N. Kirkland, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—10, at Belgaum, the lady of Captain A. C. Peak of a son still born—15, the lady of P. W. Le Geyt Esq. C. S. of a son—27, the lady of Major W. Robertson 8th regt of a son—31, at Poona, the lady of Captain G. Twemlow Bengal Art. of a son—June 3, the lady of Major J. Keith of a daughter.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

India House.—A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of the East India Stock was held on 20th September, pursuant to the charter, which was made special for the purpose of confirming an alteration in the by-law relative to the custody of the Company's seal, which had been approved of at the quarterly general court in June last. The chairman (Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.) having moved that the court confirm the by-law as altered.—Mr. Weeding suggested, that it would be better if, in the absence of the chairman and deputy-chairman, the custody of the Company's seal were entrusted by them to one of their colleagues—to a brother director—instead of being given to one of the Company's officers, as directed by the amended by-law.—Mr. Fielder said, the question was, whether the seal could be used unless by an order of the Court of Directors? If it could not be affixed to any instrument without that order, then it appeared to him to be immaterial who kept the key. After a protracted conversation, the by-law, as approved of, was confirmed.—Mr. Poynder gave notice, that he would at the next general court move—"That, adverting to the despatch, of the Court of Directors dated the 20th of February, 1833, having for its object the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to the idolatrous worship of India and also the relinquishment of the revenue hitherto derived from such source, which object does not yet appear to have been accomplished, this court deems it necessary to recommend to the Court of Directors to adopt such further measures upon the subject as in their judgment may appear to be most expedient." The honourable proprietor said he meant to move this resolution at the next general court, unless the chairman would afford him a special court for so important a discussion. On a general work that Mr. Poynder would not press this motion, Mr. Poynder said he was only desirous, to save the time of the court. If he were refused a special court, he must of course submit. He then moved "That a copy of the above-mentioned despatch of the Court of Directors, of the 20th of February, 1833, be printed for the use of the proprietors." After a short conversation the motion was withdrawn. The despatch had, it appeared, as was stated by the Chairman, been laid upon the table of the proprietors' room, in accordance with a former

motion on the subject. Mr. Marriott wished to be allowed to ask, whether the desire that had been expressed at a former court, that Mr. Shepherd should resume his duties in the proprietors' room, had been carried into effect? The chairman answered, that Mr. Shepherd, had been invited in consequence of the expression of the opinion of the general court, to resume his duties, as an extra clerk, which invitation he had declined. Another individual had, therefore, been appointed to perform the duty heretofore performed by him. Sir C. Forbes said, the answer to the honourable proprietors question was far from satisfactory, and he believed, did not embrace the whole of the circumstances of the case. He had seen the correspondence that had occurred, and by that it appeared that Mr. Shepherd, was not "invited," but "recalled," that the situation, and that under circumstances which precluded Mr. Shepherd from obeying the call, because if he had returned, he would have been placed under the control of a clerk who was his junior by many years. The hon. Baronet then read the letter recalling Mr. Shepherd to the service, and that individual's answer, in which, after thanking those proprietors who had spoken flatteringly of his services, he proceeded to say—"That since his retirement was determined on, the duties of the assistant-superintendent of extra clerks, an office to which he was eligible, had been placed in the hands of a colleague his junior by eight or ten years, and to him he should be amenable every day and hour of his official life, should he be placed on his return in the exact position he had hitherto occupied—a circumstance that would be very harmful to his feelings, and prejudicial to his advancement." The writer then notices the inadequacy of the remuneration attached to the situation, and "requests that, under the circumstances, his recall may not be enforced." The honourable baronet then expressed his regret that such steps were not taken by the Court of Directors, after the expression of the opinion of the Proprietors in June last, as would have induced Mr. Shepherd still to afford them his valuable assistance. Mr. Fielder and Mr. Weeding bore warm testimony to the zeal and ability of Mr. Shepherd in the discharge of his duties. After a few remarks from the Chair, the conversation ended.—Mr. Weeding adverted to the provision contained in the by-laws, by which it was

Home Intelligence.

ordained that all propositions introduced into Parliament, which had reference to India, should be laid before the proprietors. He insisted that that wholesome provision should be strictly acted up to, in order that they might shew to the people of India, by discussing every proposed measure, that they were anxious for the good government of that country. Now, in the course of the last session, two measures had been introduced with reference to India which had not been laid before them. The one was the bill relative to insolvent debtors, the other related to the Admiralty jurisdiction.—The chairman quite concurred with the Hon. Proprietor that it was advisable to place before the proprietors such bills passing through Parliament which related to India as were of great importance; but the Hon. Proprietor would agree with him in thinking, that in the first instance it was proper that the Court of Directors should exercise their judgment in deciding whether, in particular cases, it was necessary to take this step. The Honorable Proprietor must be aware that the India Insolvent Debtors' Bill was only the continuation of a former bill.—Sir C. Forbes wished to introduce the subject of steam-navigation with India to the notice of the Directors. He saw, by the public papers, that the Directors were taken to task for not doing all they were called on to do by the merchants of the city of London and by the merchants of the presidencies (he believed the European merchants only) on this subject. Now, he gave them credit for not doing that which they had been peremptorily called on to do by interested parties. He gave them credit for not inflicting on the natives of India a tax in support of steam navigation. The natives had to provide for their dividend of £630,000 annually; and were they to be further saddled with a burden of £100,000 or 150,000, to please the merchants of the metropolis and of Liverpool? Such a proceeding was contrary to justice. If the merchants of this country and the European merchants of India wished for steam communication, in order that their letters or goods might be transmitted with greater speed, let them pay for it. He could not see why the natives of India should be called on to repay the expense. It seemed, however, that some of those officers abroad disregarded the directions of the Government at home on this subject, and would have steam navigation in spite of them. He was not sure that the Government of Bombay

were not liable to a prosecution on this very point, since they had proceeded contrary to the instructions from the Government at home; and the 86th section of the late act provided, "that officers wilfully disobeying or not carrying into effect the orders of the Court of Directors should be liable to be punished as for misdemeanours." He asked the directors whether they would persevere in saddling the native population with the expense of steam navigation? At all events, if steam navigation were to be established, he hoped that the expense would be fairly divided between the two countries. The Chairman said, he felt great difficulty in being able to answer satisfactorily the question that had been put to him. As an individual, he could not say what the feelings of the Court of Directors generally were on the subject of steam navigation to India. It was a question not of vast importance merely as respected commerce—it was one of incalculable importance as it was connected with the moral state of India. If, on due consideration, the Directors found that it would be necessary and proper, taking most extensive view of the subject to encourage steam navigation, they would not fail to take that course which their duty imposed on them.—After a few words from Mr. Fielder, the chairman said that the civil servants of the higher order had been treated liberally: they had received an allowance that was not far short of two-thirds of their salary. In the lower ranks of the service the allowance was much smaller, and those individuals had, in his opinion been rather hardly treated. The Directors had seconded the statement of those persons to the Government with the strongest recommendation, that it should be taken into favourable consideration, and he was at a loss to know what more they could do. With respect to the provision for the military officers, it was not so meagre as the Hon. Proprietor supposed. Those individuals had not indeed been compensated for expected promotion, which he thought ought to have been done.—Mr. Weeding said that the sum of 2,000*l.* would give to the civil servants two-thirds of their salaries as retiring pensions, and he conceived that the Company ought not to refuse so trifling a sum.—Sir C. Forbes gave notice, that he would at the next court move for information relative to the trial, conviction, and execution of Shumsooden Khan, Nabob of Ferosepore.—The court then adjourned.

SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

An overland despatch by way of Alexandria has brought Calcutta papers to June 20th, from which we glean the following intelligence :—

The chamber of Commerce had solicited the Government to allow grain, raw cotton, and all other gruff goods to be shipped from the merchants' godowns without passing through the Custom-house and that this had been conceded, but at present with a limitation to rice and other grain and pulse, coals, dunnage, cotton, and also sugar when shipped in British vessels for any British possession. The indigo crop, it is represented, is at present in a very precarious state, the plant being generally small, and the river rising rapidly. Owing to the high prices in England, all the raw silk in Calcutta had been bought for shipment. The demand for cotton continued, and active shipments were in progress for the English and China markets; but the prices of the assortments showed a reduction upon the previous week's quotations. The purchases of saltpetre reported during the week were principally for shipments to America, and at former quotations. Operations for the English market were somewhat checked by the scarcity of tonnage.

It appears by the private letters from Calcutta, that on the evening of the 18th of June a meeting was held at the Town-hall of Calcutta, to determine upon the measures that should be adopted to prevent the final success of an act passed by the Supreme Government, depriving British-born subjects of the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of Judicature, and rendering them amenable to the native courts. The object of Government in passing the act was to equalize the Indian laws; but as this equalization has been considered to have the effect of debasing the European to the level of the native, instead of raising the native to an equality with the European, it has been earnestly resisted. There were about 600 persons at the meeting. Mr. T. B. Macaulay, the barrister, opened the meeting, and proposed the following resolution :—

"That in consequence of the passing of act, No. 11, of 1836, the Government

has declared an intention of abolishing all appeal to the only courts of Justice in India, independent of the executive Government, whereby the rights and property of British subjects resident in the interior are rendered insecure, and the application of British skill and capital to the improvement of the resources of India, will be checked, and it is, therefore, expedient to memorialize the Court of Directors and the Board of Control to repeal or disallow this act, and that it be referred to a committee to be appointed to prepare the memorial."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dwarkanauth Tagore, the principal native merchant in Calcutta, who gave a description of the state of the Company's Courts in the interior, eulogized the British laws as administered by the supreme Court, and dwelt on the great obligation the natives of India were under to intelligent Englishmen for a liberty they enjoyed, and how much they were bound to co-operate in preserving to them their laws. Another resolution was proposed, which recommended an appeal to Parliament, and both were carried with loud acclamations.

It is intended by the British inhabitants of Calcutta to depute Mr. Turton, the barrister, to England, with a salary of 2,000*l.* per annum, to carry the petition before Parliament, and otherwise to employ his talents in furthering the wishes of his constituents. Mr. T. B. Macaulay is understood to be the author of the act complained of. The expense to which the parties are willing to submit to attain their object is a proof at least of their sincerity.

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Extract of a letter from Calcutta, 16th June

"The rains have set in so mildly in Calcutta, that I am not quite sure that they are *the rains*. If the rains hold back and nothing unfavourable occurs from this time I estimate about 105,000 mds. as the probable outturn of the indigo season.

"There has been a great want of shipping in the port this year, while China, on the other hand, has been glutted. I suppose it will be our turn again next season.

"Silk is very high, and there is a great

deal of excitement about it just now. We do a great deal in that article, and shall probably increase our business in it gradually, and somewhat decrease our stake in Indigo.

"A new tariff of customs has come into operation here since the 1st of this month, of which I send you enclosed a copy. You will observe that almost all articles of British manufacture and produce now bear a slight duty, where they have hitherto been freed. This became necessary as a provision against the abolition of transit duties which had so loudly been called for. Indigo is also now slightly taxed on exportation to England.

"All transactions are now gradually accommodating themselves to the new Company's rupee, equal to fifteen annas of the Sicca. Cash terms instead of the former intricacies of discounts, and the new maund of 100lbs. Troy, instead of the Factory and Bazar maunds.

"The demand for Europe commodities, generally, has been dull throughout the year, but the high prices at home, under which we may expect reduced importations will probably tend to lighten our stocks so as to create a very brisk demand shortly."

Sir John Keane has obtained a verdict against the editor of the Bombay Gazette, with reference to an action for libel instituted against the Editor of that Journal.

The following expected arrivals from Bombay in London.—The William Raper on 1st July, Liverpool—The Mary White, 3rd, ditto—The R. C. very, on 12th, London—the Blenheim and Lord W. Bentinck, London, 10th—the Ann and the Andromache, London, 25th—the John M. C. L. on 1st, London, 1st of August—the Adelaide, London, ditto.

From Calcutta.—The Jane, the Matilda, and the Eleanor, 12th June, Liverpool—The Merline on the 12th, and Dapper on 13th, London—the Kyle, ditto—the Bengal Packet, ditto on the 18th—the Abberton, Hector, Lyasader, William, Asia, Blakeley, and Exporter, (loading) London—the Hindoo, Falcon, Bridget, and Daniel Chandler, Liverpool.

Arrival of ships at Bombay.—The May, on the 17th June, from Liverpool—the Henry, on the 22nd, from London—the Matilda, on the 24th, the Hindu on 25th, and the Parkfield on the 25th, from Liverpool—the John M. C. L. on the 25th, from Plymouth—the Sir Charles on 26th, from Plymouth—the Charles

Grant, on the 9th July, from London and Plymouth—the Eagle on the 9th from London—the Adelaide from Portsmouth—the Prince George from the Downs.

Mr. MINCHIN has received the appointment of Clerk of the Crown, left vacant by the death of Mr. ROWLANDSON. The following is the present state of the Madras Bar.

Mr. NORTON, Advocate General.
Mr. MINCHIN, Clerk of the Crown.
Mr. SAVAGE, Master in Equity and Commissioner of Petty Court.
Mr. CATON, Registrar.
Mr. TAPP, Police Magistrate.
Mr. CAMPBELL, Chief Clerk, Insolvent Court.
Mr. FULLERTON, Commissioner Petty and Deputy Registrar.

Destruction of Cotton.—A letter from Mizapore mentions that 6000 bales of Banda were burnt in that town on the 24th *Improved value of landed Property.*—We are happy to see from the result of several sales by public auction, that landed property in Calcutta is steadily improving.

The house No. 20, in Mangoe Lane, formerly the office of Messrs. Baretto and Co., now occupied by Messrs. Boyd and Co., put up at 70,000, sold by Messrs. Jenkins, Low, and Co. to Messrs. Thomas D'Souza and Co. for 78,500 Rs. and the house No. 4, now let to Messrs. McLeod, Fagan, and Co., put up at 36,000, sold to Mr. Berkerington at 37,500 Rs. a house in the Circular Road sold for 8,000 Rs. and four lots of landed property at Mirzapore, belonging to the estate of Ferguson and Co., were lately sold at fair prices. There is no want of purchasers, if landed property is put at reasonable prices with a determination to sell. We are happy to see that the former system of mock auctions is knocked on the head with other ancient bad habits.

The following we notice among the deaths:—

At Madras.—Dr. W. E. E. Conwell—Major R. Davis,—— Assistant Surgeon, P. Poole.

At Calcutta.—Major R. E. F. W. A. Burke Esq. M. D. Inspector General of Hospitals H. M. Forces—Emma, wife of J. P. Gubbins Esq. C. S.—Assistant Surgeon H. M. Galt—Lieutenant H. Snyrock—Captain A. Wortham—Margaret, wife of Captain D. Downing—Assistant Surgeon F. Hart.

THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

THE INIQUITOUS ATTACK ON BRITISH RIGHTS
IN INDIA.

In the local intelligence of our present number will be observed a full account of the great public meeting recently held at Calcutta, for the purpose of petitioning parliament against Act xi. of the legislative council, repealing the 107th sec. of 53rd Geo. III. ch. 153, whereby British subjects are deprived of their right of appealing to the supreme courts against the decision of the provincial tribunals. A large assemblage of the most influential, and the best educated classes in India, both British and native, attended this meeting, evidencing how deeply its importance was felt.

Whilst drawing attention to the able speeches delivered by Messrs. Turton and Dwarkanauth Tagore, we feel we shall be seconded by the inclinations of our readers in reviewing the comments of these speakers, and elucidating the great object of the meeting. —

We know not by what course of reasoning, or by what circumstances the Legislative Council could have been led to pass the Act xi. which is deemed by all parties in India utterly subversive of their interests. But we suppose there must be some very powerful hidden cause, for the course which has been taken. Whatever that cause may be, however, we do not think our knowledge of it, (pungent as it might prove) would lead us to view the conduct of the Legislative Council, in reference to the above act, in any other light, than in that reflecting considerable disgrace upon it. Mr. Turton, the leading, and one of the most intelligent Lawyers of India, has said that the act will tend as much to the injury of the native, as the British born subject there, and his opinion was acknowledged with loud cheers, as that of the whole of the large meeting he recently addressed. Mr. Turton estimates the number of Englishmen throughout India, who have been deprived of their rights by the recent act, at 500,000. Yet

the solitary, and ignorant parasites, who advocate the measure, call these "an insignificant handful of foreigners!" Mr. Macaulay heads the cringing few, who would oppose the claim of a nation to its rights! He stands in the unenviable, and we must add, the disgusting position of an Englishman, siding with a cruelly mercenary party at home, and an ignorant, and an uncivilized party, contemptible in itself, in India. Where is the second man who would maintain in parliament, *that absolute despotism is necessarily required to be established in India?* We must seek him if any where, in the India House, but we doubt the nerve of any partisan connected with that nursery of inanity, to stand forward with the unblushing effrontery of Macaulay in such a cause.

Mr. Turton tells us, and we fully believe it, that the Company's own servants look upon the measure, we animadvert upon, with a feeling little short of horror. It is only their debased dependency that keeps them from avowing the sentiment. Let them too, thank Mr. Macaulay for his peculiar appropriation of talents, that in a proper sphere of action, would be generally acknowledged, but, which in their present track, will only draw contempt upon the possessor, as well from friend as enemy. Mr. Macaulay we know to be primarily responsible for the misery in prospect, which he has held up to the view of the British and natives of India. He cannot but shudder while he reflects upon the honest indignation he has roused against himself! It was his duty in the situation in which he was placed, to watch every enactment, and to take care that it did not infringe, not only the rights of British born subjects, but upon the rights of any class whatever. Mr. Macaulay gets a salary of £10,000*per annum for his services in India! We must consider him exempt from mercenary feeling! we tell him that the salary is by far too inconsiderable. He should be insured treble the salary, if alone for undertaking the most responsible duty of turning his back against the rights of his own countrymen, and attempting to shackle them with the chains of the vilest slavery: he has bartered at the shrine of Plutus all the better feelings of human nature.

This enactment has been represented as merely involving professional interests. Mr. Turton shows the fallacy of the assertion, by entering into an examination of the Mofussil Courts in comparison with the Supreme Court, with respect to appeals.

The right of appeal, he says, was given in 1813, and since that period there have been two, and only two cases of appeal, under the act now locally rescinded. From this, however, an argument may be deduced, that a power so rarely exerted, is super-

fluens and useless, and consequently to complain of its abrogation is mere idle clamour. But it is not so, it is not the exercise; but the existence of this power that is useful. In proportion, that every case is well considered by the inferior jurisdiction, will there be less likelihood of occasion for repeal, and the mere apprehension that a decision will be subjected to the examination of a Court, that will examine it rigidly, will produce the very care and caution which is likely to render appeal unnecessary. Can these two appeals, then, furnish grounds for this act of the Indian legislation? The reverse may be reasonably apprehended.

Mr. Turton, says that the act in question directly interferes with the prerogative of the Crown. "It cuts off all appeal in cases of claims, not above four thousand rupees; the amount must be 50,000 before an appeal will now lie. A great deal has been said upon the subject of the defects and expences of the Supreme Court, they are not to be defended, but we must consider what is the object of the constitution of the Court: it is to give the suitors the great benefit of English Law, English Judges, English Counsel, and English Attornies. I do not deny, (he continues) that the expences of the Supreme Court are great, but my experience in Mofussil Courts convinces me that the latter, are neither less expensive, nor more expeditious. In a case of my own, in one of the Mofussil, brought on by dint of exertion prematurely, I obtained a decision after seven years litigation, and it cost me, through my vakeel, 3,000 rupees to recover a debt of 8,000 rupees. In our Courts, six or seven hundred rupees would have been the utmost to which the costs would have amounted. A comparison is therefore forced upon me, but I have always understood that the Supreme Court was originally established, agreeably to the request of the Company themselves, in order to protect their own subjects against their own servants. There is, it is true, a marked difference between the Company's servant of the present day, and the Company's servant of the time, when the Supreme Court was first established. In reference to the comparative degree of expensiveness between a Company's Judge, and a King's Judge, the estimate is very well stated in the '*Westminster Review*,' for July 1833.

The amount of the charges of the Company's Judge recapitulated, are £88,205.

The salaries and charges of several of the Judges, sent by the Crown to India, are represented in a table which will be found incorporated in Mr. Turton's speech, as varying from £54,890 to £74,168.

Thus a Company's Judge, without professional education costs near twenty per cent more than the highest class of King's Judges exhibited in the table, and sixty per cent more than the lowest class; that is to say an individual without legal reputation or education, advanced to the bench at the premature age of thirty, is much more costly to the state, than a Judge of reputation and character, promoted from the expensive bar of England at the mature age of forty. Mr. Turton then institutes a further comparison with reference to the Ceylon Judges, which will of course be found in our report of that gentleman's speech. Mr. Turton at the close of his able address, proposed the subjoined resolution, which was unanimously carried:---

1.—“That in consequence of the passing of Act xi of 1836, the government has declared an intention of abolishing all appeal to the only courts of justice in India independent of the executive government, whereby the rights and properties of British subjects, resident in the interior, are rendered insecure; and the application of British skill and capital to the improvement of the resources of India will be checked—and it is therefore expedient to memorialize the court of Directors and Board of Control to repeal or disallow this Act.

Dwarkanauth Tagore, an intelligent and wealthy native, evinced great good feeling to the cause, in seconding the above resolution. He, in the course of some well chosen remarks, paid a flattering compliment to the Calcutta merchants, whom he said had released his brethren from the chains which the Company had twenty years ago shackled them with. It depended upon the British whether they would allow themselves to be made slaves, as effectually as the natives had been. This is the kind of equality the Government are seeking to establish. They wish to lower the Europeans to the state of the natives. Dwarkanauth Tagore urgently recommended the British to defend their rights. Speaking of his own countrymen, he said “little is to be expected from them. They are timid, reluctant, and apathetic. “If,” says my countryman “*I have lost one eye, let me take care of the other;*” and thus they keep themselves back from public meetings, and are tardy in the assertion of their rights. But let the Hindoo college go on as it has gone on for three or four years more, and you will have a meeting like this attended by four times the number of natives.” This speaker joined with Mr. Turton in asserting the superiority of the Supreme Court in every respect over the Mofussil.

Mr. Stocqueler, in a lengthy speech, complained of the disgraceful manner in which the most important business was transacted in Parliament at home. “I find, on referring to the debate on the 43d Clause of the Act, that the enemies of arbitrary power

were left in a minority of 33 in a house of 100 or 115 members ; the remaining 80 or 90 constituting the sum total of the ministerial majority, being in the adjoining apartments, or Bellamy's Coffee House, discussing their chops, until the minister's cry of ' divide,' like the huntsman's ' tallyho,' should summon them to give their ' most sweet ayes' in favour of a measure, for or against which they had not heard a single argument !"

We beg to point the attention of our readers to the following sensible remarks made by Mr. Wyborn, a gentleman who spoke at the meeting. His sentiments were in the main those of the previous speakers ; " he was fully in favour of the preservation of the rights of English Christians, to be tried by English Christian Judges." " We are met (observed Mr. Wyborn) to discuss the propriety of that law which renders every Englishman subject to tribunals---the Judges of some of which are now Hindoos---and under an act which renders Hindoos eligible for the posts of judges of the highest courts of appeal. Are the Hindoos now in a fit state to sit in judgment over their conquerors of a different religion ? I ask of you, who have lately witnessed the Churruck Pooja, one of their hideous and disgusting festivals, and processions, at the aspect of which my blood revolted, and I blushed for the degradation of the human race, under the tyranny of their spiritual guides. I saw the frantic and crawling populace of all ranks and age and sex, enjoying this spectacle of human abasement. I saw (amongst thousands of such fanatics) a naked dishevelled figure, his face painted with various grotesque colours, his long hair and whole body white with ashes. Bamboos were carried by four men which passed between the integuments of his bleeding arms. His protruded tongue was pierced with an iron bar about four feet long ; in front his breast was scorched by the fire from the burning altar which rested on his stomach---behind, his back was pierced by a quantity of fish-hooks held by cords from the end of a pole. In this manner he danced through the streets of Calcutta ! And this nation, so debased, so uncivilized, so benighted, is now considered fit to decide upon the destinies of civilized Christian Europeans ! Nay, this revolting figure, covered with ashes, paint, and bleeding voluntary wounds, may, should the system be carried out, the next moment, in the ardour of his so obtained additional sanctity, ascend the bench of the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlat*, and in a suit between a *Gentoo* and an *Englishman*, think it an act of additional sanctity to decide against law in favor of the professor of the true faith !"

Again, referring to the obnoxious Act, we proceed to notice the speech of Mr. Grant, who says:--

"As far as regards the putting an end to this Act, we may expect success, inasmuch as should the Board of Controul be favourable to our views, the Act of Parliament has given them the power to disallow it; for though the Court of Directors are mentioned in the Act as the persons who have the power, I thank God that they can now send no dispatch to India which the Board of Controul disapprove of, and that the latter can now compel the Court of Directors, whether they like it or not, to send out under the seal of the Honourable Court whatever they are ordered by the Board. I have no fears, therefore, of the Board of Directors while we have but an honest Board of Controul." Its honesty however remains to be tested.

The following facts were adduced in the course of the meeting on the subject of Mofussil Courts. Mr. Speed says-- "There is hardly a civil suit instituted there in which criminal law and criminal process is not had recourse to, and brought in aid of the original action. I can mention a case in which certain ryots refused to fulfil their engagements for cultivation, and the matter was carried into Court. After a month a report was brought to us that the elephant belonging to the factory had been stopped and not allowed to be taken out. In addition to this, a party assembled and cut up a considerable space in the public road to prevent communication. We went and endeavoured to argue with the persons engaged in this proceeding, one of the most prominent of whom was the local officer of police, the buxsee of a neighbouring thanna. After a few words had been interchanged, we were assaulted by the very officers of the police whose duty it was to preserve peace. These officers were the most forward in conducting the assault. Some few days after this affray a man who had been laid up with a severe asthma, applied to us for assistance: we rendered him all the aid we could, but the man died. The police people having heard of this occurrence went to the house of the deceased and took away the corpse to the Sudder station, a distance of thirty miles, and a complaint was laid against us for having murdered him. But none of the Europeans concerned in the affray were named in the complaint. We were too dangerous a set for them. Our Gomasta was the person to be honored with the purwana. But how was the purwana executed? Not by serving it on the Gomasta, but by laying hold of twenty or thirty coolies employed at the factory, and dragging them all the way

to the Sudder station. The decision in this case was given after eighteen months, the original civil suit terminating in a criminal one. This is the way in which legal proceedings are conducted in the Mofussil. If the open authorized costs amount to one thousand, bribes amount to six."

At the recommendation of Mr. Speed, an indigo planter was added to the committee on the petition against Act XI. Indigo planters are continually experiencing the effects of the Mofussil legal proceedings, and therefore are best adapted to expose such proceedings. We think that the information Mr. Speed has adduced before the meeting on this point, will meet with the attention it claims from the Legislature.

The subjoined is the proposed Petition to be presented to the Legislature :---

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

SHEWETH—That by the 54th Section of the 3d and 4th W. 4. c. 85 it is enacted that all laws and regulations made by the Governor-General in council of India, shall be transmitted to England and laid before both Houses of Parliament, in order that if objectionable, they may be repealed or altered.

That by successive Charters of His Majesty's predecessors and numerous Acts of Parliament, all the British-born subjects of His Majesty have had confirmed to them the indisputable right of being governed by the laws of England throughout his Majesty's Indian territories, and the English law has prevailed within the town of Calcutta, for the space of more than one hundred and thirty years.

That an Act has lately been passed by the Legislative Council of India and promulgated as law, entitled Act No. xi., of 1836, purporting to repeal the 107th Sec. of the 53d Geo. IIIc. 155.

That the object of this new Indian law is to render all the British-born subjects of the Crown throughout these territories amenable to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Courts (many of which are presided over by Mahomedan and Hindoo judges, the number of such judges in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra not being less than ninety-six) and to take away the appeal to His Majesty's Supreme Court.

That by this new law the British-born subject is deprived of his right to appeal in all cases where the amount in dispute is under 5,000 rupees, and when it exceeds that sum, His Majesty's tribunals are deprived of their jurisdiction which is transferred to the East India Company's Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Adawlut.

That many of the British-born inhabitants of Calcutta, deeming the proposed law to be grievous, ill-timed, and unnecessary, petitioned the Legislative Council of India against its enactment, and the British subjects resident in the Zillah of Poornah in the provinces of Bengal and Behar preferred a memorial to the same effect.

That the Government of India, in their answer to the petition of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, declared that the act in question made no change in the substantive law to be administered hereafter to British subjects; but that the effect was simply to substitute one appellate tribunal for another, which the Government in its reply endeavoured to shew by argument, was, preferable Court.

That several of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, conceiving from the tenor of the Government regulations (that it was doubtful (at least as far as the intentions of Government were concerned) whether they might not be wholly deprived of all rules of law and subjected in all civil proceedings whatever to the mere discretion of the Local Judges, before they entered into any consideration of the asserted superiority of the Sudder Dewwanny Adawlut as an appellate tribunal for British subjects, thought it necessary to request that the Government would distinctly state what law it intended the Provincial Courts in future should administer where British subjects were concerned, and accordingly addressed a memorial to Government stating that they were left in doubt whether it was the intention of Government by the proposed Act to give to the Judges of the Provincial Courts and to British-born subjects in all civil proceedings whatever (not even excepting marriage inheritance and succession to property, real and personal) no other law or rule of civil conduct than what the Judges of those courts might deem to be the rule of justice, equity, and good conscience, or whether it was the intention of Government that the law of England in some or any cases should be administered by these courts.

That to this memorial after seventeen days the Government returned a reply as follows: The Company's Courts are directed by the regulations to decide according to equity and good conscience, only in cases in which no other rules exist. The proposed Act repeals no existing rules. To whatever extent, therefore, the English law of inheritance, marriage and succession is now in force with respect to British subjects residing in the Mofussil, to the same extent will it continue to be in force after the passing of the proposed Act.

That the reasons which induced the British inhabitants of India who signed this memorial to request from Government an explanation of its intentions in passing Act No. xi., were the extreme uncertainty which must exist under the regulations of Government considered as distinct from the law of England, and until the instructions of the executive Government are given to their courts how to act in each case, whether even as between British-born subjects when both plaintiffs and defendants are such, the laws of England or any laws will be regarded by the Provincial Courts as binding and imperative on them, even in questions relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real, or succession to personal property, the proof and construction of wills, the rights and duties of executors and administrators, or in fact in any questions or cases whatsoever.

That your Honourable House may clearly understand there was good reason for these doubts, and good cause for requesting an explanation from Government for the purpose of solving them (at least as far as the intentions of Government were concerned) your petitioners here subjoin the clauses of the different regulations which contain all the provision that Government has made for the decision of the rights of parties not being Mahomedans or Hindoos. The first section in point of date of any regulation which contains any provisions that can be constructed as applicable to the cases of British-born subjects in sec. xxi of regulation 3 of 1798, in these terms.

"In cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Zillah and City Courts, for which no specific rule may exist, the Judges are to act according to justice, equity and good conscience."

The next (clause 2, of section 3, of regulation 8 of 1795, having been repealed) are sections 8 and 9, of regulation 7, of 1832, in these terms.

VIII. Such part of clause 2 section 3, regulation viii, 1795, enacted for the province of Benares, which declares that "in causes in which the plaintiff shall be of a different religious persuasion from the defendant, the decision is to be regulated by the law of the religion of the latter, excepting where Europeans or other persons not being either Mahomedans Hindoos shall be

defendants, in which case the law of the plaintiff is to be made the rule of decision in all plaints or actions of a civil nature," is hereby rescinded, and the rule contained in section 15, regulation iv. 1793, and the corresponding enactment contained in clause one section 16, regulation iii, 1803, shall be the rule of guidance in all suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, and caste, and all religious usages and institutions that may arise between persons professing the Hindoo and Mahomedan persuasions

"IX. It is hereby declared, however, that the above rules are intended, and shall be held to apply to such persons only as shall be bona fide professors of those religions at the time of the application of the law to the case, and were designed for the protection of the rights of such persons, not for the deprivation of the rights of others. Whenever, therefore, in any civil suit, the parties to such suit may be of different persuasions, when one party shall be of the Hindoo, and the other of the Mahomedan persuasion, or where one or more of the parties to the suit shall not be either of the Mahomedan or Hindoo persuasions, the laws of those religions shall not be permitted to operate to deprive such party or parties of any property to which, but for the operation of such laws, they would have been entitled. In all such cases, the decision shall be governed by the principles of justice, equity, and good conscience; it being clearly understood, however, that this provision shall not be considered as justifying the introduction of the English or any foreign law, or the application to such cases of any rules not sanctioned by those principles"

That we feel assured that these extracts will make it clear to your Honourable House, that we acted with becoming caution in requesting this information from Government, and we pray your Honourable house seriously and deliberately to consider what good reason the Government could have for refusing to give an intelligible answer, seeing that the memorial was couched in terms altogether respectful, that there was evidently great uncertainty relative to one of the most serious of human concerns, viz : what law men were hereafter to live under, and in as much as the Government had shortly before conceded in principle and acknowledged in practice, that British subjects had the right to seek in a respectful manner for explanation respecting the objects of a proposed law.

That in the judgment of your petitioners this answer to a plain request for explanation, proves beyond a doubt, either that the Government was for the first time made aware by the memorial that they would by this Act call upon their courts to administer, in many cases, the laws of England (with which even their superior tribunals must be nearly unacquainted and which the greater number of Aumeens or native Judges cannot even read (and perceiving this objection and being unable to answer satisfactorily, they thought fit to evade the question; or else, that having a settled design to dispense with the laws of England altogether, and to place all British-born subjects of his Majesty under the arbitrary discretion of the local judges in civil proceedings, they felt that such a design was better to be acted upon than avowed, and more easily formed than defended. Whichever of these two reasons actuated the conduct and induced the reply of the government of India, your petitioners feel that the uncertainty in which they have been deliberately left as to what law they are to have for their future guidance is itself a grievous injury and oppression.

That pending the preparation of a general code of laws applicable to the condition of each class as far as civil rights are concerned, and which shall preserve to British subjects the civil laws of England in like manner as the Hindoos and Mahomedans retain their own, and which shall also provide equal security to all for political and personal liberty, at present entirely unsecured from the hazard of wrong committed by Government, your petitioners, comprising all classes of his Majesty's Indian subjects, are strongly

desirous of possessing a liberty of appeal from the local courts to the only court of justice independent of the East India Company and local executive Government, and that such appeal should be open to every suitor without distinction of birth or religion.

That those among your petitioners who have the right to be governed by the laws of England, maintain that they cannot lawfully be deprived of a right of appeal to his Majesty's Supreme Court, and they are especially desirous that in all cases relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real and succession to personal property, in which both parties are British subjects, and which ought therefore to be decided by the laws of England, the Provincial Courts of the first instance should be altogether prohibited from intermeddling with or entertaining suits, for the decision of which, neither their constitution nor the previous study and practice of the Judges render them at all fitted.

That moreover your petitioners, while they admit the merit and general respectability of the civil service of the East India Company, are all of opinion that the Provincial Courts as at present constituted, do not afford adequate security to any class of men that justice can be administered in them and civil liberty duly protected; that these courts are peculiarly unfitted to administer justice without appeal to British-born settlers in the interior for these reasons solely affecting the especial rights and interests of that class, viz 1st, because the Judges both English and Native have never studied and are almost entirely ignorant of the law of England. 2dly, because though they have assistance from native law officers and assessors in the expounding and administering Hindoo and Mahomedan laws they can have no such assistance in expounding English law, which nevertheless in cases relating to marriage, inheritance and succession to property and indeed in all others they may be now called upon to apply. 3dly, because the whole proceedings of such courts are conducted partly in the vernacular languages of India and partly in the Persian, which latter is in India completely a foreign tongue and therefore imperfectly understood by the majority of the Judges, law officers and pleaders, and not understood at all by the great body of the people. 4thly, because there are no pleaders or attorneys in these courts who understand the English language. 5thly, because the Judges of these courts are entirely dependent on the executive Government, removable at pleasure and promoted at pleasure. 6thly, because the executive Government is in the habit of requiring obedience to its own circulars addressed to the Judges, which the Government appears to think, ought to have in all these courts and with all the Judges, the force of laws, not only in respect to matters of process but in matters affecting right also. 7thly, that such courts so constituted and subject to such dependence may be easily rendered political engines, by which the residence and settlement of Englishmen in the interior shall become impossible. 8thly, that the refusal of Government to answer the question whether in any case the law of England was to prevail among British settlers in the interior, or whether the local courts were to administer to them solely what the regulations term the law of justice, equity and good conscience, gives rise to the most well grounded suspicions that the Government intends the courts of justice in the interior, and through them itself, to possess an arbitrary, unlimited and despotic power in civil matters over the persons and property of British settlers. 9thly, that the East India Company has not only in times long past but up to the present period, been opposed to the free trade and settlement of their countrymen in India, and your petitioners are confident that if the power they now possess were exercised in conformity with this policy, they could altogether prevent the extension of British settlements and in the end diminish or destroy those already founded. Indeed for this end the Act No. 11 of

1836 would alone be amply sufficient, if administered in conformity to such a policy and coupled with a construction given to the British settlers no other law and to the courts no other rule of decision than what each Judge may think proper to call the rule of justice and good conscience,

That in addition to these reasons more peculiarly affecting British-born subjects, the Provincial Courts will, in the judgment of your petitioners, require many important alterations in their form and constitution before they can adequately protect the civil rights of any class whatever: 1st, because the civil service receive their appointments from the Directors of the East India Company with little or no reference to qualifications. Secondly, because each member of the whole body is thus made a Judge or eligible to be a Judge by virtue of his appointment. Thirdly, because the only test of eligibility for office in India is a knowledge of two languages. Fourthly, because they receive no legal or judicial training in practice having previously received no legal education or instruction in theory. Fifthly, because when appointed to judicial situations as the service is now constituted, it constantly occurs that they have never previously decided or considered a civil case, except as connected with the Government revenue system, in their whole lives. Sixthly, because the ordinary and permanent establishment is but one Judge of the civil service to each Zillah, the average population of which in Bengal and Behar may be estimated as exceeding one million. Seventhly, because they had to administer before the Regulation xi of 1836 was passed three distinct systems of law and practice, viz. the Hindoo and Mahomedan, each subdivided into several written systems, and also the Government civil regulations, besides various minor customary and unwritten laws in each district, and they have now superadded to these the common and statute laws of England, its equity, and ecclesiastical systems with all their subdivisions. Eighthly, because there is no adequate provisions made for the execution of their decrees when pronounced, there being no officer like a sheriff or any other person especially charged therewith is a very serious evil, and which leads in many cases to a total denial and mockery of Justice. Ninthly, because they have no honest assistance, the Amlah or native officers of court being notoriously corrupt, a fact not denied by Government or the most able men in its service, and being besides but very moderately versed in the knowledge of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law; and the pleaders or vakeels being mostly ignorant and altogether dependent on the Judges who frequently exercise an arbitrary power of fining for alleged disrespects and contempts. Tenthly, because the Judges are almost irresponsible from their situation, being too much removed from the inspection of Government or an intelligent public. Eleventhly, because the revenue regulations are mixed up with the judicial in such a manner that in many cases it is impossible to separate them by any intelligible definition; and the collector are constantly clothed with judicial and magisterial powers and functions, and decide as well as Judges most important questions relating to civil rights, not only between ordinary parties but between Government and its subjects.

That as the formation of a code of law applicable to all classes throughout India and the reform of all courts, and particularly the obvious reform in the East India Company's superior courts, which shall emancipate them from the direct controul of the executive Government, are labours likely to consume much time, and to encounter many difficulties, it is expedient in the judgment of your petitioners, that in all cases of debt and contract of trespass in which one British subject shall be sued by another or in which a British subject shall sue or be sued by any other than a British subject, all suitors without distinction against whom a decision shall be passed by the Company's Courts, should have the power of appealing to the Supreme Court or Sudder Dewanee

Adawlut at their option, and that in all cases respecting marriage, divorce, inheritance to real and succession to personal estate, merely regarding rights of British subjects or persons entitled to be considered as such, the decisions in which cases ought to be regulated entirely by the law of England, the courts of the East India Company shall be altogether prohibited from entertaining them, until reformed by the labours of the law commission.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that the Act of the council No. xi. of 1836, be repealed, and that the Sec. 107 of the 53, Geo. III. ch. 155, be amended if necessary by inserting therein, that in all cases of debt, contract or trespass in which one British subject may be sued in the local courts by another British subject, or by any other than a British subject, for an amount exceeding 4,000 Government rupees, and appeal shall be given to the party against whom the decision of the court shall pass, (whether natives or British subjects) either to the Supreme Court or Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, at his option : and that in all cases merely between British subjects, relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real and succession to personal estate, inasmuch as they relate solely to matters cognizable by the laws of England, the courts of the East India Company be prohibited from holding plea thereof.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Mr. Dickens was deputed to prepare the petition, and thanks were voted him for the talented manner in which he effected his task. Mr. Dickens is held in considerable estimation in India for his abilities at the bar, and his judgment has been often hitherto tested upon points only secondary in importance to the one in question. The part he takes in the committee could not devolve, we should say, upon a more deserving individual.

We conclude by expressing our earnest hope that the object of our patriotic friends in India will be fully attained, through their appeal to the home authorities. Indeed the matter is in itself so fraught with interest, that we are not at all doubtful upon the point. We foresee that the Legislature cannot escape a propitiation for the rights of 500,000 Englishmen in India. Were they to treat the petition about to be presented with the usual cavilling, the consequences are not to be anticipated with disdain or contempt.

THE PEARL FISHERS OF GEYLON.

The natives of Ceylon have an idea that pearl oysters are rained from the clouds ; a notion which has doubtless originated in the well-known effects of water spouts passing over the sea.

Leaving to the naturalist the subject of their generation, on which the Cingalese have many ridiculous opinions, I will describe the first appearance of pearl oysters. They are seen in immense clusters floating about the sea ; at this time they are so very small

that a casual observer would pass the floating masses as fish-spawn of some kind, but never suppose them to be oysters.

In this state, the sport of wind and current, they are driven round the coast of Ceylon, until increased size causes them to settle to the bottom. They then attach themselves to rocks, usually of coral, or any heavy substance, by means of a beard, similar to that of the muscle. Some naturalists consider, what is called the pearl oyster, to be properly a muscle, on account of its beard, and the broad hinge of the shell. I will, however, venture to say, that all fishermen would call them oysters, not only from the appearance of the shells, but from that of the fish itself.

On removing a wooden buoy that had been attached to an anchor in Colombo Roads, it was brought on shore, covered with pearl oysters nearly as large as a shilling. The finest pearl in possession of the Maricair of Killicarre, about the size of a marble, and nearly round, is said to have been obtained from a bank off Chilaw ; but it appears that oysters very seldom arrive at perfection on any banks except those of Aripipo. .

The coral banks off the coast of that island lie from one to six or eight miles from the shore, generally exposed to the force of the monsoons and currents ; those near Aripipo appear to be the least exposed. The last three fisheries on the Aripipo banks have been in five and a half to seven fathoms water ; protected on the west and south-west by a ridge of sand and coral, extending from the north point of an island called Caredivan. Coming from sea over this ridge in two and three quarters or three fathoms water, you rapidly deepen to seven fathoms in the immediate neighbourhood of the oyster beds. Besides this peculiar protection from the violence of the south-west monsoon, the coral banks to the northward of the pearl banks are, in many parts, nearly level with the surface of the sea, and may form an essential protection to the oysters from the effect of the currents in the north-east monsoon.

Thus, secure in deep water, lie the quiescent oysters adhering to their coral homes, until age has enfeebled the fibres of their beards, and then most of them, breaking from their hold, are found in perfection on a sandy bottom near the coral beds. Two-thirds of the oysters taken up at the last fishery were from a sandy bottom. One of the most intelligent divers I have met with, fixes the age of the oyster at six years and a half, when it breaks away from the rock, which he does not think it can forsake at its own pleasure; but when separated, it has the power of moving on a sandy bottom, generally with the hinge directly in advance.

The best pearls are usually found in the most fleshy part of the oyster, near the hinge of the shells; but pearls are met with in all parts of the fish, and also adhering to shells. I have known sixty-seven pearls of various sizes found in one oyster. It is by no means certain that every oyster contains pearls, which are rarely obtained from those oysters that would be selected as the finest for eating. This favours the opinion, that pearls are produced by disease in the fish, and therefore, pearl oysters are seldom eaten. If a pearl be cut in two pieces, it will be seen that it consists of separate coats or layers, similar to an onion, and it is no doubt formed of decomposed particles of the shell. Persons who may have considered a pearl oyster to be always a treasure, will be astonished to learn that a bushel of them may be had at Arippe, during a fishery, for less than the price of a bushel of oysters at Faversham or Colchester. What could have been the idea of those who induced the pearl fishery company to send out diving bells to fish with?

Before the fibres of the beards break, and the oysters separate, they are in immense heaps and clusters. A diver, endeavouring to describe to me how thick they lay on the bank, placed his hand to his chin. A more intelligent man estimated the depth of beds of oysters, as seldom exceeding eighteen inches; and explained that large rocks at the bottom, when covered with oysters, may be mistaken for a solid mass of the fish.

Pearl oysters are said to arrive at perfection in seven years after attaining which age they soon die. I have heard of an attempt being made to remove pearl oysters, as common oysters are removed in Europe, to richer and more secure ground, but without success.

The boats used in pearl fisheries measure from eight to fifteen tons; they are without decks, and the head and stern are nearly alike; the latter has a slight curve, the stern-post being generally straight. Both have considerable rake, but the stern has most. A boat that will measure forty feet over all, will not exceed twenty-eight feet in length at the bottom; but keel they have none; the bottom is round, and the breadth of the boat increases to the top of the gunwales. They are rigged with one rude long mast, and carry one long sail made of light cloth, loosely sewn to a tight coir-rope, so that it blows out very much. As a sailor would say, it is roped tight, bags, and stands badly on a wind.

These rude fittings subject them to frequent accidents; they are then assisted by the boats of the master attendant's department and towed to the shore.

With a favourable wind they sail *very well*, but cannot hold to the wind or beat against it. They leave the shore with the land-wind about midnight, to proceed to the bank, a distance varying from nine to twelve miles; they are led by the Adapanaar's boat in the direction of the government guard-vessel, at anchor close to the fishing ground, with lights hoisted on board to guide the boats to the spot.

If they reach the bank before daylight, they anchor close to the government vessel, until the inspector hoists the signal at half-past six for the diving to commence. When the weather is settled favourable, the land-wind begins to die away as the sun gets up; by nine or ten o'clock it is quite calm; and by noon (when the gun is fired from the government vessel for all diving to cease) a pleasant sea-breeze has sprung up to run the boats to land.

When the regular land and sea breezes are interrupted,---a frequent occurrence,---they have to use their paddles, which are long sticks, with an oval piece of board lashed on the end. Sometimes the fishery is stopped until the return of favourable weather, with land and sea breezes.

The crew of a boat consists of a tindal or master, ten divers, and thirteen other men, who manage the boat and attend the divers when fishing. Each boat has five diving stones. There are ten divers who relieve each other; five being constantly at work during the hours of fishing.

The weight of the diving stones varies from fifteen to twenty-five pounds, according to the size of the diver; some stout men find it necessary to have from four to eight pounds of stone in a waistbelt, to enable them to keep at the bottom of the sea, and fill their net with oysters. The form of a diving stone resembles a pine; it is suspended by a double cord.

The net is of coir-rope, eighteen inches deep, fastened to a hoop eighteen inches wide, fairly slung to a single cord. On preparing to commence fishing, the diver divests himself of all his clothes except a small piece of cloth, and after offering up his devotion, he plunges into the sea, and swims to his diving stone, which his attendants have slung over the side of the boat; he places his right foot or toes between the double cord on the diving stone, the bight of the double cord being passed over a stick projecting from the side of the boat. By grasping all parts of the rope, he is enabled to support himself and the stone, and raise or lower the latter at his convenience, while he remains at the surface; he then puts his left foot on the hoop of the net, and presses it against

the diving stone, retaining the cord in his hand. The attendants take care that the cords are clear for running out of the boat.

The diver being thus prepared, raises his body as much as he is able; drawing a full breath, he presses his nostril between his thumb and finger, slips his hold of the bight of the diving stone's double cord from over the projecting stick, and descends as rapidly as the stone will sink him.

On reaching the bottom, he abandons the stone, which is hauled up by the attendants, clings to the ground, and proceeds to fill his net. To accomplish this, he will sometimes creep over a space of eight or ten fathoms, and remain under water a minute. When he wishes to ascend, he checks the cord of the net, which is instantly felt by the attendants, who begin to pull up as fast as they are able. The diver remains with the net until it is so far clear of the bottom as to be in no danger of upsetting, and then commences to haul himself up hand-over-head, by the cord which his attendants are likewise pulling. When by this method his body has acquired an impetus upwards, he forsakes the cord, places his hands to his thighs, rapidly ascends to the surface, swims to his diving stone, and by the time the contents of his net have been emptied into the boat, he is ready to go down again. A single diver will take up in a day, from one thousand to four thousand oysters. They are seldom more than a minute under water; the more common time is from fifty-three to fifty-seven seconds; but when they have been requested to remain as long as possible, I have timed them from eighty-four to eighty-seven seconds. They are warned to ascend by a singing noise in the ears, and finally by a sensation similar to hiccup.

Many divers will not venture down until the shark-charmer is on the bank, and has secured the mouths of the sharks. Some are provided with a written charm from their priest, which they rap up in oil-cloth, and dive with it on their person. Others being Roman Catholics, appear satisfied with an assurance from their priest, that they have his prayers for their protection; but I am informed, they are all happy to secure the interest of the shark-charmer. This worthy is paid by government, and is also allowed a perquisite of ten oysters daily, from every boat during the fishery.---*Friendship's Offering*, 1837, by E. R. Power.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope was first settled by the Dutch in 1652. Previous to this period it had been occasionally touched at by English, Portuguese, and Dutch ships, which put in here to refresh their crews. Cape Town is one of the handsomest colonial towns in the world. The streets, which are wide and perfectly straight, are kept in the highest order, and planted with oaks and firs. The houses are built in a style of very superior elegance, and, inside, are in the cleanest and most regular order. The theatre is a neat building erected by the English, where French and Dutch plays are acted.

In one of four squares belonging to the town is held the public market; another is the common resort of the peasantry, with their waggons from the remote districts of the colony; and a third, near the shore of the bay, and between the town and the castle, serves as a parade for exercising the troops. This is an open, airy, and extensive plain, surrounded by canals or ditches, that receive the waters of the town, and convey them into the bay. Two of its sides are completely built up with large and handsome houses.

The barracks, originally designed for an hospital, for corn magazines, and for wine cellars, are a large well-designed regular building, which, with its two wings, occupies part of one of the sides of the great square. The upper part of this building is sufficiently spacious to contain 4,000 men; the castle affords barracks for one thousand men, and lodgings for all the officers of one regiment: magazines for artillery, stores, and ammunition. Most of the government offices are within its walls. The other public buildings are a Calvinist and Lutheran church, and a gaol-house, in which the burgher senate, or the council of burghers, meet for transacting business relative to the interior police of the town.

Between the town and Table Mountain are scattered over the plain a number of pretty houses; adjacent is the Government House. It is in length near a thousand yards; and contains about forty acres of rich land, divided into almost as many squares by hedges. The public walk runs up the middle; is well shaded by an avenue of oak trees, and enclosed on each side by a hedge of cut myrtle.

The extent and dimensions of the territory composing the colony of the Cape of Good Hope are as follow:—Mean length 550 miles: mean breadth 233 miles; comprehending an area of 128,150 square miles. A very great proportion of this territory

may be considered as an unprofitable waste from the meagreness and poverty of the land. Chains of vast mountains, either totally naked or clothed in parts with sour grapes only, compose at least one half of the colony of the Cape. The other portion, however, forming an irregular belt of land, from twenty to sixty miles in width, is indented by several bays, covered with a deep and fertile soil, intersected by innumerable streamlets, well clothed with grass, well wooded in many parts with forest trees, supplied with frequent rains and enjoying, on account of its proximity to the sea, a more mild and equable temperature than the more remote and interior parts of the colony.

The Cape district is chiefly composed of that mountainous peninsula whose southern extremity was first called by Portuguese navigators *Cabo dos Tormentos*, or Cape of Storms, on account of the tempestuous weather they so often experienced in their attempts to double it, which, when they effected, they changed to that of Cape of Good Hope. The Table Mountain, flanked by the Devil's Hill on the east, and the Lion's Head on the west, forms the northern extremity of the same peninsula. The length from north to south is about 36 miles, and breadth eight miles. Properly speaking, it is one mountain, broken indeed into several masses more or less connected by inferior gorges. Some of these masses have horizontal summits, others peaked or cone-shaped; some consist of naked fragments of rock; others are clothed with verdure. This peninsula is connected with the continent by a low flat isthmus.

False Bay and Table Bay, the one washing the southern, the other the northern shore of the isthmus, are the usual resort for shipping. During the season when the S. E. winds are predominant, which may be reckoned in general from September till May, Table Bay affords the most secure shelter; and Simmons' Bay, a cove or indent on the western shore of False Bay, for the rest of the year, when the northerly or north-westerly winds are strongest. In neither of them is there any sort of security or convenience for repairing ships.

There are also two small bays on the west side of the peninsula, one called Hout, or Wood Bay, and the other Chapman's Bay. Neither of them are available, from their peculiar situations. Cape Town admits of being almost impreguably fortified. The capital is pleasantly situated at the head of Table Bay, on a sloping plain that rises with an easy ascent to the feet of the Devil's Hill, the Table Mountain, and the Lion's Head, before mentioned

Stretching to the northward is a long¹ unbroken hill of moderate height, called King James's Mount. It most completely commands every part of the town, and the castle to the N. E. of it; and this with the Amsterdam and Chavonne batteries command the anchorage in the bay.

Timber of all kinds for building is an exceeding scarce article at the Cape; fuel is also so scarce, that a single cart load of it sells in the town for seven dollars. In most families a slave is kept for the express purpose of collecting fire-wood. He goes out in the morning, ascends the steep mountains of the peninsula, where waggons cannot approach, and returns at night with two small bundles of faggots, the produce of six or eight hours hard labour, swinging at the two ends of a bamboo carried across the shoulder.

Most of the European and several of the tropical fruits are cultivated in this colony. Oranges, figs, grapes, and guavas are very good; peaches and apricots not bad; strawberries are well supplied, with most of the European vegetables for the table.

On some of the farms are vineyards of considerable extent, producing, besides the supply of the market with green and ripe grapes and prepared raisins, from 700 to 1000 leaguers or pipes of wine per year. The wine is well known in Europe by the name of Constantia. The grape is the Muscatel. Few countries can boast of so great a variety of bulbous rooted plants as the Cape. The eye of the stranger is immediately caught by the extensive plantations of the protea argentea, whose silver-coloured leaves, of the soft texture of satin, give it a distinguishable appearance among the deep foliage of the oak and stone pine.

The woody kloofs or clefts in the mountains still give shelter to the few remaining troops of wolves and hyenas that not many years since were very troublesome to the town. In caverns of the Table Mountain is found in considerable number a small dusky-coloured animal, about the size of a rabbit, with short ears and no tail, called here the Das; and by Mr. Pennant the Cape Cavy. The ox of the Cape is indigenous; not so the horse, which was first introduced from Java. The Cape ox is distinguished by its long legs, high shoulders, and large horns. The larger kind of birds that hover round the summit of the Table Mountain, are vultures, eagles, kites, and crows, that assist the wolves in cleansing the country near the town of a nuisance that is tacitly permitted by the police. Ducks, teals, and snipes, are met with in the winter season, about the lakes and periodical pools on the isthmus.

The market is constantly supplied with a variety of sea fish

They are caught in the bay and along the coast. During the winter months when they are very plentiful in all the bays of Southern Africa.

Insects of almost every description abound in the summer months, and particularly a species of locust that infests the gardens, devouring, if not kept under, every thing that comes in its way. Mosquitoes are less troublesome here than in most warm climates, but a small sand fly, so minute as scarcely to be visible, is a great torment to those who have to cross among the shrubbery of the sandy isthmus. Lizards of various kinds are very abundant; small land turtles are every where creeping about in the high roads and inland plains; scorpions, scolopendras, and large black spiders are among the noxious insects of the Cape; and almost all the snakes of the country are venomous.

The Table Mountain, to which we have before alluded, is a stupendous mass of naked rock, that never fails, at first appearance, to arrest the attention of the most indifferent observer. The north front of the Table Mountain, directly facing the town, is a horizontal line, or very nearly so, of about two miles in length. The bold face that rises almost at right-angles to meet this line, is supported, as it were, by a number of projecting buttresses, that rise out of the plain, and fall in with the front a little higher than midway from the base. These, and the division of the front, by two great divides, into three parts, a curtain flanked by two bastions, the first retiring and the other projecting, give to it the appearance of the crested wall of some gigantic fortress. These walls, it is computed, rise above the level of Table Bay, to the height of 3582 feet. To those whose curiosity, or science may tempt to make a visit to the summit of Table Mountain, a few remarks upon a most singular phenomenon relative to it may be acceptable.

Arrived at the summit, and nearing the verge, all the objects on the plain below are dwindled away in the eye of the spectator into difference and insignificance. The air in the clear weather of winter, and in the shade, is generally about fifteen degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer lower than in Cape Town. In the summer season the difference is much greater, when that well-known appearance of the fleecy cloud, not inaptly termed the *Table Cloth*, envelopes the summit of the mountain. A single glance at the topography of the Cape and the adjacent country will be sufficient to explain this phenomenon, which has so much the appearance of singularity. The mountainous peninsula is connected with a still more mountainous continent, on which the

great ranges run parallel. In the heat of the summer season, when the south east monsoon blows strong at sea, the water taken up by evaporation is borne in the air to the continental mountains, where being condensed, it rests on their summits in the form of a thick cloud. This cloud and the low dense bank of a fog on the sea, are the precursors of a similar but lighter fleece on the Table Mountain, and of a strong gale of wind in Cape Town from the south east. These effects may be thus accounted for:—The condensed air on the summits of the mountains of the continent rushes, by its superior gravity, towards the more rarefied atmosphere over the isthmus, and the vapour it contains is there taken up and held invisible, or in transparent solution. From hence it is carried by the S. E. winds towards the Table and its neighbouring mountains, where, by condensation from increased temperature and concentration, the air is no longer capable of holding the vapour with which it was loaded; the atmosphere becomes turbid, the cloud is shortly formed, and hurried by the wind over the verge of the precipice in large fleecy volumes, rolls down the steep sides towards the plain, threatening momentarily to deluge the town. No sooner, however, does it arrive in its descent at the point of temperature equal to that of the atmosphere in which it has floated over the isthmus, than it is once more taken up, and “vanishes into air, thin as air.” Every other part of the hemisphere shows a clear and undisturbed blue sky.

The Cape spring, reckoned from the beginning of September to that of December, is the most agreeable season. The summer from December to March, the hottest. The autumn, from March to June, is variable weather, generally fine, and the latter part very pleasant. The winter, from June to September, is frequently very stormy, rainy, and cold.

The heat of summer is seldom oppressive. The mornings are sometimes close and sultry, but the nights are always cool. Most of the fatal diseases that prevail among the natives are attributable rather to their habits of life than to any real unhealthiness in the climate. The common disease is dropsy. A confined and sedentary life, eating to excess twice and commonly three times a day animal food swimming in fat, or made up into high seasoned dishes, drinking raw ardent spirits, smoking tobacco, and when afflicted with indulging the sensual appetite, retiring in the middle of the day to sleep: seldom using any kind of exercise—these being the usual habits in which a native of the Cape is educated—apoplexy or an scirrhus liver are the consequence of such habits.

perance, generally terminating in dropsy, which shortly proves fatal. Instances of longevity are very rare, few exceeding the period of sixty years. The denizens of the Cape have no kind of public amusements, except occasionally balls; nor is there much social intercourse, except by family parties, which usually consists in card playing and dancing; money matters and merchandize engross their whole conversation. Yet none are opulent, though in easy circumstances. There are no beggars in the whole colony.

Those carriages that are used only for short excursions, or for taking the air, are open and calculated for four or six persons. For making journeys they have a kind of light waggon covered with sail cloth, and provisions for several days.

The ladies of the Cape are thought pretty, lively, and good humoured. The difference of the young men and young women in the same family, both in manners and appearance, is inconceivably great; the former are clumsy in their shape, awkward in their carriage, and of an unsociable disposition; whilst the latter are generally of a small delicate form, below the middle size, of easy unaffected manners, well dressed, and fond of social intercourse. Most of them are taught music in the better families. Many understand the French language, and some have made a great proficiency in the English. They are expert at needle-work, and in general make up their own dresses, following the prevailing fashions of England. Neither are the other sex, while boys, deficient in vivacity or talent, but for want of the means of a proper education, to open their minds and excite in them a desire of knowledge, they soon degenerate. Few of the male inhabitants associate with the English, except such as hold employment under the Government. This backwardness may be owing, in part, to the different habits of the two nations.

At the present time the colony has apparently to contend with the fear of emigration, which has seized the farming colonists of the Cape. Port Natal, a province situated deeply in the interior of the Cape, is the favourite locale which has succeeded in attracting the Cape farmers from their original colony. Some thousands of souls, instigated by a desire of escaping taxation and obtaining land for nothing, have already crossed the boundary, resolved never to return while many hundreds of comparatively wealthy families are making preparations to follow. Port Natal is now deemed an *Eldorado*, from the understood superior value of the soil and its contingencies. Efforts, however, are in progress to put

a stop to the emigration of the Cape people. It is reasoned that the Eldorado they are now fascinated by, is insecurely founded, ---a mere *ignis fatuus*.

According to law no person can pass from the colony into the interior by land without permission of the civil or military authorities. This regulation affords an opportunity to the officers of Government not only to ascertain the names, numbers, and character of the emigrants, but also the probable or pretended cause of the removal. It is recommended that the law should be acted upon, and that a diligent frontier authority should watch their proceedings, in order to observe whether the emigration has a tendency to benefit or injure the Government. It is hoped that the latter will quickly adopt measures to remove whatever evils may have caused the flight of the colonists, as well as to meet the dangers to which it may give birth. It is much feared that broils may occur amongst the emigrants and natives, which will ultimately endanger the stability of the Cape Government.

Two methods are recommended for meeting the demands of the present crisis. These are to promote the physical and moral improvement of the colony, so that no man shall be able to leave it for the wild regions of the interior without feeling that he has sacrificed, by such a procedure, money, security, and comfort.

The want of good roads, numerous sea-ports, and steam vessels on the Cape coast---the necessity for more villages and towns where a better constituted system of traffic could be carried on---of churches, schools, and libraries to be more within the reach of the population,---all these requisites are peremptorily called for to stop the fearful inroads upon the rights of the Government which may be now anticipated. Emigration from this country should also be encouraged by the publication of accurate statistical accounts of the various districts. It is true that land in the colony can no longer be obtained for nothing. But its present value is known; its price is still low compared with its value, and that value has been increasing, during the last sixteen years, with incredible rapidity. The emigrants now on their way to the new colony in South Australia are to pay 12s. to 20s. per acre for land. They will have no sort of advantages as regards markets in comparison with the Cape Colony, whilst in the latter, land can be obtained at 1s. 6d. per acre, within reach of cheap provisions, and in the neighbourhood of rapidly enlarging markets.

A scheme for the establishment of a new Savings, Bank in Cape Town is in progress, but it will depend, for its completion, upon the settlement of the Emigration question.

It is necessary here to observe that at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London held in June last, Major Michell (a gentleman intimately acquainted with the Colony, communicated a detail of his surveys of the roads and mountain passes in the Cape of Good Hope, in which he recommended that Government should be applied to for a grant of £20,000 to be appropriated to the erection of bridges, of which the Colony was wholly destitute, and for repairing and cutting roads, communicating with the various districts. The result of the above was we understand, an application to the Colonial office as recommended by the Society's president, but nothing further has yet transpired.

It is to be deplored that the benevolent intentions of Government in establishing free schools in the principal villages have been frustrated by the incapacity [or want] of teachers.

A fair view of the present state of commerce at the Cape may be taken from the following statistics of the exports and imports, extracted from the Custom-House books commencing 6th April, 1836, and ending 5th July, 1836.

Colonial Produce Exported.

			£
Wines	To Great Britain	1,652 pipes,	19,434
	To all other places	607 "	5,085
Grain	From Table Bay	4,083 muids,	3,781
Flour and bran	Ditto	155,500 lbs.	1,684
Wool	Ditto	16,567 lbs.	776
	Port Elizabeth	69,915 lbs.	4,413
Tallow & Candles	Table Bay	62,904 lbs.	1,198
	Port Elizabeth	151,604 lbs.	2,104
Beef & Pork	Table Bay	39,870 lbs.	680
Hides	Ditto	8,594 in No	6,762
	Port Elizabeth	13,686 "	6,184
Skins	Table Bay	66,751 "	3,108
	Port Elizabeth	26,931 "	1,774
Horns	Table Bay	50,797 "	2,117
	Port Elizabeth	25,411 "	779

Total Imports and Exports.

Imports	Table and Simon's Bay	£171,261 }	181,864
	Port Elizabeth	10,603 }	
Exports	Table and Simon's Bay	72,928 }	93,138
	Port Elizabeth	20,210 }	

Tonnage.

Inwards	British, No. 57;	19,418 tons
Outwards	„ 53,	18,722
Coastwise }	Inwards „	17, 1,025
	Outwards „	25, 2,186
Inwards	Foreign, No 6,	2,226 tons
Outwards	„	0, 2,854
PORT ELIZABETH,		
Inwards	British, No. 7,	1,553 tons
Outwards	„	8, 1,698
Coastwise }	Inwards „	12, 1,132
	Outwards „	10, 1,004
Inwards	Foreign, No. 1,	310 tons
Outwards	„	1, 310

A project is in view for the construction of a new harbour in Table Bay. The commerce of the Cape is subjected to great injury owing to the distance of the anchoring ground of Table Bay from the present landing place. The new harbour will receive vessels in smooth water protected from the winds, and where they may receive or discharge cargo without the intervention of boats. It is anticipated that the expense which the above project involves, can be defrayed without any additional charge upon the usual commerce. There can be little doubt that the Government will render every assistance to so necessary an undertaking.

MILITARY CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

(Continued from No. 72, page 419.)

The following are Copies of the Minutes in Council, and Extracts from the Reports of the Military Committees, referred to in Lord William Bentinck's Evidence.

ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

Minute by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

When at Ootacamund I recommended to Council that committees, consisting of the adjutant and quartermaster general, with three other members, should be directed to assemble at each presidency, to report upon a set of queries connected with the well-being of the Armies of India: among the rest was the expediency of altogether abolishing corporal punishment in the native Armies of the three presidencies.

I had long been of opinion that, without some reason of much more urgent necessity than any I had heard, this degradation could no longer be inflicted upon the high caste Sepoy of the Bengal Army after it had been abrogated as a punishment in the general regulations of this presidency.

In making this inquiry I had also in view to obtain a knowledge of the

system by which discipline was maintained in Madras and Bombay, and generally to acquire such information as would lead to a revision of the military code, and to adapt it to the more enlightened principles which have recently been introduced into the Articles of War for his Majesty's Army.

The Articles of War for the Company's native Army have not been touched since 1797, and they confer powers upon regimental courts martial that have long since been transferred to tribunals of higher resort, and do not contain the many minor punishments which have been substituted for the lash. Each presidency has hitherto had its own separate code; but, in our last council, when the revised Articles of War for the Bengal Army were submitted for sanction, it was then determined that one code should be established for the whole of India, and steps taken, in communication with the other governments, for incorporating into it the improvements to be found in the annual Mutiny Bill, and such others as local experience may point out to be necessary. There are many useful suggestions to be found in the report of the Madras committee.

The subject, however, of the present paper will be confined to corporal punishment, and I shall introduce it by two very important orders that were published in Bengal by Lord Combermere on the 19th March 1827, and modified by Sir Edward Barnes on the 2d November 1832, in a circular of that date.

By the first the sentences of courts martial in the Bengal native Army, in their awards of corporal punishment, were limited to the crimes of stealing, marauding, or gross insubordination; and it was directed that dismissal from the service should invariably follow the infliction of the sentence, with a proviso that the infliction of corporal punishments, and consequent dismissal from the service, should never take place without the previous sanction of the general or other officer commanding the division. His Lordship grounds his mitigation of this severe and disgraceful punishment upon the quiet and orderly habits of the native soldiers.

By the second Sir Edward Barnes takes away from the general or other officer commanding the division the power of sanctioning the sentences of courts martial awarding corporal punishment, and authorizes the officer who assembles the court, and who confirms the proceedings, to carry the sentence into effect, and to exercise his discretion according to the nature of the case, the previous character of the individual, and the circumstances which may render an example necessary or otherwise, in mitigating the punishment awarded, or in remitting it altogether, but directing strict adherence to the principles of the general order of the 19th March 1827, with this exception.

This latter order was a most unfortunate countermeasure from the advance that had already been made by Lord Combermere towards eventual abolition by a previous course of gradual mitigation and diminution under the proper check of the superior military authority of the division. Lord Combermere had been two years in India, had been brought into contact with a great part of the Indian Army by the siege of Bhurtpore, and was assisted by a very able officer as his adjutant-general, Colonel Watson. Sir Edward Barnes cancelled this order within the first year of his arrival. He acted apparently upon the principle of upholding the authority of the commanding officers of regiments, and he alluded to the injurious consequences, but without specifying them, that had come before his notice from the order of 1827. As a reason also for removing the restriction upon their former powers, he states that no instances on the part of commanding officers had been reported to him of excessive severity or frequency of punishment: but may not this effect be more justly attributed to the different spirit inculcated by Lord Combermere's order, and to the animadversion which any abuse of power would infallibly have drawn down upon them from his Lordship's authority? My own ex-

perience, on the contrary, has led me to the directly opposite conclusion; and a general order, which, as commander-in-chief, I have at this very moment caused to be published, will furnish a strong instance in point. Upon this occasion the commanding officer of the division, to whom, under Lord Combermere's order, this sentence must have been previously submitted for approval, condemned the sentence, and the conduct that had been pursued; and the degradation to the individuals concerned, and the bad effects which this proceeding must have on the minds of the Army at large, would have been spared.

I beg here to express an opinion that grave matters of legislation of this kind should not be left to the caprice of individuals, but should be settled by the legislative council, to which the authority of making Articles of War has been so properly confided.

The following is an abstract of the corporal punishments sentenced and executed in the last five years:—

STATEMENT showing the quantum of corporal punishment awarded and inflicted on the Sepoys of the native Armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the number of men discharged, for the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833.

	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.				Discharges
	Numbers sentenced	Sentences executed.	Lashes awarded.	Lashes inflicted.	
CAVALRY.					
Bengal.					
10 Regiments	61	14	10,545	2,091 ¹ ₁₀	439
Average per Regt. ...	6 ¹ ₁₀	1 ⁴ ₁₀	1,054 ⁵ ₁₀	209 ¹ ₁₀	43 ⁹ ₁₀
Madras.					
8 Regiments	121	84	23,875	14,816	519
Average per Regt. ...	15 ¹ ₈	10 ¹⁰ ₄₈	2,984 ³ ₈	1,852	64 ⁷ ₈
Bombay.					
3 Regiments	185	125	37,805	22,970	279
Average per Regt. ...	61 ² ₃	42	12,601 ³ ₈	7,657 ² ₃	93
INFANTRY.					
Bengal					
74 Regiments	562	253	112,613	38,219	7,171
Average per Regt. ...	7 ⁴⁴ ₇₄	3 ²¹ ₇₄	1,521 ³⁹ ₇₄	516 ³⁵ ₇₄	96 ⁶⁷ ₇₄
Madras.					
52 Regiments	1,237	961	269,740	186,612	4,389
Average per Regt. ...	23 ⁴¹ ₅₂	18 ²⁵ ₅₂	5,187 ¹¹ ₅₂	3,588 ³⁶ ₅₂	84 ²¹ ₅₂
Bombay.					
26 Regiments	950	756	210,710	140,795	2,836
Average per Regt. ...	36 ¹⁴ ₂₆	29 ² ₂₆	8,104 ⁶ ₂₆	5,415 ⁵ ₂₆	109 ² ₂₆
Average Lashes inflicted per Regt.			Bengal	Madras.	Bombay.
Cavalry.....			209 ¹ ₁₀	1,852	7,657 ² ₃
Infantry.....			516 ³⁵ ₇₄	3,588 ³⁶ ₅₂	5,415 ⁵ ₂₆

The contrast between the three presidencies exhibited in this statement will appear quite astonishing. Whether this result is the effect of difference of system in respect to military discipline, or of composition in regard to the character of the natives of the several portions of our territories from which each army is recruited, I have not sufficient data to enable me to form a certain opinion. But there are in these reports, confirmed by other information that has been within my reach, sufficient to lead to a probable conjecture of some of the prominent causes. I will take this opportunity of offering my humble opinion that my successor in the chief command cannot take too early an opportunity, after having made himself master of the state and circumstances of the Bengal Army, to obtain by personal investigation the same information respecting the other Armies, in order that all anomalies may be corrected, and that the whole military system of India may be placed upon the footing most conducive to efficiency, and to the discipline and allegiance of our native troops.

The composition of the three armies has, no doubt, much influence upon this question; but, as it is treated of in a separate minute under a distinct head, I shall here make no reference to it.

I am satisfied that much more is owing to the system of discipline. Upon an examination of the returns from Madras and Bombay, from the latter most especially, it may be collected that, as was the practice in the British Army fifty years ago, and in full force when I entered the Army in 1793, infliction by the cat-o-nine tails was the ordinary and general punishment for every offence, great and small, only varied as to the amount according to the different degrees of culpability, but always the lash; except in regard to the most trivial offences, corporal punishment was the echo in each and every one of the Articles of War. The principle of checking crime by measures of extreme severity, both in the Army and out of it, has since been strongly condemned by public opinion as being no less impolitic than cruel, and has gradually given way to milder penalties. Experience has proved the soundness of this doctrine, and corporal punishment is now maintained rather for its terrors, and only applied in cases of the deepest guilt.

It is not surprising that in India the same influences should not have had the same powerful consequences. The progress of more enlightened principles has been in this and every other branch of improvement slower, but still not wholly inoperative. In Bengal we have the excellent order of Lord Combermere in 1827; and, though cancelled in 1832, public opinion had then begun to be declared more openly than heretofore through the press, and would not be without its weight upon all military authorities. In the Madras Report we see that the question had been agitated, and a circular issued to commanding officers, calling for their opinion upon the practicability of substituting solitary confinement for corporal punishment. The answers of the great majority were in favour of the proposition; and, though no measure was taken upon it, the very discussion of the question, proceeding as it did from superior authority, induced both reflection and caution. The date of this circular does not appear. But in Bombay nothing has been done. The old antiquated system has continued to flourish with unimpaired vigour, and hence I account for the great excess of punishment over Madras. I had expected to find the very opposite result. The southern people, composing the Madras Army, are of much less sober and steady habits than the Hindustanians; and it might be that for them a more strict and severe discipline would be necessary, but half the Bombay Army, twelve out of twenty-four thousand, are from the Bengal provinces. Again, these latter might be of inferior character, all those who could not find service in the Bengal Army, the refuse, as it were, of the population, and therefore requiring more coercive means for their management. This may be true in part, but from communication with some Bombay officers it seems to be the belief that

the Hindhustaneers are by no means deserving of this supposed imputation, or inferior in point of conduct to the rest of the Bombay Army.

The following abstract contains the purport of the answers of the three Committees to the question, "Whether or not corporal punishment could not with propriety be entirely abolished, with due reference to the discipline and general efficiency of the Army."

Four out of the six officers who composed the Bengal Committee, though they apprehend danger to the discipline of the service from the entire abolition of corporal punishment, strongly recommend every practicable limitation of its infliction, and propose to confine the power of award to general courts martial. Two of these officers express their conviction that the relatives of native officers, and young men of respectable connexions, are deterred from entering the ranks by the existence of corporal punishment.

The Madras Committee, sharing in the apprehension of the Bengal officers respecting the total abolition of corporal punishment, still evinces a very strong desire to restrict the infliction of the lash, on account of its moral influence upon the pride and feelings of soldiers, and the depression of spirit and manly feeling produced by its disgraceful effects upon the character of all.

They decidedly recommend that corporal punishment be, in every instance followed by discharge from the service, which, they add, "would preserve the pride of the men, and perhaps do more to supersede the necessity of the lash than any other means that can be adopted, discharge being itself so great a punishment that the knowledge of its being added to the lash by regulation (for it is now the practice) will operate most distinctly to deter from the commission of crimes rendering individuals amenable to so heavy a penalty."

The Committee also earnestly recommend, with the same view, that courts martial be authorised to award solitary confinement in all cases where corporal punishment is now applicable, and point out the necessity of having one code of military laws for the three native Armies of India, to be assimilated as much as possible to those of the King's service.

The Bombay Committee consider that corporal punishment cannot be entirely abolished with due regard to discipline and efficiency. They propose to restrict its infliction (not involving expulsion by infamy) to sentences of general courts martial; but add that all offences involving expulsion, and competent to regimental courts martial, should continue to be punished by flogging.

Gambling is enumerated among such offences, and it appears by the returns, that sepoys have been flogged in Bombay for borrowing and for lending money.

The Committee, however, recommend the substitution (to a certain extent) of solitary imprisonment, under nearly the same limitations as those suggested by the Madras committee, but with the addition that the prisoner should forfeit a portion of his pay during the term of his confinement, as in the case of the European soldier. They further recommend the introduction of mulct of pay, and forfeiture of service in relation to pension, under limitations similar to those actually in force in the King's service.

It appears from the preceding abstract that the Bengal and Madras officers agree in two important points respecting corporal punishment; that young men of respectable connexions are deterred from entering the ranks, and that it produces a baneful moral influence upon the pride, the manly feeling, and character of the whole service.

The opinion of the Bombay committee is more in harmony with the practice hitherto pursued at that presidency, and evinces no strong conviction of the same advantages to be derived from the abolition. I am quite unable to comprehend the distinction for the jurisdiction of general and regimental

courts, and the reasons why expulsion with infamy, should be assigned to the lower tribunal. Some of the offences—gambling for example—would not, I believe, be punished by corporal punishment in any Army.

But there is an unanimous agreement in all the committees that this punishment, however degrading and injurious, cannot be entirely abolished. They do not even stop for a moment to consider the practicability of an adequate substitute. With them all, corporal punishment is the *sine qua non*, without which the discipline of the Army cannot be maintained. An insuperable terror appears to reign over the imaginations of all, and, like the native superstitious, which sees in some charm or amulet the only protection against all evils that can afflict the body or haunt the mind, so corporal punishment is venerated as the sole security against every military distemper, and as the sole guarantee for the efficiency and good regulation of the Army. I denounce this opinion as prejudice, and nothing else but prejudice. It is opposed to reason; it is injurious to those feelings of the most importance for us to cultivate among our native soldiery—satisfaction with their condition, and allegiance to the state; it mars the composition of the Army, and excludes from it the very highest sense of conduct and of courage, which will be our best stay when real danger assails our empire, and it is as cruel as it is unnecessary.

I am at the same time not the least surprised at this opinion. I must not forget, that for many years of my life, in conjunction with ninety-nine hundred parts of the officers of the British Army, I entertained the same sentiments. It is only from long reflection, from the effects of discussion, from the observation that, since that time, though corporal punishment has diminished a hundred, perhaps a thousand fold, discipline has decidedly been improved, and the soldier treated like a rational being, and not as a mere brute, that my own prejudice, and that of others, have given way. I now feel confident that this degradation will speedily disappear before a more reasonable and enlightened legislation even in the British Army.

The arguments brought forward against abolition by the officers of the British Army have all been grounded upon the difficulty of finding an effectual substitute. No man has combated the proposition upon any other plea; but in the native armies of India, in Bengal particularly, not only are the ranks filled by men of high caste and character, of respectable connexions, and of the most orderly conduct, subordinate to all superior authority, as a habit, and proverbially faithful to their salt, but the service to them is of such great value, that discharge from it, including also loss of pension, is the greatest misfortune that can befall them. It is my firm conviction that we have, in the discharge from the service, the most complete substitute for corporal punishment. Discharge, it must be observed, is not only the loss of a situation which deprives the sepoy of a subsistence for life, with the chance of increased honour and emoluments, which he cannot get elsewhere but his savings go far to the support, not solely of his own wife and children, but of the whole family community of which he is a member; and, in most instances, perhaps, he is deputed from his home for this particular object. And so loud and deep have been the frequent complaints made to me of the hardship of dismissal, that I am much induced to believe, if the alternative of corporal punishment, without discharge were offered instead of discharge without punishment, the former would in many cases be accepted; for I cannot but think, the Sutee victim, who fled at the last moment from the funeral pile, could not receive a more unwelcome reception from the offended pride of her family than the sepoy whose weakness had deprived him of their subsistence.

Upon the full conviction, therefore, of the expediency, safety, and true

policy of the measure, I recommend to council the immediate total abolition of corporal punishment in the native armies of India. The abolition of *Suttee* was advocated in great measure, upon the grounds of humanity, of its disagreement, unsupported by any specific law of the *Shastres*, with the customs of the *Hindhu* population in general, and of its repugnance to all the principles that should be inculcated by a liberal Government. Danger was then apprehended, but I never felt a fear or doubt upon the subject. Bad consequences are apprehended from the present large measure. My whole reason utterly repels the fear and the doubt; and, if the council of India concur with me, it will be for them to determine whether it should be done in the form of an order of the supreme government, confirming and extending to the three presidencies the general order of Lord Combermere, of the 19th of March, 1827 with the sole difference of directing expulsion from the service, for the crimes therein specified, without the addition of corporal punishment, or by the enactment of an article of war to the same purport by the council of India. in its legislative capacity.

Calcutta, 16th February, 1835.

W. C. BENTINCK.

I most heartily concur in the proposition of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief for the total abolition of corporal punishment in the native Armies of India.

A. Ross.

I also heartily concur in his Excellency's proposition.

T. B. MACAULAY.

I also entirely concur in the expediency of abolishing corporal punishment in the whole of the native Army. That measure, indeed, may be viewed as having become indispensable after the abolition of corporal punishment by the courts of justice; but I do not recommend the declaration of its entire abolition *immediately*, because the European part of the Indian Army might see cause for discontent if the rule did not also extend to it, which is, perhaps beyond the competency of the India Government, as far, at least, as relates to His Majesty's troops. If Lord Combermere's order of the 19th March, 1827, were published at all the presidencies, leaving it to the discretion of the local commander-in-chief to dismiss *without* the infliction of corporal punishment, the measure would perhaps be carried to a sufficient length for the present, without exciting the attention of the European troops, who, it may be hoped, will also be relieved at no distant time from the degradation, when the declaration of its total abolition might be published without any risk whatever.

I have long known that native officers have expressed aversion from allowing their sons to enter our ranks, from the dread of their being degraded by corporal punishment; but I doubt if its abolition would bring many of that class to take service as sepoys. In the services of native states the sons of the sirdars expect to be sirdars themselves, and I know not if it be very desirable that the sons of our native officers should be much encouraged to enlist. They would come with higher pretensions than our present recruits, and would not be so easily managed. If well conducted, they would be the most likely to be well encouraged by the European officers, not only from a feeling in their favour, but from the higher acquirements which they would probably possess; but the other sepoys would be very apt to ascribe their success to partiality. If many sons of native officers should thus come into and rise in the service a new era would commence in our native army; a sort of military aristocracy would gradually spring up, the effect of which it is not easy to foresee. At present the highest ambition of a sepoy is to become a native officer, but persons of higher notions might in time be expected to encourage higher prospects, to the risk of our power, or at all events to the discipline of our service. We know that our native Army, as now constituted, is efficient and loyal, and it is hard to say whether these high qualities would continue in the

same degree if we should employ any means likely to depress the fair prospects of the old sepoys by the introduction of any classes of persons likely to obtain the promotion to which the former now look forward to as their highest reward. I do not mean to say that evil would certainly ensue; but who can say to what such a change might lead?

However, I am not one of those who expect that we should receive many recruits from the families of native officers, or from those of similar rank in other walks of life, who will not submit to the discipline of a regular army.

Calcutta, February 18th, 1835.

W. MORISON.

(Extract.)

Proceedings of a committee held by order of the Honourable the Vice President in council, and under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, communicated in a letter from the secretary to Government, to the address of the deputy secretary, dated the 3d. April, 1834, for the consideration of certain subjects hereinafter detailed, upon which the officers composing the committee are called upon to report their opinions.

President—Colonel J. R. Lumley, adjutant general of the army

Members.

Lieut.-Col. Battine, Artillery, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance

Lieut.-Col. Dunlop, Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Major Honeywood, 7th Light Cavalry.

Capt. L. S. Bird, 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Capt. H. B. Henderson, First Assistant Military Auditor-General.

The committee having assembled at the president's quarters, proceed to the discussion of the *first* question mentioned in Colonel Casement's letter to the deputy secretary to Government, military department.

"Whether or not corporal punishment could, with propriety, be entirely abolished in the Bengal native army, with due reference to its discipline and general efficiency."

There being some difference in the sentiments of the several officers of the committee on this subject, it is determined that each opinion shall be recorded separately.

Opinion of the President.

Colonel Lumley conceives that the total abolition of corporal punishment would be attended by danger and difficulty; and that, should anything, subsequent to the adoption of such a measure happen, calculated to raise doubts of its expediency, a revival of the system would be unsafe.

Colonel Lumley, however, strongly advocates the having recourse to every expedient likely to diminish the number of inflictions, and for this purpose earnestly recommends that none but general courts martial should have the power of awarding corporal punishment to men of the native Army of Bengal and that only for the higher offences usually called capital crimes.

In cases of a lower sort of delinquency, Colonel Lumley is of opinion that the dismissal of the offender from the service is the most advisable punishment; and that it will, in almost every instance, be felt by the discarded individual as abundantly severe.

Where thefts are charged, Colonel Lumley submits that their investigation should be left to Zillah courts in all practicable cases.

J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel,
President.

The Opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel Battine.

I am greatly averse to frequent corporal punishment, and am fully satisfied it can be but seldom called for in our native Army; still I fear it cannot, with safety, be entirely given up. I would therefore retain the power of inflicting it under the restrictions laid down in the circular letter of the adjutant-general of the Army, bearing date 2d November, 1832.

W. BATTINE, Lieutenant Colonel.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,—Should you think the following statements likely to prove useful to those concerned in establishing steam vessels to India, and travellers overland to India, you are at liberty to make what use you please of them, although my journey was by the Euphrates and very comfortably performed, I am of opinion that by the Nile will be found to be the best route for expedition and comfort of steam travellers.

In September I landed at Swedia, at the mouth of the Orontes ;—this unsafe port is to be the place of communication with the packets that proceed to India, *via* Euphrates. The day after I landed at Swedia, a Turkish brig of war was blown on shore in a sudden gust of wind and went top ieces ;—Consul Barker who was at Swedia at the time told me it was not an uncommon occurrence. I will now go to the Euphrates ; I sailed from Bagdad to Bussorah with a fleet of boats all heavily laden, and reached Bussorah in three and a half days, not being more than that time actually under weigh. I remember, while at Bussorah, being censured by a Captain of a trader for going out into the middle of the river during a stormy day. I replied I always go when the Arabs will take me ; I was going to visit the cruelly treated sick of the H. C.'s cruiser *Nautilus*. The commander said he anchored out there to prevent the men getting spirits, yet the sick and convalescents during my illness came ashore to my house for advice without any one to look after them and see they did not get spirits. I thought, but perhaps it is saucy to say so, that the commander was afraid of being taken by the Arabs ; at all events, the *Amherst* cruiser did not anchor out there, and she had a surgeon and an assistant, and boats, and Lieutenants, and physic. Yet this vessel that had one boat, one Lieutenant for a Commander, two Midshipmen for Lieutenants, and one child for a Midshipman, and no doctor or any body that knew how to prepare a dose of medicine, went out of the reach of medical aid, and was sometimes out there without even her boat, and they might have roared for hours, and signalised also before they would have been heard or seen. The question is, is it a dangerous places for small vessels—will the Arabs take them ? The fate of the *Tigris* proves, as well as the fate of the brig at Swedia, that vessels drawing but little water ought not to visit the Euphrates if they carry sail. I remember during my 19 months residence at Bus-

sorah that the city was quite darkened with clouds of sand from the desert during violent winds more than once. I also remember the *Amherst* cruiser lost, I think, three anchors coming up to Bussorah for the Gulph of Persia, a distance of 90 miles. Lieut. Lynch, the late commander of the *Tigris*, was a Midshipman, but acting Lieutenant of the *Amherst* at the time, and a smart officer I thought, and he was esteemed as such. I remember many years ago a friend of mine was lost in his vessel, one of the H. C.'s cruisers, and only two lives saved, that went down stern foremost in the Persian Gulph in one of these dreadful winds the *Tigris* experienced : these events take place all over the world, but are they more frequent in this port than the Red Sea, &c. I have no interest in steam navigation, I wish it to be established by that route which is best, I am no friend of Mr. Waghorn's beyond that which every Englishman ought to be ; by the Nile the steamers will not be subject to the annoyances from the Natives as the steamers by the Euphrates will ;--the Arabs may encourage it now and assist, but they can and will annoy it hereafter, to profit ; by so doing the steamers may run from one spot from the banks of the river, but it will be to catch others. By the Red Sea you have less land travelling, and less liable to cholera, fever, plague, &c. I traced cholera from the mouth of the Orontes to Bussorah, and the top of the Gulph and on to India, and with Indian violence and fatality ; then the places where fuel must be collected would be Bagdad, Bussorah, Bushire, and Muscat ; what places are more subject to violent and fatal fevers than those ? And while the steamers are waiting for fuel the whole crew may be swept off with fever, plague, or cholera ; for although much fuel may be collected the difficulty will be in getting at it, for sometimes the agents of the E. I. C. are frequently shut up in their factories, and dare not open their gates. The cruiser *Nautilus* was, I think, detained for the personal safety of the H. C.'s agent, some improprieties having been committed in the factory towards the Governor's people, and nobody dare venture out for a time. I did not live within its walls, nor did I close my door ; it stood open as usual, from sun-rise to sun-set, for the sick of the place to enter, and I went about as usual with the same respect and attention during the hubbub as before. I have stated this to prove how much the steam navigation may be benefitted by employing a surgeon as an agent wherever an agent may be required : let him be distinct from the political agents of the East

India Company;—the agent at Bagdad was the agent at Bussorah; he has been shut up in his factory at that place, and fined £500 for his good conduct; now if a steamer had arrived during this hubbub, and wanted fuel, she must have waited weeks; the natives would not have allowed any supplies to pass till things were settled to their wish; the Pacha does as the people will in these affairs. By the Nile and Red Sea, less annoyance will be experienced from the natives, less disease and land travelling; but which is very cheap in Syria—I paid 16 dollars for two camels to the shaik of my caravan from Aleppo to Bagdad, one for myself and baggage, the other for my servant, and he was to supply me with fuel and water. Raphael Picchiotti, a Hebrew gentleman, Consul for Austria at Aleppo, made the agreement for me, but my servant becoming a greater drunkard after the bargain than he was before, and the disgrace he was likely to be to me among Arabs, I dismissed him; and the shaik gave but one camel and two meals per day, (very coarse), but I became healthy on my homely fare during my two months board, at 4s. 6d. per week, including travelling charges. The eight dollars for my servant's camel satisfied him for my board. I made him a present. Consul Barker, at Aleppo, said I might get over to Bagdad for 1,000 dollars, as the country was so disturbed, the conductor would have to pay large sums to bribe the Arabs to let me pass; and if I did not I would get well thumped, and perhaps be made a prisoner; so I made up my mind to be well thumped, but hoped to be sent on about my business; however, I met with an honest Jew, not so scarce in Aleppo, Bagdad and Bussorah, as an honest Christian, and got over my journey for 16 dollars and no thumps, but thumped others. In Egypt and at Laodicea, I was told it was quite impossible to get to Bagdad or Bussorah by my route. Missionary Woolfe and some French and Italians, passed this route a few months before me, and their treatment was not what I would have liked, but they had Christian protection of European Consuls, and had Christian charges; mine were regulated by a conscionable Hebrew gentleman—none of which would look at me, I was so good-for-nothing in my observations; and as to my servant, what with the terror caused by Consul Barker's tragic stories of the desert, and the Christian Consuls not looking at me, because I did not like to have dealings with them, made my man drink more than ever, so much so, that Consul Barker would not like him for a tutor to his daughter; before he became so great a sot, Consul Barker wished him for that office, and perhaps tried to frighten him to deter him from going

through the desert. The Consul of France was most anxious to supply me with a servant that the Pacha had desired him to send out of Aleppo, and poor Mrs. Barker became alarmed lest I should take the good-for-nothing cub, as her mother Mrs. Abbot, had got a better that she wished to get rid of. I advise all travellers to keep aloof from their own sect, at least not to treat other sects with contempt; there is nothing better than a Turk, Arab, and Jew, between the mouth of the Orontes and the Persian Gulph. At Bagdad I got finely plucked by the same rascally agent of the Company, that the Honorable Major Keppel has so wholesomely exposed, and while I was complaining of this rogue to his superiors at Bussorah, he was doing the same thing; 'they will both remember Rogues Pest, I have no doubt should they read this. Raphael Picchiotti has more influence with the Arabs than all the European Consuls, even that of France, the faithful servant of Louis XVI.; The Republic Emperor Napoleon; Louis XVIII.; Charles X. and the present worthy King.

The Bedouins were kind and hospitable in their way, also their wives, and offered me presents for little medical attentions to them, said I was a most excellent hakeem to come without gun, sword, or pistol, saying, your fists are enough for you, alluding to a saucy Turk I had well thrashed. My English dress was novel to them, no person having passed in his English clothing before, they said. I was introduced to them by my shaik as the hakeem of the Sultans of India, and they made more of me than the Sultans themselves did. I was treated very magnificently by the Prime Minister at Bagdad, my humble mode of travelling had not destroyed my claim to his respect, nor had I forfeited my character for honesty. An old pilgrim, a moonshee of the Marquis of Wellesley's, came to me as soon as I got into the boat on the Euphrates, and begged I would let him put a bag of money in my trunk: I did so, and tendered him the key, which he declined; when I left the Euphrates to go up the Creek to the Bussorah factory, I tendered him his money and key; he would take neither, but said keep it till I call: in a fortnight, when we were thinking him dead, he came for it, but would not count it, saying you are proper and so must it be. I hope, should any reader pass through Aleppo he will tell R. Picchiotti how I have spoken of him, and I here beg to recommend him to my countrymen and others as an upright Hebrew.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES JONES, M.R.C.S.L.

THE LIFE OF LORD CLIVE.

Towards the close of Lord Clive's eventful career, the affairs of the East India Company were in "most admired disorder." The enervated and broken constitution of their old and faithful servant, precluded the possibility of any further assistance from him; and the fact was the means of testing their real disposition towards him. When they could no longer make use of his services, these contemptible "children of a larger growth," whose nursery was the India House, turned round upon their benefactor, as the spoiled child against its parent, and upbraided him as the cause of their troubles! Troubles, indeed, which were ever brewing against the Directors, and which would have swamped them entirely, but for Clive, whose abilities, great as they were, could only ward off the results of their inefficient management. So long as the sword was bared from its scabbard, and wielded by the Spartan arm of Clive, in defence of the India House, so long was it secure on its foundation; but its "St. George" once inactive, and the "Dragon," required again to be put "*hors de combat*." But man is not infallible. Clive stood in the unenviable position of a brave soldier whose prowess was ever in demand to render impotent the dangers which a clique of idiots, in pure inanity occasioned to themselves. But it was a singular coincidence that while circumstances had formed such a clique, and invested them with so much power, circumstances also introduced to them, one who should counteract the results of their insane proceedings. As we have said, however, the Directors would not, or could not, appreciate the sterling value of their servant. Yet, after Clive had retired from "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" to "live at home at ease," he was followed in his retreat by the wailings of those whom necessity had made him leave defenceless. They besought him to return to them, but their prayers could not be complied with. Then it was that the Directors evinced their utter weakness of mind. They upbraided Clive for his apparent apathy to their cause; soon they vented their spleen in a more insolent manner; and, ultimately, their vindictiveness broke out in insidious accusations reflecting as much upon his personal integrity as upon his public character. Speeches were made in the House of Commons, by Messrs. Sullivan and Burgoyne, containing the most serious and aggravating charges principally aimed at Clive's appropriation of the vast wealth he was understood to have fairly and honestly acquired in India. Burgoyne's attack, in

particular, was so savage in its purport, that it peremptorily called for a reply. Clive did reply to it, and how, will appear from the following speech, assuredly a *vox victis* counterblast upon the insidious accusations of his enemies ;—

Addressing the then Speaker of the House of Commons, Clive commenced :—

“ ‘ Sir—After rendering my country the service which I think I may, without any degree of vanity, claim the merit of ; and after having nearly exhausted a life full of employment, for the public welfare and the particular benefit of the East India Company, I little thought that such transactions would have agitated the minds of my countrymen in proceedings like the present, tending to deprive me not only of my property and the fortune which I have fairly acquired, but of that which I hold more dear to me—my honour and reputation.’ He, in the first place, solicited the patient indulgence of the House, while he corrected some facts which had been erroneously stated. He then went through the reports of the Committees, on which the charges were founded, and examined the different passages that concerned him. He justified himself in regard to all his acts, civil and political ; and maintained that his whole conduct had been not only open and undisguised, but perfectly legal, and above all blame. On the principal charges, he read extracts of the Nabob’s letter to him as President of the Select Committee, of the Committee’s letter to the Directors, and, finally, of the Directors’ letter, containing their full approbation of his proceedings. He entered minutely into the circumstances of each charge, and observed that, trained in the school of war and politics, as he had been for twenty years, he was now improving in the school of philosophy, and, if patience was a virtue, he had no doubt of soon being very virtuous indeed. He said that the present charges arose out of the wretched state of the Company’s affairs ; the Directors and Government would willingly shift the blame from themselves. He enlarged on the misconduct of the Directors ; and arraigned the unpardonable remissness of former administrations, in neglecting the affairs of India ; that mis-management abroad was founded on mis-management at home. He pointed out the malevolence and artifice of his enemies, and the low and insidious means by which he had been assailed ; that when he went out to India the last time, he had promised not to add a shilling to his fortune, directly or indirectly, and this engagement, he declared to God, he had religiously observed.

“ He complimented Lord North, ironically, on his vast abilities displayed in the bargain which he had driven with the Company: that he was the lion, the Company the jackal, or lion’s provider: that he had already seized on three quarters of its prey; and no doubt, the lion, next time that it returned hungry to its den, would seize the remaining quarter also. That he stood there an independent man, and would give Government every honourable assistance, where he thought them right; but further he would not go: that as to the Company, he lamented their situation: they had been long tampered with by quacks till, reduced to an absolute consumption, they had thrown themselves on Parliament, the only physician who could effect a cure. He said, that for two years past the Directors had kept the affairs of the Company a secret, while they feasted at taverns, and employed a man*, whom they allowed 400*l.* a year, to think for them: that, meanwhile, their expenses in India were increasing extravagantly beyond what they were when he left it. He complained that the malevolence employed against him, reduced him to the necessity of being the herald of his own fame. ‘ I have served my country and the Company faithfully; and had it been my fortune to be employed by the Crown, I should not have been in the situation I am in at present; I should have been differently rewarded: no retrospect would have been had to sixteen years past, and I should not have been forced to plead for what is dearer than life—my reputation. • My situation, Sir, has not been an easy one for these twelve months past, and though my conscience never could accuse me, yet I felt for my friends, who were involved in the same censure as myself. Sir, not a stone has been left unturned, where the least probability could arise of discovering something of a criminal nature against me. The two committees, Sir, seem to have bent the whole of their inquiries to the conduct of their humble servant, the Baron of Plassey, and I have been examined by the Select Committee more like a sheep-stealer than a member of this House. I am sure, Sir, if I had any sore places about me, they would have been found; they have probed to the bottom; no lenient plasters have been applied to heal; no, Sir, they were all of the blister kind, prepared with Spanish flies and other provocatives. The public records have been ransacked for proofs against me; and the late Deputy Chairman of the India Com-

• Mr. Samuel Wilks.

pany, a worthy member of this House, has been very assiduous, indeed, so assiduous in my affairs, that really, Sir, it appears that he has entirely neglected his own. As for punishments, which have been spoken of as necessary, I have a plan to propose which I think may be of great use. The three Jacobite heads which were lately upon Temple Bar have tumbled down, but the poles remain; and as there is no probability of the heads being replaced, for Jacobitism seems at an end, (at least some people have strangely altered their opinions of late years,) there can be no farther occasion for them on that score: now, I would propose that the heads of three East Indians be stuck up in their stead, *in terrorem*, and that my head, by way of pre-eminence, be put in the middle; and as his Majesty has given me a title to supporters, I cannot pitch upon more proper ones than the heads of the late Chairman and Deputy to be placed one on each side, on the other two poles.'

"He next examined the regulations proposed by Ministers for India, and the measures of the Directors; and asserted that they had improvidently, in a country peculiarly liable to temptation, abolished all the lawful rewards of the service, and left the country at the mercy of a handful of boys. He proceeded to examine the question of presents. He had always recommended, approved of, and enforced the covenants against them. He considered these covenants as indispensable in the present state of the country, when we were its rulers; but even then, to render them efficient, the public servants must have within their view the prospects of an honourable and attainable independence. Wealth and weakness can never safely be placed beside poverty and power. As for presents, in themselves, he was firmly of opinion that, in honourable cases, it was not improper to receive them; that they were only improper in dishonourable cases: that presents had been allowed to be received from the earliest days of the Company; they had been received uninterruptedly for the space of a hundred and fifty years, and by men who sat in the Direction; they were a lawful part of the social system of the East. 'In the early part of my life,' he continued, 'my labours were without emolument or laurels; and I hope the House cannot think that I ought not to be rewarded for my services to my country in the latter part of it. When I was first employed by the Company, their affairs abroad were in a condition much to be lamented. Misfortunes attended them in every part of their settlements, and the Nabobs looked with a jealous eye upon the small privileges

and possessions they then enjoyed^t; though small, in danger every day of being wrested from them. Their fears and weakness were surrounded by dangers on every side. In this critical situation it pleased God to make me the instrument of their deliverance.' He drew a rapid and bold sketch of his transactions in India, in particular of his proceedings in regard to Suraju-Dowlah and Omichund; he asserted that the former was dethroned for his breach of faith, and as a necessary and lawful measure of self-defence; that the latter was only entangled in the toils of intrigue and treachery woven by himself; that Admiral Watson expressed his thorough approbation of the proceedings in the revolution, and the means by which it was obtained; and he read the letter signed by him in conjunction with the Committee to that effect; that, great as his fortune was, it bore no proportion to what he might have made it; that not a sixpence was received from the inhabitants of Moorshedabad, who came to offer contributions to deliver them from being plundered by a victorious army; that his jaghire was not received in 1757, at the time of the revolution, as had been erroneously represented; it was not received till 1759, two years after. He described his attack on the Dutch armament, which he destroyed, as well as their army, and that at a time when most of his property was in the hands of the Dutch Company: a fact that showed no want of zeal for the honour and interest of the service, even at the imminent risk of ruin to his own fortune. He enumerated the marks of honour which he had received; he read the letters of the Court of Directors in approbation of the revolution, and of his conduct in it. 'These, Sir,' he exclaimed, 'are surely sufficient certificates of my behaviour, and of the proceedings of that revolution; and, whatever the House may think of them, will remain an everlasting approbation of my conduct from those persons who alone employed me, and whose servant I was. A late Minister (Lord Chatham,) whose abilities have been an honour to his country, and whom this House will ever revere, will, I am sure, come to your bar, and not only tell you how highly he thought of my services at the time, but also what his opinion is now.'

"He adverted to his second Government, undertaken at the express desire of the Company; the toils and difficulties he had to encounter, and which he overcame; and the thanks and congratulations solemnly lavished upon him, in a special audience appointed for the express purpose, at Leadenhall Street, on his return. 'These, Sir,' said he, 'were circumstances,

certainly, that gave me a full satisfaction, and a ground to think that my conduct in every instance was approved of. After such certificates as these, Sir, am I to be brought here like a criminal, and the very best parts of my conduct construed into crimes against the state? Is this the reward that is now held out to persons who have performed such important services to their country? If it is, Sir, the future consequences that will attend the execution of any important trust committed to the persons who have the care of it, will be fatal indeed; and I am sure the Noble Lord upon the Treasury Bench, whose great humanity I revere, would never have consented to the resolution that passed the other night, if he had thought on the dreadful consequences that would attend them. Sir, I cannot say that I either sit or rest easy when I find, by that extensive resolution, that all I have in the world is confiscated, and that no one will take my security for a shilling. These, Sir, are dreadful apprehensions to remain under; and I cannot look upon myself but as a bankrupt. I have not any thing left that I can call my own, except my paternal fortune of 500*l.* per annum, and which has been in the family for ages past. But upon this I am content to live; and perhaps I shall find more real content of mind and happiness than in the trembling alluence of an unsettled fortune. But, Sir, I must make one more observation,—that if the definition of the honourable gentleman (Colonel Burgoyne) and of this House, that the state, as expressed in these resolutions, is, *quoad hoc*, the Company, then, Sir, every farthing I enjoy is granted to me. But to be called upon, after sixteen years have elapsed, to account for my conduct in this manner, and, after an uninterrupted enjoyment of my property, to be questioned, and considered as obtaining it unwarrantably, is hard indeed! and a treatment I should not think the British Senate capable of. But, if such should be the case, I have a conscious innocence within me that tells me my conduct is irreproachable. *Frangas, non flectes*. My enemies may take from me what I have; they may, as they think, make me poor, but I will be happy! I mean not this as my defence, though I have done for the present. My defence will be heard at that bar; but, before I sit down, I have one request to make to the House,—that, when they come to decide upon my honour, they will not forget their own.' ”

As might be expected the accusations against Clive fell to the ground, and the investigation which had been instituted, only

gave him an opportunity of evidencing, in a stronger mode even than heretofore, the courage, nobleness, and disinterestedness of his career. His death happened immediately afterwards. Upon the gloomy event, his enemies were struck with awe at the general demonstration of sorrow which pervaded all parties: and, doubtless, inwardly repented of their proceedings against one whom they should have bowed to as the main pillar of the India House at that period.

THE LOVER'S PASS.—A TALE OF 1700.

BY LIEUT. G. R. P. BECHER.

As the grey tints of morning were slowly verging into a lighter shade, a traveller, equipped as from a laborious journey, urged his jaded steed through the still silent suburbs of the village of Nugeenah (which then stood adjacent to our late outpost in Oudh, by name Dwarkah, but which now only presents the crumbled ruins of its fort;) and observing a *gwallah* proceeding with his cattle to herbage, inquired of him the way to its *serai*, which being pointed out, the stranger sought refreshment for man and beast at the door of a *bhuttiara*. The mare a beautiful Dekhancee of jet black, was soon busily munching at her bundle of grass, which she devoured with as much zest as her master, who was soon agreeably occupied in discussing the merits of one of the most approved *Hoossainee pilaws*, having left not a remnant of which, he called for a *kullian*, and lolling with the grandeur of a prince, on a *charpae*, inquired of his landlord what news was stirring in his city.

"City!"—re-echoed the person addressed, with a most suppliant smile, for the large and muscular frame and noble bearing of the stranger inspired him both with awe and respect—"Our poor village cannot be honored with such an appellation, but great doings have lately taken place, which your slave will most gladly relate to his lord."

"Indeed!" responded the stranger, betraying unusual interest, which did not escape his observant companion; but recovering himself, he continued, with an affected sneer,—“The news of so great a place must indeed be of importance to one of my consequence!”

"Your honor's slave would not presume to hint as much," replied the landlord; "but to us, quiet and retired as our situation is, such scenes are cause enough of excitement; and I had

hoped might serve to wilt away an hour, and in affording amusement to your honor, obtain a recompense for the duster of your shoes."

Flinging him some silver, the traveller hurriedly said, "Well *kumbukt!* on with your tale; but should I fall asleep during the narration, send for a barber to *daab* my legs and arms, put a few more spices in the *kubaab* than you did in the *pilaw*, and now first bid your wife renew my chillum, and tell yonder brat to give water and food to my mare for she has yet much to do."

The *bhuttiarcen*, a comely lass, performed her office without bidding, but not without casting a glance at the handsome features and symmetrical figure of the stranger, which he observed and returned with an encouraging smile; she was soon busied in her culinary operations, and in seeing the mare carefully tended; while the *bhuttiara*, smoothing with his wan fingers the meagre stragglers on his upper lip, after a few hums and ha's commenced his narration.

"Be it known to the *huzoor*, that the daughter of our Nawab Koodrut Alce Khan, Buhador, blessed be his door-post! is endowed with that comeliness and grace which the immortal Sadi has bestowed on his descriptions of the Hoori's; this lovely and incomparable damsel is wholly devoted to the renowned Roostum Khan, a prodigy of valor, famed for his generosity and protection of the distressed, and the son of —."

"On with your tale;" interrupted the stranger, "and leave out all such profuse descriptions of the pedigree of those whom your story may introduce."

"Your Lordship's wish is an order to your slave," returned the *bhuttiara* with a low reverence. "This damsel is now about to be forced to become the bride of the Nuwab of Ferozabad, who, though possessed of countless wealth, is universally detested for his cruelty and oppression; and being feared by the Nuwab our master, has obtained his consent to the nuptials, which he yielded sooner than risk the consequences of a refusal. Two days hence the bridegroom will be here to take away his bride, and magnificent preparations are making for his reception; my wife was at the palace yesterday to make her *salaam* and relates that the Princess is in a state of sad distress,"

"Friend," eagerly inquired the stranger, "would you do a service for this lady?"

"Your slave's life is at her service," he replied, bowing to the ground.

" Well, then, good man," continued the stranger, " bid your wife be the bearer of this signet to the Princess, and your fortune is made; let her deliver it in secrecy and say, that the owner will be at her feet ere to-morrow's sun sets; on your secrecy of this message and having seen me, depends your life; obey and you shall be amply rewarded, in part token of which accept this trifle."

When the *bhuttiara* saw the gold coins glistening in his hand, he was entranced with delight, and began kissing the donor's feet, and putting out his tongue, drew his finger across it in token of his silence.

" And now, then," said the stranger, " saddle my poor mare, for I must reach my destination ere I touch food."

In a short space the stranger had remounted his mare, and was already out of sight, when the *bhuttiara* proceeded to communicate his errand and his good fortune to his wife.

" Allah Hafiz!" exclaimed she, " our *nuseeb* is good; may blessings shower on the stranger and attend his path! Oh what a dress I'll have for the wedding! *eh jancee!*—but I think I can guess who this traveller is."

" Hush! Bunnoo, hush!" said the wary husband, " do his bidding, while I go and take a *chillum* of *nana saiee* with Babajee."

Equipping herself hastily in her best apparel, the *bhuttiareen* proceeded to the palace, and contrived, after sitting for some time, to deliver the signet to the Princess unobserved. The moment the Princess recognized the well-known token, she could hardly suppress her emotion; but the *bhuttiareen* enabled her to do so by requesting the old nurse in Allah's name to bring her a cup of water, for that she felt dreadfully faint from her long walk, and so well did she act her part that the old woman at once complied with her wish. While she was absent, the *bhuttiareen* delivered her message, and entreated the Princess to constrain her joy and hide her secret from the old woman, who, as she spoke, entered the room and proffered the water to the *bhuttiareen*, who had quickly resumed her fainting posture.

" Bless thee, sister!" said the old woman, " why did you venture here whilst it was so hot? you might have called in the evening "

As if gradually recovering after her draught, she still faintly replied: " Oh nurse, I could not stay at home without seeing the dear lady who is in such distress at her bad fortune."

"Peace! sister, peace!" replied the nurse, "know you not that what is written in our fate must be? Allah witness how I love my mistress! but I cannot repine at her becoming the bride of so rich and powerful a Lord; but walls have ears, sister, and we must keep a check upon our tongues."

As she uttered the last words, the *purdah* was lifted up and the Nuwab himself stood before them.

"You speak for yourself, nurse," said her master, who had indistinctly heard the words, "for yours might most appropriately be termed a *churkee*; but daughter!" he said, turning towards her, "that smile on your face delights me—I trust you are prepared to receive your husband."

"Yes, father," she at once replied, "I am determined to be a dutiful daughter, and welcome my fate."

"Bless thee! child, bless thee!" said the doting though stern sire; "and now to keep up your spirits take your *sitar* and give me one of those lovely airs you used to sing."

Meanwhile the *bhuttiaar* had received her dismissal, and the Nuwab sunk into a reclining posture on a *guddee tuksa* near the casement; when his daughter having adjusted the strings of her *sitar*, with a sweetly plaintive voice, thus gratified her father's wish:—

Ah! maiden, dry the trembling tear
And bid thy heart rejoice!
A warrior comes to soothe thy fear
The lov'd one of thy choice.

From yonder casement's lofty view
In distance o'er the plain,
Behold the well-known azure hue,
That marks yon crescents train.

'Tis he! 'Tis he! she softly sighed
And sunk on Arza's breast;
But other's arms soon claimed the bride
As lip to lip was prest.

The gaudy feast, the merry dance
Proclaim'd the nuptials o'er,—
The warrior throws aside his lance
The maiden weeps no more.

"Thanks, child, thanks," cried her sire in evident delight; "keep up thy spirits thus! and now I must go to the *darbar*, though I fear your music has delayed me; as he spoke he placed his hands on her head, and giving her his blessing, departed.

The last shades of evening had disappeared, and night had stealthily crept on, ere Zeela had enjoyed an opportunity of gazing

again on the token of her lover; and now drawing it forth from her bosom, she again and again pressed it to her lips, then returning it to its resting place, sunk exhausted into a deep sleep, from which she did not awake till the beams of the morning sun apprised her that it was long since day. Her first impulse was to look to the security of her treasure, and her agony mingled with fear bespoke its loss: she was not, however, long undeceived as to its disappearance and into whose hands it had fallen. Contrary to her usual practice she had fallen asleep without loosening her vest and the careful old nurse had performed this office for her: to the old woman's surprise, the signet fell on the bed, and her curiosity being excited, she immediately bore it to the light, and quickly perceiving the high value of the ruby, unacquainted with the characters it bore, at once took it to the Dewan Sahib, and this worthy servant having informed his master of his suspicions, the Nuwab himself now approached his daughter, bearing the signet in his hand.

"Most worthy daughter of mine," he said, while a scornful smile played across his features, "I bring thee a lost treasure; and might thy father beg to be informed how thou became possessed of the signet of so worthy a name as it bears? This then was the lover whose token so animated you last evening: and now answer my question, as you dread my resentment.

"Father," replied the trembling girl, endeavouring to assume an air of indifference, "that bauble was brought to me for sale by a *bhuttiareen*: she had received it from a generous traveller, who refreshed himself at her house.

"O, ho!" rejoined the Nuwab, "our friend of yesterday. Haste nurse and bid a suwar bring both her and her husband into my presence! and now child we will endeavour to mar thy plot and teach thee other lessons; a strict watch shall be kept in the meanwhile, and ere to-morrow's sun sets your future husband will be here to convey you from all memory of your valorous knight." Saying which, with a mock *salaam*, he retired.

Zeela's first impulse was to give vent to her feelings in a burst of tears, and covering her face with her hands, she wept bitterly over her misfortune, and in this melancholy mood awaited the lingering hours of evening's approach, hoping that her lover might elude the vigilance of the domestics, and rescue her from her distressing situation. At one moment she had resolved to destroy herself, but again a bright hope banished

the thought, and painted to her eager fancy visions of future bliss.

The arrival of the wished-for hour had now but a lighter impulse to her thoughts, and observing the old nurse buried in a deep slumber, she bid her other attendants leave her undisturbed till called for, and fastening the door sat intently listening for any sound that might betoken her lover's delayed arrival: as the gloomy twilight had disappeared, and the lucid light of the moon threw its lustre over the surrounding scene, she watched from her latticed casement with straining eyes to catch any object that might quiet her now increasing fears for the safety of her beloved. In front of the casement at which she thus sat, was an extensive plain, but, to her right hand, at the end of the room, was a smaller lattice, which overlooked a broad lake, and as she could discern no object to soothe her apprehensions, she now approached this, wondering that it had not struck her as by far the easiest mode of access.

The clouds were continually obscuring the bright face of the moon and the luxuriant foliage of the clumps of bamboos, which reached to the casement, afforded her but transient glimpses of the lake; in one of these moments, however, she felt persuaded that she had seen a small boat with one figure impelling it in the direction of the casement, but again a gust of wind set the foliage in motion, and she found it impossible to discern any object; still she sat in hopes that she might obtain another glimpse, and in the meanwhile placed her ear closer to the lattice. While she was thus listening intently for any sound which she might construe into a signal, she was suddenly startled at hearing a gruff voice close to her ear say, "Princess, haste and be cautious." Suppressing her alarm, she demanded with a trembling voice "who is there?"

"Do not be alarmed, lady;" replied the same voice, "'tis I, the *bhultiara*, sent by the noble stranger to say, pressing necessity and business in your welfare have prevented his coming to-night; but fear not, he will be with you to-morrow eve to bear you from your persecutor; I have climbed these bamboos undiscovered by the soldiers, but my boat awaits me and delay is dangerous to all parties."

"Stay but one moment!" she cried; tell him the signet has been discovered, that I am strictly watched, and that at sun-set to-morrow"—

Ere she could finish the sentence, the loud report of a match

lock rang on her ears, instantly the sound of a heavy weight was heard beneath the casement, and the noisy rush of men and loud laughter convinced her that the messenger had fallen a victim to the vigilance of the guard. The old nurse starting up from her bed at the report of the gun, gave her barely time to reach her couch, on which she feigned to have been sleeping.

"Nurse! nurse!" she cried, in trembling alarm, "what can have happened?"

"Happened, indeed!" said the old crone, still rubbing her eyes, "I suppose some officious intruder has been fired at by the guard; but sleep mistress dear, for to-morrow will be a busy day,"—and throwing herself again on her bedding she was soon as fast asleep as if nothing had disturbed her. Not so with her lady, whose eyelids watched the rising day unrefreshed; and no sooner had the golden rays of the morning sun shone through the latticed muslin curtains of the window, than, as she had anticipated, her father again visited her.

"I came," said he, "to inquire after your rest last night, and whether the death-knell of a prying miscreant, who met his deserts at the hands of my followers, in any way disturbed your repose; but those traitorous eyes tell me my answer, though your lord will expect to see them beaming with joy at the nuptial hour. Strange to say, the suwar I sent for the *bhut-tiarra* and his wife, has returned, unable to trace their flight; but the husband also, strange to say, was the last night's victim. But why that shudder?" (eyeing her with a look of deep meaning,) "the signet was merely the gift of a stranger. Come, cheer thee, silly girl, and prepare to receive thy lord; and nurse, I trust to thee to restore thy lady's looks: deck her in her wedding gear,—and few brides can boast of such costly gems or rich apparel. I must away to prepare for so grand an occasion." Saying this, he departed.

Vain, indeed, were the nurse's efforts to soothe her mistress; and putting on with loathing the splendid garments and massive golden ornaments, the disconsolate Princess awaited the arrival of her noble guests, the female portion of her hated bridegroom's family.

The misty twilight had began to melt into the sombre tints of night, and the flickering light of torches and loud music with pealing shouts, betokened the approach of the gay cavalcade

which accompanied the Nuwab of Ferozabad. The apartment of the Princess was brilliantly illuminated with chrystal chandeliers, and the diffusion of green lamps shed a mellow lustre over the magnificent gold-fringed hangings of rose-coloured velvet which adorned the room; the gold-embroidered pillows, the sparkling *kimkaab guddees*, reposing on the soft velvet bedding with which the chamber was carpeted, presented a scene of rich luxuriance, and the gold and jewelled *hookah*, the richly chased and massive *paundawn*, and ewers and goblets of highly wrought silver, displayed the wealth of the mistress of this gay profusion; and the richly-attired nautch-sets, sitting in silent attendance in a corner, the beautiful countenances and elegant figures of the maiden attendants, some with gold and jewelled handled *chowries* of the tail of the bird of paradise, and some with silver fret-work fans, arrayed in tasteful vestments of fine muslin, white as driven snow, standing around her, formed a melancholy contrast to the far brighter and more beautiful being who sat with tearful eyes gazing on the scene in the court-yard below. Dressed in a *sayah* of azure satin, deeply embroidered and spangled with gold, with a veil of gossamer muslin of the same colour edged with gold, a *doputtah* lightly thrown over her shoulders reaching in graceful folds to the floor, through which the rose-coloured hue of the *hoortah* resembled the blushing sun-set, veiled by a transparent cloud; with her dark and glossy hair parted over her fair forehead and in plaited grace reposing on the rich drapery, and bound with chains of gold interspersed with pearls, attached to a frontlet sparkling with emeralds and gems of rich colour and costly price encircling a large diamond of brilliant lustre, her beautiful arm resting on an embroidered cushion, and partly screened by the shawl which rested on her shoulder, her small and fairy-like fingers pressing her burning cheek, sat the cheerless mistress of this gaudy scene. Intently she watched each figure as they alighted from their gaily apparelled steeds, and ever and anon, the bright and flashing lightning of her jet black eye bespoke the working of some deep resolve; but now the crowd of nobles stationed themselves on both sides, leaving a road for the Nuwab of Ferozabad, who descending from his fiery and proudly-bedecked charger, advanced to embrace the father of his bride, while louder and louder shouts rent the air; next approached the golden *palkee*, covered with crimson velvet drapery, deeply edged with gold-bullion fringe, which was to convey away the bride, succeeded by the little less costly litters of the females of the family: every de-

scription of music, led by the shrill *shadecanah*, welcomed the scene and ushered the noble-guests into the hall of state, where the graceful steps and soft, and plaintive voices of the dancers, lent their aid to enliven the scene till they sought the banquet-hall.

The Princess, with feigned courtesy, now engaged herself in the hospitalities and becoming attentions due to the rank of her visitors; but in spite of her efforts an involuntary start was often nearly betraying the unwelcomeness of her task, and at times she would steal a glance from the casement, feigning to admire the beauty of the night.

Loud revelry sounded in the banquet-hall, as they pledged in silver goblets of spicy *sherbet*, the noble alliance, and the time had crept on for the departure of the gay cavalcade; but dense clouds had now obscured the moon, and peals of thunder roared aloud as if threatening to crush the massy building while bright and vivid flashes of forked lightning, played through the archways, and glanced in terrific celerity across the hall. The Nuwab of Ferozabad, rising from his seat, announced his determination to proceed, and the kind entreaties of his host and the persuasive hints of his timid courtiers, were alike met with rude contempt, and in loud and angry tones he bid them "to horse."

It was well known to his followers that his *sagee*, or cup-bearer, mixed the forbidden juice in his chalice, and it was under the power of these potations that he recklessly perpetrated deeds of horror and cruelty.

'Midst torrents of rain, and in fearful silence, the cavalcade escorting the litters of the bride and the other ladies of rank, proceeded towards its destination. The Nuwab curbing his impetuous steed, starting and plunging at the lightning running along the rocks leading into the pass, which they now approached, detained him at the side of his victim's litter, while in bitter taunts he addressed her:—

"Incomparable damsel, whose charms dazzle the Eagle's glance." (for this was a name applied to the renowned Roostum,) "I have heard of your beggarly warrior, and could we now meet, I would soon teach him that the lion can bid the jackall pluck his feathers."

'Liar and coward! prove thy words," thundered a voice close to his ear, and instantly the Nuwab reeled from his saddle, but in his fall he bore with him to the ground a figure whom he had indistinctly seen and grasped.

Two men armed to the teeth immediately appeared on the summit of the rock above, bearing torches which blazed so fiercely that the strong wind which had succeeded the cessation of the rain, was unable to quench them. In an instant, both antagonists sprung to their feet; while those who remained of the Nuwab's followers (for many had fled, overcome with terror and superstition at the well-known cry of "Beware the Eagle's stoop," which echoed on all sides,) stood silent and trembling witnesses of the scene. The Nuwab of Ferozabad was a large and powerful man, and well skilled in fence, nor by any means wanting in personal courage, but the invincible arm of Roostum Khan was well known and feared, and as the Nuwab's followers saw their scimitars gleaming in the glare of light which fell around their figures, they felt that they should be rid of their hated master; but although they could perceive more than their number moving to and fro in all directions, they stood resolved to secure him fair play.

"Now, miscreant, meet thy doom!" roared the Nuwab, hoarse with passion, aiming with irresistible force his sword at the head of his antagonist, while, at the same time, he stealthily drew a pistol from his *kummerbund*. "Ha! escaped me, then, take this," he added, as he fired the pistol at Roostum; but Roostum had watched his wily antagonist and eluding the sabre cut had struck the pistol aside, while following up his advantage, he inflicted a deep wound on his adversary's sword-arm. Quick as lightning the sword passed into the Nuwab's left-hand, and maddened with pain, he again made a desperate cut at Roostum's head, which he had barely time to ward, but the sword gliding off the guard of Roostum, was shivered in two against the rock. Foaming with rage, and more and more irritated with the agony of his wound, he rushed at his adversary, who nobly throwing away his weapon, met him with a firm resistance. Now the scene became agonizing to the spectators, for Roostum's followers deprecated his having yielded the advantage, and the adverse party gazed in silent wonder at the generous magnanimity of their unworthy master's rival. Locked in the muscular and almost supernatural strength of Roostum's hold, the Nuwab found that he had an antagonist to compete with beyond his strongest efforts; but burning with hatred and jealousy, and despairing of the useless efforts to free himself, he passed his hand to grasp this *kuttar*, or dagger. The noble Roostum saw the vile attempt, and flinging him from him, drew his *also* and stood upon the defensive. Now the eyes of the

Nuwab glistened with the fury of a tiger, and instead of appreciating the noble conduct of Roostum, he only raged the more with maniac fury.

The quick sharp sound of the daggers' ward, alone disturbed the stillness of the scene, and the loud lungs of the Nuwab promised Roostum an easy advantage; waiting for his opportunity he seized the left arm of the Nuwab with iron force, while he, at the same instant, plunged his dagger into the heart of the detested monster, who fell a lifeless corse at his feet. Sounding a horn which hung around his neck, the whole summits and vicinity of the rocks rung with the war-cry, "Beware the Eagle's stoop," as his followers, some leaping from the crags, others appearing from their hitherto hidden proximity, flocked around him; while the now dismayed followers of the Nuwab found their departure impeded by a large body of men, who blocked the outlet from the pass. Finding all hopes of escape were vain and owning no master, they at once yielded their arms, and it required but little persuasion to induce them to join the banners of the Eagle.

Roostum had previously arranged that the litters of the bride, and the ladies should be strongly guarded and well cared for, and he now gave directions for a party of his new followers to accompany the other ladies in safety to their home, while he in person conducted his now happy bride to the palace of his father, where gay rejoicings proclaimed the nuptials of this devoted pair. The father of Zetta, on hearing of the defeat and death of the Nuwab of Ferozabad, gladly yielded his consent and illuminated the festival by his presence; (as the words of the manuscript has it,) and the poor *bhuttiareen* joyfully attended on her beloved Princess.

An enmity of course existed between the families of Ferozabad and Nugeenah; but any further results are not recorded.—*Bengal Annual*.

BRITISH PATRONAGE OF HINDOOISM.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,—I have this morning received the following circular from the Press, and I hasten to forward you a copy for insertion in your valuable Magazine. It is painful to an enlightened and humane mind to reflect upon the nature and effects of British patronage of Idolatry. British patronage of what? of Idolatry;—for such is the phrase at Madras; and the propriety of

such is evident to every one who has taken the trouble to examine the system of British connexion with Hindooism as existing at Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, Tripetty, &c. &c. Surely the British Government in India will hasten to wipe off this opprobrium. We cannot "serve God and Mammon." If as a nation we profess Christianity, let us regard one of its most evident and imperative dictates, (to which we owe the civilization of the Western world) to "abhor Idols." How can our noble spirited countrymen stoop to the degradation of fostering Idolatry?

It may be remarked that the Hindoos are compelled to drag the three cars at Juggernaut. In *Stirling's Account of Orissa* it is said—"Without the aid of the villagers and the population of Pooree, who hold their ground free of rent on condition of performing this service for the deity, the Cars would now infallibly stick at the Gondicha Nour. Even the god's own proper servants will not labour zealously without the interposition of authority. I imagine the ceremony (the Car Festival) would soon cease to be conducted on its present scale, if the institution were left entirely to its own fate and to its own resources by the Officers of the British Government." When will our countrymen grant this boon to Christianity in India—to let Idolatry alone. "Touch not, taste not, handle not." Haste happy day.

I am yours, truly.

JAMES PEGGS.

Bourn, Nov. 18, 1836.

STATE OF BRITISH CONNECTION WITH IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

It was justly remarked by the late Dr. Carey, "Idolatry destroys more than the sword." The writer has just received a file of Indian papers, entitled, "*The Philadelphian*," from Feb. 1 to June 10, 1836, which show the present state of British Connexion with Idolatry in India, to that date. They relate a most appalling sacrifice of human life at the last Car Festival, at Conjeveram, near Madras, and the consequent steps of the British Government in that part of India. Some extracts will show the nature of British patronage of Hindooism. The editor, under date April 20th, states;—"We hear that an occurrence, fraught with serious consequences, lately took place at the Car Festival at Conjeveram. This festival of the Saiva sect is held in the end of March, and is celebrated at the large temple containing a stone image, worshipped under the

name of Yegambara Eeswer. While the Car was being drawn the cable broke, and the people behind the wheels not knowing what had occurred, continued to push them on by means of levers, as usual; so that they went over several persons who were unable to extricate themselves. It is stated that nine persons were killed on the spot, and a greater number severely hurt. We hear that the Tahsildar was near the wheels, and with some difficulty escaped. He is said to have written a letter to the English Collector to beg that the drawing of the Car might be stopped, whether for that occasion only, or entirely, we are not certain. It is surely time that the victims of superstition should begin to open their eyes; and we think a paternal government might take advantage of such occurrences, to put a stop, at least to AVOWED PATRONAGE of such things; and leave the Brahmuns themselves to draw the Car, or not, as they please. It is not a great many years since a Car broke down at Dindigul, and killed several persons. We have lately heard that the Cars in the village of Mavargndee and Thumpeo stood still in defiance of efforts to move them. We accept these things as shadows of coming events, when the idols shall be utterly abolished."

In a subsequent paper it is stated:—"Adverting to the unhappy affair at Conjeveram, we were scrupulous to avoid exaggeration. We believe that nine persons were instantly killed, and that fifteen died afterwards from the wounds received. Others were said to be hurt, but without fatal consequences. The fact, without comment, has a voice, which, if we mistake not, will reach England, and be reverberated in sounds which must be heard by those to whom the regulation of these matters properly belongs." On the continued patronage of Idolatry by a Christian Government, another Madras paper, dated April 22, forcibly observes, "See the complication of wickedness which any such future blood-shedding will involve. It will not then be the inadvertent transgression of an order incidental to the act, but the obstinate transgression, after a warning by the loss of fifteen lives of an order direct upon this subject, and that by Christians, for the purpose of upholding what they profess to abhor, viz., idolatry, and that at the sacrifice of human life to the idol! It will be a crime attaching not only to the Government, but to every Christian, and to relieve each from its guilt, the necessary measures to prevent its occurrence must be taken. Let it be borne in mind, that it is not to the natives pulling the Car that we object, but to their being forced to

do so, and to their beings drawn from their homes for that purpose. We have written as Christians to Christian readers, and knowing that 'the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will,' we have been anxious to avert, if possible, the transfer of the dominion of this empire from the British crown, and to avert from ourselves the guilt of the continuance of this practice by participation."

It is a source of gratification to learn from the last paper in the file, of June 10th, that Government have taken some steps in this business. "It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that Government have practically seceded from authorizing the pressing the ryots, (or tenants) to draw idol-cars, and flogging them by Peon, when so engaged. Whether the matter has, or has not, been officially announced, we do not know, but the natives have arrived at a general understanding that such is the case. The simple cession from connivance at that which no policy could order or approve, may lead the more intelligent natives to meditate on the *rationale* of immense labour being used to draw a god, which ought to be able to move without aid. The Government order for non-interference arrived at Conjeveram only a few days before the celebration of the annual May festival." Reference is particularly made, under date May 20th, to the important measure of the Hon. Court, dated Feb., 1833, for the abolition of British patronage of Idolatry in India, as not having yet taken effect. The editor states—"From the passage of the Tract Society's Report, 1835, extracted in the present number, it will be seen that the Committee suppose that a change has taken place as regards British patronage of Hindoo Idolatry. It is natural for them to expect that a concession of principle has been followed by practical consequences. However, as yet, with an insignificant exception, relative to Cuddapah, we know of none. If any of our friends or the friends of Christianity in general, can inform us of any change of the system, in any place whatsoever, it will be among the most welcome subjects for us to make known. The topic has begun to attract renewed attention in England. We have seen Mr. P's letter to Lord W. Bentinck, and the latter's reply. Mr. Poynder moved on the subject in the Court of Proprietors, and was *complimented* for his zeal, and told that information was expected. Considering that the general principle against the patronage of Idolatry has been conceded by the Authorities in England, that the sole decision of the question rests with the Governor General, that official inquiries have been said to be in course of extensive prosecution

by orders of the Supreme Government, and that public anxiety, as to *nothing being done*, has been awakened, we may expect some practical concessions:—provided the state of the revenue will permit, a point on which we are by no means sanguine.”

It is deeply to be regretted, that Britain should patronize, and even amass wealth, from Hindoo Idolatry. This state of things prevails at Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, and other places in the Bengal Presidency. A correspondent at Madras writes, “There can be no doubt that the receipts from the temple of Tripetty, exclusive of charges, amount annually to one lakh of rupees, (£10,000) and, it is certain, that the revenue from Conjeveram, 40 miles west of Madras, cannot be less; while the revenues from Seringham, Madura, and Purney are probably nearly or quite equal, not to mention other places of inferior note. I think it a great pity that the abolition of this source of revenue was not formally provided for by the new Charter.” Hence it is evident, merely to discontinue compelling Hindoos and Hindoo Christians to drag the idol cars, is like “the dust of the balance.” Let Britain shake her hands from the bribes of Idolatry. What has an enlightened Christian Government to do with taxing the miserable pilgrims of India for the sake of gain, endowing temples, repairing gods and cars, subsidizing the priests, &c., &c.? Does this become our national character, or our common Christianity? British patronage of Idolatry increases its popularity, and promotes pilgrimages with all their attendant misery and death. Oh that British functionaries in India would let Idolatry alone. Then, the sentiment of the Latin poet would soon be verified in its numerous establishments of vice, superstition, and misery, “*Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua*.” Surely the British Government will speedily wash their hands from the pollution of idols, and forbear to frustrate the triumphs of Christianity in the civilization and evangelization of Hindostan.

A FRIEND OF INDIA.

Bourn, Lincolnshire, Nov. 13, 1836.

SHIPWRECKS.

Our attention has been drawn to the “Report of the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the causes of the increased number of shipwrecks, with a view to ascertain whether such improvements might not be made in the construction, &c., of merchant-vessels, as would greatly diminish the annual loss of life and property at sea.” We gather from the Report the

following well judged observations. The Report commences by examining the

EXTENT OF LOSS IN PROPERTY AND LIVES AT SEA.

The number of ships and vessels belonging to the United Kingdom which were wrecked or lost in the periods specified below, appears from the books of Lloyds, to be as follows:—

NUMBER OF VESSELS STRANDED OR WRECKED.

1816	-	-	-	343	1833	-	-	-	506
1817	-	-	-	382	1834	-	-	-	454
1818	-	-	-	409	1835	-	-	-	524
				<hr/>					<hr/>
				1,114					1,573

NUMBER OF VESSELS MISSING OR LOST.

1816	-	-	-	19	1833	-	-	-	56
1817	-	-	-	40	1834	-	-	-	43
1818	-	-	-	30	1835	-	-	-	30

89

129

Making a total of 1,203 ships or vessels wrecked and missing in the first period of three years, and a total of 1,702 wrecked and missing in the second period of three years.

Taking the number of vessels wrecked and lost, in the two periods named above, at the assumed value of 5,000*l.* for each ship and cargo, on the average of the whole, the loss of property occasioned by these wrecks would amount in the first three years to 6,015,000*l.*, being an average of 2,005,000*l.* per annum; and in the last three years to 8,510,000*l.*, being an average of 2,836,666*l.* per annum.

NUMBER OF VESSELS IN EACH YEAR, OF WHICH THE ENTIRE CREWS WERE DROWNED.

1816	-	-	-	15	1833	-	-	-	38
1817	-	-	-	19	1834	-	-	-	24
1818	-	-	-	15	1835	-	-	-	19
				<hr/>					<hr/>
				49					81

NUMBER OF PERSONS DROWNED IN EACH YEAR BY SHIPS NAMED.

1816	945	1833	572
1817	499	1834	578
1818	250	1835	564
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,700	1,714

Assuming the average number of persons in each of the vessels, of which the entire vessels were lost, to consist of ten

individuals, including officers, seamen, and passengers, it would appear, that in the first three years the number of persons drowned, were 588 in the 49 vessels whose crews were entirely lost, and 1,700 in the vessels of which the exact number in each was known, making a total of 2,228 lives, or 763 per annum; and that, in the last three years, the number of persons drowned was 972, in the 81 vessels whose crews were entirely lost, and 1,710 in the vessels of which the exact number in each was known—making a total of 2,682 lives, or 894 per annum.

Among the special cases of loss by shipwreck, on particular parts of the coast, it has been stated, that during the last four years 272 ships were lost belonging to the port of Tyne, averaging 68 vessels per annum, the whole number of vessels registered in that port being about 1,000 sail; that these 272 vessels measured 60,489 tons; and assuming these to have been total losses, and the average value of the whole to be 10*l* per ton, the loss of property from this single port would be 604,890*l*. in four years, or 151,222*l*. per annum; while the number of lives lost in these 272 vessels, during the same period, was 682; the number of widows and orphans left for relief, 147; and the amount of money paid out of the funds of the Seamen's Association at Shields, for relief of members of that society only, amounted to 1,935*l*. 15*s*. 9*d*., the ships employed from this port being principally colliers, which perform eight or nine voyages in each year, and are continued in occupation during winter as well as summer along a dangerous coast.

That during a period of 16 months, from January 1, 1833, to May 1, 1834, the number of vessels reported in Lloyd's books as missing or lost, and which have never since been heard of, amounted to 95 in number; and these ships being principally engaged in foreign voyages, the calculation made on their value, and the number of their crews, including officers, seamen, and passengers, assuming 8,000*l*. as the lowest average value of ship and cargo throughout, and 16 persons as the average number of persons on board the whole, gives a total loss in these missing ships only, within the short period of sixteen months, of 760,000*l*. sterling in property, and 1,425 lives.

These results do not embrace the whole extent of loss in property or lives occasioned by shipwrecks, even among those vessels only which belong to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as these returns include only the losses entered in

Lloyd's books, from which the returns, adverted to, were made out; whereas it is well known that many vessels and lives are lost by wreck, or foundering at sea, of which no entry is made in Lloyd's books, and of which, as no record is kept, no return can be produced.

The whole loss of property in British shipping wrecked or foundered at sea, may, therefore, be assumed as amounting to nearly 3,000,000*l.* sterling per annum, the value of which property, though covered by insurance to certain parties, is not the less absolutely lost to the nation, and its cost paid for by the British public, on whom its loss must ultimately fall.

The annual loss of life occasioned by the wreck or foundering of British vessels at sea, may, on the same grounds, be fairly estimated at not less than 1,000 persons in each year, which loss is also attended with increased pecuniary burdens to the British public, on whom the support of many of the widows and orphans left destitute by such losses must ultimately fall.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF SHIPWRECK.—Among the various causes of shipwreck which appear susceptible of removal or diminution, the following appear to be the most frequent and the most generally admitted:—Defective construction of ships --Inadequacy of equipment.—Imperfect state of repair.—Improper or excessive loading.—Inappropriateness of form.—Incompetency of masters and officers.—Drunkenness of officers and men.—Operation of marine insurance.—Want of harbours of refuge.—Imperfection of charts.

CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS—The defective construction of ships appears to have been greatly encouraged by the system of classification, which from the year 1798 up to the year 1834, was followed at Lloyd's, by which the age of a vessel, and the port at which she was built, were made the chief tests of her strength and safety; and by which all new vessels, however slightly constructed, were entitled to be registered in the first class for a given number of years, varying from 6 to 12, after which the strongest ships were placed on a level with the weakest, being excluded from the first class when the prescribed period of years had expired; the tendency of this system of classification being to induce shipowners to build their ships in the cheapest manner, and with the least degree of strength that was sufficient to sustain their vessels through the shortest period named (some having foundered and others having gone to pieces on their first voyage) after which period their value would be greatly reduced by their exclusion from the first class."

Alluding to the *equipment, repair and loading* of vessels, the report refers to various abuses which call for remedy. Then alluding to the CLASSIFICATION OF SHIPS, the report observes,—“The system of classification has been very greatly improved by the formation of a new association, entitled ‘Lloyd’s Register Society for British and Foreign Shipping,’ the basis of whose regulations appears to be a *bona fide* attempt to classify vessels according to their real and intrinsic merits, including their age, construction, materials, workmanship, and stores; but though there is good reason to believe that the ultimate result of this new system of classification will be to effect a great improvement in the general character of the ships of the United Kingdom, yet this society possesses no authority beyond that of any other private association to enforce the observance of such rules as may be necessary to secure the greatest degree of strength and safety desirable to be attained in merchant ships.—The frequent incompetency of masters and officers appears to be admitted on all hands, this incompetency sometimes arising from the want of skill and knowledge in seamanship, but more frequently from the want of an adequate knowledge of navigation; it being proved that some masters of merchant vessels have been appointed to command after having been for a very short time at sea; that others have hardly known how to trace a ship’s course on the chart, or how to ascertain the latitude by a meridian altitude of the sun; that many are unacquainted with the use of the chronometer, and that very few indeed are competent to ascertain the longitude by lunar observations; while some are appointed to command merchant vessels at periods of such extreme youth (one instance is given of a boy of 14, all of whose apprentices were older than himself,) and others so wholly destitute of maritime experience (another instance being given of a porter from a shipowner’s warehouse who was made a Captain of one of his ships) that vessels have been met with at sea, who were out of their reckoning by several hundreds of miles, and others have been wrecked on coasts from which they believed themselves to have been hundreds of miles distant at the time.—Drunkenness either in the masters, officers or men, is a frequent cause of ships being wrecked, leading often to improper and contradictory orders and directions on the part of the officers; sleeping on the look-out or at the helm among the men; occasioning ships to run foul of each other at night, and one or both foundering; to vessels being taken aback, or overpowered by sudden squalls, and sinking, upset-

ting or getting distasted, for want of timely vigilance in preparing for the danger; and to the steering wrong courses, so as to run upon dangers which might have otherwise been avoided.— The practice of taking large quantities of ardent spirits as part of the stores of ships, whether in the navy or in the merchant service, and the habitual use of such spirits, even when diluted with water, and in what is ordinarily considered the moderate quantity served to each man at sea, is itself a very frequent cause of the loss of ships and crews; ships frequently taking fire from the drawing off of spirits, which are always kept under hold; crews frequently getting access to the spirit casks, and becoming intoxicated; and almost all the cases of insubordination, insolence, disobedience of orders, and refusal to do duty, as well as the confinements and punishments enforced as correctives, both of which must for the time greatly lessen the efficiency of the crews, being clearly traceable to the intoxicating influence of the spirits used by the officers and men.— The happiest effects have resulted from the experiments tried in the American navy and merchant service to do without spirituous liquors as an habitual article of daily use: there being at present more than 1,000 sail of American vessels traversing all the seas of the world, in every climate, without the use of spirits by their officers or crews, and being, in consequence of this change, in so much greater a state of efficiency and safety than other vessels not adopting this regulation, that the public insurance companies in America make a return of 5 per cent. of the premium of insurance on vessels completing their voyages without the use of spirits; while the examples of British ships sailing from Liverpool on the same plan, have been productive of the greatest benefits to the shipowners, underwriters, merchants, officers, and crews.

REMEDIES PROPOSED OR SUGGESTED.

MERCANTILE MARINE BOARD.

That it is a matter of the first importance to authorise, by enactment, the formation, in London, of a mercantile marine board, to direct, superintend, and regulate the affairs of the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom, on such a plan of organization and control, as shall unite a due regard to the private interests of the shipowners, merchants, and underwriters, whose individual property may be embarked therein, with an equal attention to the public interests in the preservation of the national capital from destruction at sea; and, above all, in securing as far as possible the safety of the lives of those who

may be engaged in navigating the ships and conducting the maritime commerce of the country.

That this mercantile marine board should be so constituted as to embrace a competent number of experienced officers of the Royal Navy, and masters in the merchant service, united with experienced shipowners and ship-builders, assisted by a skilful hydrographer, a professor of nautical astronomy and navigation, and one or more men of eminence in the legal profession; the election of such members to be vested, in certain proportions, in the Admiralty, the Trinity Board, and the shipowners, and to be irremovable from office, except by the concurrence of the three bodies named; and that, to such a board, should be intrusted the power to carry into effect, both in London, and the out-ports, under the sanction and authority of Parliament, the following primary objects;—

CODE OF MARITIME LAW.

The compilation and consolidation of a code of maritime law, embracing so much of the existing common and statute law of the realm as should appear to the board most important to be adopted and made generally known, adding thereto such other provisions as might seem necessary to the completion of such a code as should clearly and accurately define the relative duties and obligations of shipowners, officers, and seamen, with a view to supply the remarkable defect under which Great Britain now labours, in being almost the only maritime country of the world in which no such special code of maritime law exists.

NAUTICAL IMPROVEMENT.

The promotion and encouragement of nautical improvement, by receiving, examining, and reporting upon plans presented to them for that purpose, whether in science, art, or discipline, embracing, therefore, subjects connected with nautical astronomy and navigation, hydrography and surveying, naval architecture, seamanship, rigging, stowage, sailing, regulation of crews, and other matters conducive to the improvement of British ships and British seamen.

CLASSIFICATION OF SHIPS.

The perfecting a system of classification of ships, to the utmost attainable point of accurately defining, by such classification, the real state and condition of every ship registered.

BUILDING, SURVEYING AND EQUIPMENT.

The collection of information as to the best methods for building, surveying, fitting out, equipping, loading, and fur-

nishing with the requisite supply of men, provisions, water, and boats, all ships built and registered in the United Kingdom: and the suggestion of the best means of giving practical efficiency to the information thus acquired.

In our next we shall continue to notice the further remedies proposed by the report against the foregoing abuses.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

History of England, Vol. 21, being a continuation of Hume and Smollett. By the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B. D. Valpy. 1836.

This is a very neat volume treating of the History of England from the death of George the Second, in 1760, to the present time. Without being diffuse, Mr. Hughes has arranged his labours into a comprehensive view of modern British affairs. The various subjects are handled in a masterly manner, and if we do not find the same sterling depth of comment upon the matters brought under observation as in Hume and Smollett, we will allow that a perusal of this history will not tax the thinking faculties of the reader so much as its standard precursors. We are disposed to estimate Mr. Hughes as an entertaining historical sketcher, rather than as the competent successor of the historians whose labours he has followed out to the 19th century.

The "Forget me not." 1837. Ackermann, Strand.

- The present Annual is not inferior in the literary department to previous volumes, but the embellishments have evidently been slighted by their artists. There are, however, some two or three very pretty engravings, whose subjects are tasteful and novel. Amongst the literary contributors, we recognise many of the most popular "*triflers* light as air."

The Oriental Annual. 1837. C. Tilt, Fleet-street.

- We offer our meed of approbation to the novel literary portion of this work. Unlike other Annuals, the Oriental devotes its hot pressed pages to a continuous subject; the current volume being the first of a promised series on oriental biography. The idea is good, as it gives to the work a sterling instead of an ephemeral character. We have glanced over the plates, and they elicited our warmest admiration.

The Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. XXI., Circumnavigation; Magellan to Cook. Oliver and Boyd. Edinburgh. 1836.

We have received the new volume of this valuable and interesting miscellany. It is occupied with a history of circumnavigation from the time of Magellan (16th century) to the death of our veteran countryman, Cook. A cheaper book than this, considering the mass of really useful information placed before the reader, it would be impossible to find upon the shelves of any publishing house in London.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT.—May 10, 1836.

—The *Martine Case*. Judgment.—Mr. Justice Malkin.—The first question to be considered in these cases, and it is one on which the judges unfortunately are not agreed, is the propriety or impropriety of proceeding any further with the causes in their present condition, when they are alleged to have abated by the death of the executors of General Martin. They were originally parties to the suits but were discharged by the decree of 1822 from further liability in these proceedings; and though the decree of 1832 expressed that, notwithstanding that declaration they may be liable to be again called before the court, it does not say that they are so liable in these suits, and in fact the decree was made without them, and so made expressly on the ground that they were not wanted, that their presence would be unnecessary and useless. Indeed the court could come to no other conclusion consistently with the principle which they adopted, and on which they varied the decree of 1831, namely, that they were bound by the decree of 1822, for that decree had discharged the executors. Now there is no dispute, but that we are bound by these decrees, that we cannot now reverse or vary them. If so, they have as I read and understand them found that the suit may go on without the parties in question and if so, it cannot, of course, be necessary to revive the suit for the purpose of introducing unnecessary parties. From this conclusion, I believe there is no dissent, though Mr. Justice Grant puts a different construction on the decrees, and does not think they are to be treated as amounting to such a declaration as I consider them to import. I do not feel it necessary to enter into any minute discussion of this question; for it is allowed that the natural construction of those decrees is that which I put upon them; and I confess that it appears to me to be so strongly conveyed that I cannot feel them to admit of any other. If this be the case, I am bound to proceed on the footing of those decrees, and to consider the parties unnecessary, unless for that, or for any other reason I feel the decree to be one which I ought not to be concerned in carrying into effect. In such a case, which in my opinion can only be an extreme case, I admit that I am obliged to go forward; I cannot proceed except on the footing of

the former decision, but I may hold my law, and thus force the parties to get those former decisions corrected in a regular way, if I feel that there would be real mischief in allowing them to continue. But I ought to be perfectly satisfied of this before I depart from the usual course of adopting and acting on what has been already done. Now I believe that none of the judges who have at least during any of the more recent history of these causes, been occupied upon them, have failed to see that they were involved in excessive difficulties, both with reference to the questions of substantial law on which they were to be decided, and to the mode of proceeding. With these difficulties fully before them, difficulties arising in some measure perhaps out of the earlier conduct of the causes, but probably insuperable at the time of any of the more recent proceedings, they adopted the course they took in 1822, so that we have either the opinion of the court at that time the original declaration of the decree of 1822 was correct, or at all events that it was not so incorrect as to make them refuse to act upon it, whichever way it is to be understood, it is a great accumulation of authority in favour of now acting on it, an authority which I ought to see very clear ground for declining to follow. Now no amount of mere irregularity even allowing it to exist, would in my mind furnish a sufficient reason for my so doing; if I saw that real injustice would be done, it would be a different question, but that is not contended with reference to the principal results of the case, and the points on which any dissatisfaction has been expressed are now said to be the subject of appeal, and will therefore be set right if they have been wrongly determined. It is, therefore, for the interest of all parties, and so indeed they all treat it, that the case should go forward; and I certainly do not feel it to be my duty in such a case to review all the proceedings which have taken place, on mere technical and formal grounds. Without, therefore, minutely inquiring into the merits of these proceedings I am convinced that it is for the interests of all parties that they should be upheld, and I feel myself at liberty under these circumstances to submit to them as authority in this case, without considering whether authority be good or not. The whole circumstances are too peculiar to involve any danger of

making a mischievous precedent, or probably anything which would be treated in other cases as a precedent at all. Proceeding then with the case, and proceeding on these principles, it is not necessary to discuss many of the points with respect to which further directions are to be given, and which are in substance merely the carrying into effect the provisions of the former decree, or the further postponement of such matters as are not yet ripe for decisions. But there is one open question, which involves considerations of very great importance, and appears perhaps, to bear on others which it does not really and necessarily affect, and on which, therefore, especially with reference to former discussions, it is desirable that I should fully express my opinion. It will of course, be understood that I refer to the question of the extent of lands in the Mofussil, on which the court was formerly divided in opinion. I entirely concur then in the decision of the whole court on the last occasion, that the lands held by General Martin in Calcutta escheated to the Crown. It would hardly be necessary for me to state this, as on the principles I have explained, I should be bound in this cause by that decision, even if I did not fully agree in it; but I can more clearly explain my views on the question now before us, by stating that as my opinion, than by merely treating the point as one decided. The question in Calcutta seems to me a clear one, resting not only on the King's sovereignty, but the undoubted introduction of the general English laws by the different charters of justice. The King's sovereignty seems to me, I confess, just as clear and undisputed in the Mofussil as in Calcutta. I am fully aware of the arguments by which this conclusion was impugned on the former occasion; but I cannot myself feel any serious doubts that the view of the question which was taken by Mr. Justice Ryan was the only one that can be supported. Even the statute 53 Geo. III. c. 155, sec. 95, which was relied on as the first promulgation of the sovereignty of the Crown in the Mofussil is so far from bearing this character, that it declares it to be "undoubted," and independently of this legislative declaration of a sovereignty to which it is impossible to assign any commencement after the introduction of the British power, the whole course of legislation for many years preceding seems to me equally conclusive on the subject. The King's writ runs over the whole of the country, the King's

judges administer justice in cases arising every where within it, though only to particular decrees of his subjects, and the same charter which empowered them to do so in some, could have been equally competent and empower them generally, it was just as complete an exercise of sovereignty as it would have been if unlimited in its operation. The highest local authority of the country, the Governor-general himself, is a Parliament's officer; and his whole powers and privileges from the commencement have been derived from Acts of Parliament, and those acts, it is to be observed, not citing immediately through the East India Company, and binding them to assign certain functions and prescribe certain rules to their officers, but directly confirming the authority and determining the duties. The whole frame therefore, of Indian government, at least from 1773 has depended on Acts of Parliament directly operative on this country; and this direct operation cannot be supported in any way that I know, except it be derived out of the sovereignty of the crown. To this extent, therefore, I treat the question in Calcutta and in the Mofussil as identical; but in Calcutta there is the further fact of the introduction of English laws by the charters. In the Mofussil on the other hand, it is still the great undetermined question, whether this law has been introduced at all, except with reference to British subjects in the sense of the term. On this question I do not wish unnecessarily to give an opinion, and I wish to be fully understood as intimating no inclination of opinion when I say, that when introduced or not, the question then stands on grounds quite different from those applying to Calcutta. The result may be the same, but the argument is different. I do not, however, think it necessary to discuss this question on the present occasion. There is no doubt of the general rule that in the case of a conquered or ceded country, the laws of that country remain in force until by proper authority the conqueror has introduced others. The position may be liable to modifications to meet particular cases, and the case of the British possessions in India may or may not be one where the general rule does not fully apply. But assuming it to apply fully and completely it must in all cases be taken I apprehend with a reservation of every thing necessary to secure the sovereignty of the Crown. The Crown in taking by conquest or by cession, except as far as

the terms of a particular capitulation or treaty may affect the question, acquires the absolute and complete right of sovereignty, and every thing incidental thereto: it does not merely step into the place of the supreme authority previously existing, nor is it bound by the constitutional or other checks imposed on such authority. It would be idle to contend that on acquiring territory from a republic by conquest, the King of England became in such territory the elective and probably temporary chief magistrate of a republic; or that if he found a co-ordinate legislative authority existing, he could only introduce a new form of Government or of law through their instrumentality. Of none of these positions can there be any doubt since the great case of the island of Grenada, nor indeed I apprehend before it. That case indeed has been the subject of much discussion, but the only question has been as to the mode in which the sovereignty was to be exercised, whether by the King's proclamation, or by Act of Parliament, and whether the territory became strictly the territory of the crown, or the territory of the state; there has been no doubt of the complete and absolute sovereignty of the conqueror, but only to whom that character was to be ascribed or rather through what channel the sovereign was to exercise his power, for there is no doubt again, I conceive, that the sovereignty is in the crown of England, whether it be to be exercised through the medium of Parliament or without it. Now one of the clearest incidents to this right of sovereignty seems to be that of preventing aliens from holding lands. The reason given in Blackstone's Commentaries 371, is conclusive on this head: "if an alien would acquire a personal property in lands, he must owe an allegiance, equally permanent with that property, to the King of England, which would probably be inconsistent with that which he owes to his own natural liege lord, besides, that thereby the nation might in time be subject to foreign influence, and feel many other inconveniences." It is to be observed that this reasoning is general and independent of the particular law of England. It is independent also of any particular locality, though it refers in terms to the immediate realm of England, but the same mischief would alike apply to its colonies. If, however, authority is requisite on a matter where the reason of the case seems clear, it is to be found in abundance, in all the cases which have

reason on the subject, and without entering into any deduction of authorities, where all authority is one way, I will merely refer to the opinion of Sir Fletcher Norton in 1764, 2, Chalm 368, as conveying in the strongest terms the general result of all the cases, "that no aliens, except such as can claim the benefit of the definitive treaty, or being themselves within the sovereignty of his late majesty, are by law entitled to purchase lands for their own benefit and transmit them on others either from the crown, or from private persons, in any of his Majesty's dominions, in North America or the West Indies." The laws of these settlements were various; the opinion therefore generally for all rest on the general ground of sovereignty and not on the particular law of each settlement. There are abundance of other opinions to the same effect, in all of which the only question has been, who were aliens and who were subjects, not what the rights of disabilities of aliens were, which have been considered too clear for decision. But I know none in which the doctrine is more clearly or explicitly contained than in that which I have cited, and which I the rather quote because I think that Mr. Chalmers in his very valuable argument which follows it, and which support the same views, has not done justice to the distinctness and strength of Sir Fletcher Norton's opinion, when he says (ib. p. 388) "the bill which he advised for quieting doubts was never passed, perhaps, never proposed as wiser men than Norton probably considered such advice as weak, the law being clear." I confess I cannot read Sir Fletcher Norton's opinion and recommendation as conveying any doubt as to the point in question; it is clear to me that the bill he recommended was a bill for the benefit of aliens, who did not come within the protection of the treaty or statute referred to, supported entirely on grounds of justice or policy, and quite free from any consideration of existing doubts in law. It refers, as I understand it, entirely to aliens who had resorted, or were about to resort to the settlements, after their acquisition by the crown of England. — Treating it then as clear, that it is inconsistent with the sovereignty of the crown, that an alien should hold land in its dominions, it must follow that the crown must have the means of preventing him from doing so. The only remaining question on this part of the case,

and I confess it is the only one which seems to me to have much of difficulty, is to ascertain how this prevention is to take place. The right to prevent depends on the sovereignty, and is general: that the mode of preventing may depend upon particular law, and it is accordingly different under the civil law of England. This Blackstone says in the sentence immediately following the already cited, "wherefore" (that is, by reason of inconsistency with the sovereignty) "by the civil law such contracts were also made void, but the prince had no such advantage of forfeiture thereby as with us in England."—It is difficult to conceive any manner in which the disability of an alien to hold lands could be enforced, except one of those mentioned in the above passage; the avoiding the contract for their purchase, or the declaring their forfeiture when purchased. Now, it seems to me, impossible to hold that the contract is avoided by the sovereignty of the crown: to do so would be to introduce a material alteration in the law of contracts between parties, which, I have already stated, to remain unaffected by mere conquest, and as an alteration going beyond the evil it seeks to remedy, for it acts on the orders as well as the purchaser; it forces him to retain his lands and return the purchase money, instead of merely preventing the alien from holding. On the other hand, by holding the doctrine of forfeiture, by asserting that the alien can purchase only for the benefit of the crown, the remedy is confined to the evil. The conclusion might, perhaps, be sufficiently supported by treating the remedy as merely incidental to the right, by saying where the crown, for the protection of its sovereignty, had a right to prevent the holding of land by an alien, it must introduce, in the absence of others, its own means of prevention, and thus, that, independently of any general introduction of the English law, this particular head of it would be introduced. But there are other arguments on which, as it appears to me, the same conclusion may be satisfactorily sustained. If the contract is not to be declared void, there must be a declaration of forfeiture to secure the rights of the crown, and the only question is, to whom that forfeiture is to accrue? Now, the forfeiture must surely accrue to the party aggrieved by its cause: and a forfeiture by subtraction of allegiance, as in the case of alien tenure, must go to the crown from whom that allegiance is subtracted, just as a forfeiture, by non-payment of the land

revenue, goes to the Company, from whom the revenue is subtracted. The two cases seem exactly analogous, for, according to the doctrine of *Freeman v. Fairlie*, the Company, or the Government, have only a power of seizure for the non-payment of a tribute, not a right to resume a possession originally vested in them for the non-payment of a rent, and in conformity with this distinction, the great question has always been, not whether the land belonged to the Government, who have been admitted to have only this tributary right and the powers incident to it, but whether it belonged to the zemindar or to the ryot. I treat the question therefore, as clear of any conflict between the rights of the King and of the Company. If any such conflict is ever likely to arise, it would probably be on an escheat by failure of heirs, on which I intimate no opinion when I say it is intermediate between the two cases of alienage and non-payment. With respect to the present case of alienage, even if, as has been often contended, the Company by the acquisition of the Dewanny, acquired all the laws and rights of Government, they could only, as British subjects, acquire them, as far as the rights of sovereignty were concerned, for the benefit of the crown, and to the crown their rights and powers would pass with all their incidents. The Company would retain the revenue, and the means of depriving it as their own; the crown would take the sovereignty, and the means of rendering it available. If, on the other hand, the Dewanny was a mere collectorate, the comparative rights of the Crown and Company would remain the same; those of the Crown indeed would no longer be denied through the Company, but this would be the only distinction. There might, indeed, in that case, be a speculative and fanciful question between the rights of the King of England and of the Mogul Sovereign: but that is not a question which could ever be entertained by a court, either under the King's charter, or the functionaries under a Government erected by the authority of Parliament.—This question has been so fully discussed in the former decisions upon this case, that I have thought it desirable to express my opinion upon it; on the principle, however, already adopted, with respect to the land in Calcutta, the above will not ascertain any right of the crown, in a cause where it has been avowed not to be fully represented, but will merely declare General Martin's incompetence to devise

land which he was incapable of holding. —There remain the questions as to the allowance of interest or the sum appropriated to the building of Constantia House, and as to the application of the money intended for the void or impossible legacy in favour of prisoners at Lucknow.—or, 1st, no reason for allowing interest, which might far exceed all that is necessary—*or, 2d, Lecke v. Robinson, and Skyesher v Northcote*, is conclusive to me, as to its falling into the residue.—*Hurkaru, May 16.*

The Chief Justice.—This case comes before the court for further directions on the Master's report, and, under ordinary circumstances, I should content myself with observing on the questions raised by the report, and on which the court has to decree, and should not think it necessary to advert to the previous proceedings in the case. But, after what has fallen from one of the learned Judges, Mr. Justice Grant, I think it necessary to enter fully into all the proceedings, and to state accurately what has taken place in certainly one of the most difficult and complicated suits that was ever presented to a court.—These causes commenced on the 20th June, 1816, by Mr Strettell, in his capacity of Advocate General of the East India Company, filing on the relation of John Wickens, and on behalf of his Majesty King George III, an information against Palmer and Deverinne, the executors of Claude Martin: in which information it was stated that about September, 1800, Claude Martin, a Major General in the East India Company's service, had died at Lucknow, possessed of large property, real and personal, and leaving a will which was set forth, and that the two defendants were then alive and within the jurisdiction of the court, and that they had possessed themselves of the property, and praying an account, and that the court would give effect to the charitable bequests contained in the will. An answer was put in on the 22d July, 1816, which admitted assets and generally the statements in the information, and alleged that Louis Martin, one of the executors, had obtained probate in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in England, and got possession of property in the English Funds and India Stock, and other property, to the amount of upwards of 30,000 sterling, and the defendant Palmer claimed to be indemnified against his liability incurred under a bond which he had been obliged to give in the course of legal proceedings in England.—On the 2d November, 1816, the information

came on for hearing on the pleadings, and the court decreed that the charitable bequests to the town of Calcutta, in the 24th clause of the will, should be carried into execution, that two lacs of rupees which was within the amount of assets admitted by Palmer to be in his hands, should be paid into court, and applied to that purpose, that the Master should prepare a scheme for the charity, and take an account of the personal estate of the testator come to the hands of the executors, and of the debts and legacies, and advertise for creditors and legatees, and that a commission should issue empowering the commissioners to receive the claims of creditors and legatees in England and France.—On the 26th August, 1818, a bill was filed by Monsieur Godinot, Mayor of the city of Lyons in France, in behalf of the community of the city of Lyons, against the same executors, Palmer and Deverinne, setting out the will, and stating nearly the same facts as had been set out in the information, and praying for the payment of the sums appropriated to charitable bequests in the city of Lyons, by the 25th clause of the will with arrears of interest, and that the immoveable property of the testator, not situated at Calcutta or Chaudernagore, may be declared to be personal property, applicable to the purposes of the will, and that the executors may account for the rents and generally for the personal property, and that the residue may be ascertained, and the city of Lyons may be decreed to be entitled to one-third share thereof.—On the 22d October, 1818, a bill was filed by Christopher Martin, Maria Desgranges, P. Balloffet, and Claudine his wife, and Francois Martin an infant, by Maria Desgranges Martin his mother, against the Advocate General of the Company, and the two executors, in which Christopher Martin claimed, as one of the executors of Claude Martin, and also as legatee and beneficial coher of Louis Martin, deceased, and Maria Desgranges Martin, a widow, and usufructuary legatee of half the estate of Louis Martin, and P. Balloffet, and Claudine, in right of Claudine, as legatee of Claude Martin, and daughter of Louis, deceased, and Francois Martin as a relative of Claude Martin, and the only other son and legatee of Louis Martin. In this bill it was alleged that Claude Martin was born at Lyons, but, at the time of his death, was domiciled at Lucknow, which was subject to Mahometan Court, and the complainants after stating the hundred of Claude Martin, averred that at the time of his

death Louis Martin, his only surviving brother of the half-blood, was entitled by the Mahometan law, to take the whole of his property; and that Louis, having taken out probate of the will of Claude Martin, afterwards died, leaving a will whereby he bequeathed to all the complainants, except Balloffet, all his interest in the estate of Claude Martin, and appointed Christopher and Francois his executors; that all the rest of the kindred are out of the jurisdiction, and either do not claim any interest or were not entitled to any by the Mahometan law: that the real estate in Calcutta was not disposed of by the will, and the complainants ought to be declared entitled to all the property not disposed of by the will, and it was prayed that an account might be taken of the rents and profits of the landed property; and the landed property might be sold and the proceeds brought into court, and that the executors should make good all losses occasioned by their fault, and may deposit securities and pay all money in their hands into court, and that the complainants should be declared entitled to their respective legacies, and to the whole of the residue not disposed of by the will.—On the 19th Feb., 1819, the two executors filed a cross-bill against Christopher Martin, and the other complainants, in the bill of the 22d October, 1818, charging that Louis Martin had got possession, in his life-time, of assets more than sufficient to discharge all the legacies to the complainants, and praying an account of assets come to the hands of Louis Martin, or to those of the complainants, since his decease.—On the 4th March 1819, the executors put in an answer to the bill of Christopher Martin, and the others, co-complainants, whereby they denied that complainants were heirs at law of Claude Martin: admitted that Claude was born at Lyons, and was domiciled at Lucknow at the time of his death, and stated him to have left landed property at Chandernagore, a French settlement, as well as at other places, charged Louis Martin with the receipt of the sums mentioned in the bills: and also that Joseph, another executor, residing out of the jurisdiction, had obtained possession of assets.—On the 3d June, 1819, a return was filed to a commission which had issued under the decree of the 2d Nov., 1816, stating that the commissioners had published advertisements, that no creditors had come in, that the city of Lyons had made their claim, but admitted the payment into the Court of Chancery in England of

pounds sterling 25,838-6-8, and that Christopher Martin, Charles Xavier Maria Martin, and Catherine Charlotte Martin, had put in claims on behalf of themselves, and the other next of kin to the residue; and it was further stated that the next of kin of the testator at the time of his death were Louis Martin, the testator's brother of the half-blood.—Charles Xavier Maria Martin and Catherine Charlotte Martin, the children of Pierre Martin, another brother of the half-blood, who died in the lifetime of the testator, Fleane Martin, the wife of Christopher Durand Francois Martin and Magdelene Martin, the three sisters of the half-blood of the testator.—On 4th Aug. 1819, the executors filed an answer to the bill of Godinot, the Mayor of Lyons, wherein they allege that they had remitted a sum of two lakhs of rupees to a banking-house in London, to be paid to the city of Lyons, and that there was a suit pending in the Court of Chancery between the city of Lyons and the bankers.—In August, 1819, the causes, in one of which Godinot was complainant, and in the other, Christopher Martin and others, were set down on bill and answer, and it was ordered that those two causes and the information filed by the Advocate General should be consolidated, and it was referred to the Master to take an account of the rents and profits of the real estate of the testator lying out of Calcutta, which had come to the hands of the executors, which was in the possession of the testator at the time of his death, and that all parties to the several causes should be parties to the account then going on in the Master's office, and should be bound by it, and that 20,000 rupees should be paid to the attorney for the city of Lyons to be applied in the liberation of prisoners under the 25th clause of the will, and that the Master should make one report in the consolidated causes by the next term.—On the 25th November, 1822, the Master made his report, whereby he reported that there was then in the hands of the executor Palmer, in Company's paper and cash, 21,55,963 Rs., of which 3,489 Rs. were rents and profits of real estates out of Calcutta, and 3,60,415 of the real estate situate in Calcutta, including the price of a house sold, which was situate near Chandpal ghat, that the usual advertisements had been made for crediture and legatees but none had come in.—On the 2d of December, 1822, the cause coming on to be heard, the court decreed that the executors had fully accounted, that Palmer should pay the ac-

countant general of the court the money found by the report of the master to be in his hands, and that upon his doing so the two executors should be 'absolutely discharged and exonerated from the trusts and executorship of the will and from all acts, deeds, receipts, and payments concerning the same, and that the accountant general should be appointed receiver of the real state, and that the master should enquire respecting the bond against which Palmer claimed to be indemnified, and the court decreed that interest was due on the sum already paid into court for carrying into effect the charitable bequest to the town of Calcutta, from the 30th September, 1801, to 6th December, 1816, and the master was directed to enquire whether the estate was adequate to pay the additional bequest to Calcutta, 150,000 Rs. and if so the town of Calcutta was declared to be entitled to the same with interest from the time when the assets became sufficient to have paid the same, that the charitable bequests to the city of Lyons should be established and carried into execution, and that interest was due on the sum of 200,000, appropriated to that purpose from 30th September, 1801, to the 10th July, 1816, when that sum was remitted to Europe, and that interest was due on the sum of 50,000 rupees from the 30th September, 1801, until the same should be paid, and that the arrears of the annual sum of four thousand rupees should also be paid to the city of Lyons, and that these sums should be paid to Mr Abbott, the attorney for the city of Lyons, together with a principal sum sufficient for the annual payment of four thousand rupees, and that the Master enquire and report what rates of interest have been produced by the government securities held by the executors, and that such be the rate of interest where interest by that decree was ordered to be allowed, and that the Master report what will be a proper sum to set apart for securing the payment of the pensions directed by the will, and that the accountant general do pay the same, and what will be a proper sum to appropriate to keep up the establishment, houses, buildings, premises at Lucknow, and to pay the salaries of the persons directed to be employed there and to keep up the tomb, of the testator and two other persons named in the will, and that such sums be set apart from the estate and that the Master enquire, whether the colleges directed to be connected, with the establishment at Lucknow can be established and in what manner, and that interest is due on the

sum of 100,000 appropriated to the college from 30th September, 1801, till it be paid, together with the arrears of the annual sum of 4,000 rupees, and that the Master ascertain what sum will be necessary for securing the payment of the said annual sum of 4,000 rupees for the release at Lucknow of prisoners for debt, and that the same be set apart, and that the Master do enquire and report what sums have been paid to and received by Louis Martin, one of the executors of Claude Martin or the representatives of Louis, and do enquire and report who are the five poorest relatives, and that the accountant general set apart the sum of sicca rupees 20,000, with interest from 30th September 1801, for the payment of them, and that the Master ascertain whether the will of Claude Martin was executed in the presence of three creditable witnesses, according to the statute of frauds, so as to pass the real estate in Calcutta, and the court decreed that the house at Chandpaul Ghat, which had been sold, and which had been mortgaged to the testator, was of the nature of personal estate, and that the rents and profits and purchase money thereof are part of the assets; but that the real estate, remaining unsold in Calcutta is freehold estate, and that the heir at law, according to the law of England, is entitled thereto, and to the rents and profits if the will was not executed so as to pass it, and the Master was directed to report who was the heir at law by the law of England, by the Mahometan law, and who are the next of kin by the law of England, and who by the Mahometan law, and what was the domicile of Claude Martin at the time of his death, and how by the laws and usages there the inheritance and succession to the real and personal estates of deceased persons, being European christians, is regulated, and the Master was directed to ascertain and report whether there was any and what residue after providing for all the directions of the will, and that all the costs past and to come be paid out of the funds in the hands of the accountant general. On the 7th July, 1823, a commission which had issued in August, 1820, was returned with the examination of witnesses in France on the claims of the city of Lyons, and also of Christopher Martin and his co-complainants together with the answers of Christopher Martin and his co-defendants to the cross bill filed by the executors. These returns showed the French law relating to public charities the constitution of the city of

Lions, and who were the next of kin of the testator, Claude Martin, and Christopher Martin and the other defendants in the cross suit admitted in their answers that Louis Martin, as executor of Claude Martin, had possessed himself of 45,707 pounds Sterling, English, out of which he had paid the specific legacies due to the family and relations in France, pursuant to decrees obtained in the courts there they could give no account of what had been done with the remainder.—On the 26th October, 1826, the Master reported a scheme for the Calcutta charity, which, on the 7th March, 1827, was sent back to the Master.—On the 23d June, 1828, the Master reported that the estate was competent to pay the additional bequests of 150,000 rupees to the town of Calcutta, and as to the rate of interest to be allowed.—That a piece of ground had been bought for the purposes of the charity, and vested in a trustee for the purposes of the charity, and a schedule was annexed, containing a scheme for the establishment of it.—This report was subsequently confirmed.—On the 11th of October, 1828, the Master reported that 336,000 would be a sufficient sum to set apart for the payment of the pensions.—On the 12th of March, 1828, it was ordered that there should be a change of trustees of the land purchased for the purposes of the Calcutta charity, and that he should advertise for plans and estimates for a building.—On the 9th July, 1829, 29th July, 1829, and 27th March, 1830, triplicates of the same report were filed, in which the Master reported that a sum of 311,300 was a proper sum to be set apart for the pensions.—On the 4th February, 1830, a general report was made by the master, which, on 1st March, 1830, was sent back with directions that the Master should report separately as to the sum to be set apart for the pensions, &c.—On the 27th March, the triplicate report before noticed was made, On the 12th May, 1830, the master reported that 68,698 would be a proper sum to lay out for repairing the house in Constantia, and 201,000, a proper sum for keeping up the establishment, and paying salaries, &c.—On the 17th July 1830, the master made a general report.

(To be continued.)

INSOLVENT COURT, 11th June.

A court was held to-day, but the business brought forward scarcely occupied half an hour. In the estate of Crutenden, Mackillop, and Co., a dividend of five per cent. was declared, payable on the 15th instant. Mr. Turtou applied on

behalf of Mr. Robert Browne, for a final release under the new act, Mr. Browne being now in Europe, but having obtained a general discharge under the old Insolvent Act. Mr. Justice Malkin said he would take time to consider. A petition was presented for an adjudication of insolvency against Mr. Barfoot. Nothing else occurred worth noticing.

25th June.

Upon an application made in the Insolvent Court to-day, on behalf of Mr. W. F. Fergusson, one of the late firm of Fergusson and Co., for a final release under the new act. Mr. Justice Malkin took occasion to explain, that his former refusal to grant releases to persons absent was given contrary to his individual opinion, but on the ground that the Chief Justice had expressed an unqualified opinion that the presence of the parties applying was necessary. However at the last sitting of the court, Mr. Turtou having pressed for a decision in the case of Mr. Browne and Mr. Ballard, he had thought that he had no right to refuse them the benefit thereof, according to his own construction of the act; and subsequently Sir Edward Ryan having explained, in the case of Mr. Goddard, that he would not have applied that principle to parties who had obtained the ordinary discharge, Sir Benjamin Malkin said he had directed the officer of the court to make out the orders for Messrs. Ballard and Browne's releases, and he would give the same direction now with respect to Mr. Fergusson. But he could not say whether the Chief Justice would consider absentees entitled thereto, who should not have obtained the ordinary discharge. That order, however, having been obtained by the partners in the firm of Mackintosh and Co., as well as in all the above cases, which was a presumption that the court was satisfied with their conduct, he considered Mr. John Storm was entitled to a release though absent, as much as his late partner Mr. Gordon, to whom it had been given.—An adjourned hearing in the estate of Palmer and Co., having in the meantime, been called on, Mr. Prinsep reminded the court that a petition presented by him on behalf of the members of that firm had stood over for consideration this day; and in the terms of the prayer of it, he now asked the court to grant the same order of adjudication with respect to this estate, which had been made with respect to others, or to discharge the petition of the insolvents from the file altogether.—Mr. Prinsep challenged an examination of the schedules of all the late agency

houses, as bearing him out in the assertion that there was nothing in the conduct of this estate different from that of the others, to justify a distinction prejudicial to those whom he represented.—He pressed this application in order to put his clients on the same footing with the rest, and because, from what had just fallen from the court, he feared that, if the order of adjudication were not made, Mr. C. B. Palmer, who was now in Europe, unable, perhaps, on account of his health ever to come out again, would be precluded altogether from obtaining a release. He conceived the parties were entitled to the order without an examination, and that, indeed, the court could not consistently with its own practice, order a previous examination. But two of the parties (Mr. G. A. Prinsep and Mr. Wm. Prinsep) who were now present, were quite ready to be examined to-day, or at any other time, and to any extent which the court might prescribe, and it was his intention to ask for it on their behalf.—The commissioner observed, that there were many objections, under the circumstances, to going into such an examination as he had before suggested, which it seemed to him, would only occupy the time of the court without causing any discovery of a nature to disqualify the parties from their right to a release; but as he thought some such examination ought in all cases to have preceded the first order of discharge, and, therefore, he could not grant such order now in this case, without some qualification to prevent its being quoted as a precedent against his view of the proper course of proceeding; and again, as he must refuse an application for an examination, if made, for the above reason, he suggested that the most convenient course would be for Mr. Prinsep to withdraw his present petition, and go upon that previously before the court, for a general release; adding, that he would look at the Statute between this and next Tuesday, and then communicate with Mr. Franks as to the manner in which he would make the necessary order, which should have effect from to-day; and Mr. Prinsep might, in the meantime, put in a petition for Mr. C. B. Palmer, notwithstanding his absence.

SUMMARY.

An action was brought on before the Supreme Court on 5th July, in which a cloth merchant of the name of Muddombha Sircar, was plaintiff, and C. C. Hyde, Esq., collector of the customs,

defendant. The action was laid in trover for the recovery of five bales of cloth, estimated at the value of 3,000 rupees, which the plaintiff had delivered at the custom-house, for the purpose of obtaining a rowannah or permit, for their exportation to Dacca; but which had been, when received at the custom-house, carried into what is called the smuggled goods godown, and subsequently sold by public auction, as confiscated goods. The plaintiff was non-suited, on the ground that he had put in no evidence to connect Mr. Hyde with the sale, or to show that it took place by his order.

The Nuwaub Jajalood Dowlah has been released by order of Government, who, we are informed, have ordered payment of the debts for which his Highness was incarcerated; but with a caution to the parties that the Nuwaub is not liable to arrest for debt, and that Government will not in future pay any similar claims.—This is as it should be; but we hope the Government will publish for general information and put up in the Sheriff's office, for the guidance of that public officer, a list of all native noblemen, who are, like our own British peers and senators free from arrest for debt;—though why they should be so we never could exactly comprehend.

A deputation of the merchants waited on Lord Auckland on 5th July, by appointment, respecting the proposed introduction of the warehousing system into Calcutta. His Lordship expressed himself as generally favorable to the system, but did not think that it could be indiscriminately applied to all imported articles, at present. He proposed to allow, in the first place, tea, coffee, spices, wines, spirits, metals, cotton and woollen goods, to be bonded, and after a fair trial of the plan to extend it, as may be found useful to the trade of the port. The only difficulty at present appears to be the want of a sufficient number of good and secure warehouses in a convenient position for the inspection of the officers. Some of the gentlemen suggested that detached warehouses, belonging to individuals, might be surveyed and approved for bonding warehouses, as in the English outports, but there appears to be objections to this in Calcutta at least on a first trial of the bonding system.—None of the merchants seem to expect that an immediate effect of importance will be produced upon any branch of the trade of this port by the facility that bonding will afford to the re-shipment of goods, but they think that it may ultimately

lead to a very considerable extension of the general commerce of the port, and that the experiment is at any rate worth trying. It is pleasant to find that the Government are throwing no obstacles in point of form in the way of what may be considered an experiment on the revenue, and we think the merchants are obliged to the Governor General in this instance, as well as in that of the new tariff, for the attention which he has bestowed upon their suggestions and the readiness with which he has yielded to their wishes.

The Army.—We have just been favoured with a perusal of a letter from England, which states "that at the suggestion of Lord William Bentinck, the Horse Guards recommended that all the Co.'s European regts. should be abolished, but the deputy chairman, Major Carnac, protested against it, and orders have been sent out to keep them up in the most efficient manner. Major Carnac is a good friend to the army, and acted in this case, from the best of motives as an old soldier, under the supposition that the post of honor was always given to the Europeans, and that these ought to be an opening for Company's officers.—The court wish to devise some method to prevent the unjust supercession complained of in these regiments, and it is supposed the corps will be joined together as they were formerly, the officers of both wings getting the standing they would have had, if the division had not taken place, and those above the complement of each rank to remain supernumeraries. Some plan is also to be adopted with regard to the allowances of Assistant Surgeons attached to these corps, so that respectable clever men may be induced to remain with them.—*Englishman.*

We hear that the Court of Directors have refused to confirm the nomination to a Bengal writership by the President of the Board of Control, of the adopted son of the late respected Rammohun Roy, and that the refusal of the Court will be brought before Parliament.—*Huckara.*

A Monster.—During the storm on Sunday evening, the wife of a lascar at Dum Dum, was delivered of a monstrous child, with four arms, two enormous teeth, and eyes preternaturally large.—We are not aware if the child still exists.

The Court of Directors have a way of letting papers "lie upon the table," in Parliamentary fashion. About two years ago, the merchants of Bombay applied to the Supreme Government of India to

have that island declared a free port, and the application was referred home from Bengal, and with it, we believe, a similar application from the merchants here through the Chamber of Commerce, praying that Calcutta might also be made a free port for bonding goods in transit. We have been several times asked what has been the issue of these references, but no information can we afford upon the subject, nor has any, we believe, yet arrived in any quarter.—*Cal. Cour.*, June 14.

The present has been one of the most sickly seasons within the memory of man. We have accounts from all parts of the country of the distress occasioned by the prevailing sickness. At this station almost every family has suffered, and, amongst the natives, deaths have been very numerous. At Benares, and at Muzpoor, the mortality has been frightful, and the loss has been very great amongst children, chiefly from small-pox. The general complaint is a dangerous fever. A correspondent from Chunar gives similar accounts of that station, and adds, that the river is studded with dead bodies floating past. He suggests that Government should prevent the Natives from throwing in half-burnt bodies, and would compel them to bury or reduce their dead to ashes; or, where poverty would prevent the people from incurring the expense, he would compel them to sink the bodies in the stream with weights.—The suggestion deserves attention, as it may be easily effected,—without expense—and without interfering with native prejudices. — *Central Free Press*, June 4.

The heirs of the late Nuwab Shumshoodeen Khan are now prosecuting the appeal, instituted by the Nuwab in the Sudder Court, against the decision of the late Mr. Fraser, in the case of Ameenoodan Khan, Zeodeen Khan, and others, against himself. The value of the property of which a division is claimed by the original plaintiffs, is about eight lacs of rupees.—The chief interest in the case is caused by the circumstances of the late commissioner's decision upon it, having instigated the Nuwab to procure his assassination.—The notorious Isfundary Beg, is now figuring here as the Moqtar of the Begum.

Mr. Longueville Clarke and Mr. Wyborn.—We learn from our reporter that he has heard from a perfectly unbiassed quarter, that the words attributed to Mr. Clarke in the attack on Mr. Wyborn are inaccurately reported, and that instead of Mr. Clarke saying as it is re-

ported, "you did, it's an untruth," he really said, "if the gentleman means to say that he has not attacked the Hindoo religion, that is an untruth." Our reporter is not certain of the accuracy of the words as he has detailed them, his note is only "it's an untruth," but he has reason to believe that the Reverend Mr. Morton rose under an impression that the words were uttered as he has reported them, and such indeed was the impression of nearly every person in the room. If, however, it is a matter of importance to Mr. Clarke's character as a public man, and we think it is, let those be appealed to whose proximity to the speaker gave them a good opportunity of hearing what he said. We may add that we received upwards of twenty letters, containing severe strictures on Mr. Clarke's conduct before the report appeared—*Englishman*. Note.—We were standing very near Mr. Clarke, and believe the above corrected version of what fell from him to be pretty accurate, and the true meaning of what he did say. The report of the discussions at the meeting was also defective in omitting to state that after Mr. Morton's speech, Mr. Clarke presented himself for the declared purpose of offering an explanation, but was not permitted to do so.—*Ed. Cal. Courier*

To the Editor of the *Englishman*.

Sir,—May I request you to insert in to-morrow's *Englishman*, the following statement. In consequence of what passed at the Town Hall last night between Mr. Bargrave Wyborn and Mr. Longueville Clarke, I was, this morning, the bearer of a letter from the former to the latter, of which the following is a copy:—Calcutta, 20th June, 1836.—Sir,—Your language towards me at the meeting this evening was in the opinion of the whole assembly grossly insulting. I demand from you that satisfaction, which under such circumstances no man of honour refuses. I am, Sir, your obedient servant BARGRAVE WYBORN, L. Clarke, Esquire, Advocate, Supreme Court, Mr. Clarke having read the above letter, stated that he declined to give Mr. Wyborn satisfaction on the same grounds as those on which he Mr. Clarke, on the 18th of last month, declined to permit Mr. Osborne to meet Mr. Wyborn, and which were published by you at my request in your paper of the 19th ultimo. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, C. A. NOTT, 12, Old Post Office Street, June 21, 1836.—Police Office, June 21st. Mr. Longueville Clarke appeared before Mr. Justice Mc Mahon, and requested

that articles of the peace might be exhibited against Mr. Bargrave Wyborn, who he believed intended to provoke him to fight a duel. Mr. McMahon asked on what grounds the application was made, when Mr. Clarke submitted a letter which he had received from Mr. Wyborn in which that gentleman distinctly called on him to give him satisfaction. On this, a messenger was sent for Mr. Wyborn to attend, and after going into the case, it was decreed, that Mr. Wyborn should enter into securities, himself in five thousand rupees, and two sureties for two thousand five hundred rupees each to keep the peace to all his Majesty's subjects, and to Mr. Clarke in particular, for a period of twelve months.—*Scott's Gazette—Cal. Cour. June 23,*

Indigo Crop.—The prospects of the approaching Indigo Crop become now an object of interesting speculation to a larger proportion of our readers. We have therefore taken some pains to gather the best information upon the subject, so as to give a tolerable idea of the results of a season which has been from the first of a character more than usually precarious. Since the cold and rain at the end of February, and beginning of March, there has been experienced throughout Bengal, with a few partial exceptions, a drought that has every where been very injurious to the young plant of early sowings, while it has also retarded of the cultivation of high lands. Sowings have been retarded in many places several times, and as usual, when at last they have vegetated after the few late showers they have been overrun with weeds. In the neighbourhood of Calcutta, the rains may be said to have fairly set in on the 12th instant, and where they have not been too violent the plant from early sowings is very fine and healthy, promising an excellent return. Since this date, however, our Mussul correspondents have sent in reports so various that we must continue to think it a very precarious season. In one half of Tyrhoot, however, the promise is very fine equally good, in the Northern neighbourhood of the Jellinghy and in Rajeshyc and Purneah. The greater part of Jessore has only very moderate hopes; along the banks of the Ganges the drought has been most severely felt, and their season will be too late for recovery before the river rises. From Dacca and Eastern Jessore where the finest hopes were lately entertained, we have accounts of serious disasters, from ten days of incessant rain and the consequent rapid rise of the Burham

poor. Taking therefore the corrected statement of the produce last season, of each district, we come to the following estimated outturn of the present crop:—

Crop of 1835.	Estimate for 1836
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Crop of 1835.	Estimate for 1836
3865—Western Provinces	5000
3612—Benares and Vicinity	2000
4267—Juaupore and Ghasee- pore, &c. - -	3000
21,452—Tyrhoot and Chupra	22,000
3261—Patna and Buxar	2000
2150—Monghyr and Bhagulpore	1000
4627—Purneah - -	4000
2020—Malda - -	1500
7592—Rajeshye - -	8000
2523—Rungpore - -	3000
6796—Dacca and Mymensing	4000
13,558—Jessore - -	12,000
6493—Moorshedabad	5500
21,600—Nuddeah - -	22,000
5469—Burdwan - -	5000
1620—Hooghly & 24-Pergunnahs	1700
222—Midnapore and Cuttack	300

Maunds 102 000

To this total the utmost addition which continued fair weather would probably make, may be estimated at from 8 to 10,000 maunds while an unfavourable change or a heavy inundation would reduce it at least 5000; so that prices in Europe may be well expected to hold their present rates if not to rise gradually with continued large deliveries, since our average produce of the past four years is considerably below the average consumption.—*Cal. Cour.* June, 22.

Extract from a private letter dated Calcutta:—"The letters under the signature of 'AMICUS CURIAE,' have been given to Macaulay and Trevelyan, also to J. R. Grant and to Mangley, but I believe they are written by Mr. Bignell, who is the *John Bull* newspaper, before the jewel took it up. Bignell is growler in the Sudder Court, and the style is a good deal like his. The special pleading of the lawyer spoils our case against the repeal act and the attack upon Macaulay was carried "*unique and narrow*," however, he says, it is nothing compared to the weekly abuse he got from *John Bull*.

Explosion.—On Sunday evening, about 5 o'clock, the powder magazine at Dum-Dum, in which were deposited about one hundred barrels of powder, was struck by lightning and blown up, the explosion of the explosion causing considerable damage. One goldendawe and two other natives were killed and several had their arms broken and received severe bruises. A great number of gun

carrriages were smashed to atoms, all houses occupied by Captains Cartwright and Dallas and Dr. Mellis, were greatly injured, and the bricks from the magazine, &c. sent hissing through the air, to the distance of several hundred yards, in all directions. The magazine was about fifty yards from the main guard, which received a tremendous shock, and part of a hall, about eight feet in length, was completely blown off: the doors and windows of the adjacent dwellings were all broken to pieces, and the artillery mess-house greatly damaged. A palan-keen carriage, which was standing about sixty yards from the magazine at the time of its destruction, had both of the horses knocked down and one of them killed; the doors were burst open and the inmates flung out, one of whom received a severe bruise on the cheek from a brickbat. The Congee House, which was immediately over the magazine godowns, had all the doors burst open, and the prisoners were thus afforded free egress; but they were so terrified that they could hardly stir, and were found laying on the floor quite stupefied and nearly insensible. At present the extent of mischief is unknown, but it is believed to be far greater than has been detailed. Providentially the accident did not occur on a week day, as had the Laboratory School been occupied, the loss of life must have been very considerable.

Public Meeting, June 18, 1836.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, took place, this day, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against Act XI. of the Legislative Council, repealing the 107th section of 53d Geo. III. ch. 153, whereby British subjects are deprived of their right of appealing to English courts of law against the decision of the provincial tribunals. There were about 800 persons present.—The Sheriff was called to the chair. Mr. Turton spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it may, to some, appear a matter of objection to my support of the objects of the present meeting, that I belong to the profession of the law, and practise that profession in his Majesty's Supreme Court at this presidency. This objection, which, however, I shall take occasion to prove to you is altogether nugatory, even though it did apply in as far as it might infer an interest to exist on my part in maintaining the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, yet supposing that such even were the case, why should I be required tacitly to un-

crifice my birthright, because advantages would result to me from its maintenance, independent of its own intrinsic and incalculable value? We meet here for an object which is the common cause of all,—we meet to consider resolutions upon the basis of which we may go in a firm but respectful manner to the legislature of our country, and ask them to reconsider this act, and if it be opposed to all the better feelings both of Europeans and of Natives, all of whom will be thereby deprived of rights, which they have so long enjoyed, earnestly to pray for remedy of this general grievance. I call upon them all to join me in making known their real sentiments upon this occasion. I do not believe the act will be popular with any class. I ask for no separate or distinct rights for the class to which I belong; I wish for political rights to be extended in respect of all classes, and the object of the present enactment is to contract the rights of all. (Cheers.) I do not believe that any class will be benefited by this act. Does the native derive any advantage from it?—Neither native nor any one else can discover it. (No, none, and cheers.) But, it is said, this act will only operate to place a handful of foreigners on the same footing as the great body of the natives in respect of the law. Looking at the numbers of Englishmen throughout India, looking at the numbers here, at Madras and Bombay, a population which may not be estimated at less than 500,000, who have been deprived of their rights by this act, I think it is rather too much to consider them an indifferent and insignificant handful of foreigners. It has been said in a quarter, which was the last place where it ought to have been said, that here there must be a pure despotism. Why, I should wish to be informed? There never yet has occurred in this country a single instance of what may be truly denominated rebellion. Why, then, must there be a despotism? The various classes of the natives of this country may sigh for the restoration of the dynasties that have passed away, but never with even a distant hope of their wishes being accomplished. (Hear, hear.)—It has been represented in various quarters that I am hostile to the Company's servants. Far from it, nor will they think so themselves if they rightly consider this act. They are not flattered by it, and I am myself aware that many of the most respectable of that service themselves look upon it with horror. That outward respect which they are compelled to maintain towards

the rulers of this country, may prevent them from expressing their sentiments openly, but none, even of the Company's servants, think at heart, that this enactment will conduce to their elevation in the scale of character as Englishmen. This question has been represented as a mere contest between the courts, a dispute only involving the interests of practitioners. I deny that such is in any degree the case. The right of appeal was given in the year 1818, and since that period there have been two and only two cases of appeal under the act now locally rescinded, and where was the great source of profit or advantage arising out of this power of appeal, to the court or the practitioners therein? Of the money expended on these two appeals, I can assure you, gentlemen, my portion has not been very large. (A laugh.) From this, however, an argument may be deduced, that a power so rarely exerted is superfluous and useless, and consequently to complain of its abrogation is mere idle clamour. But it is not so. It is not the exercise but the existence of this power that is useful. In proportion that every case is well considered by the inferior jurisdiction, will there be less likelihood of occasion for appeal, and the mere apprehension that a decision will be subjected to the examination of a court that will examine it rigidly, will produce the very care and caution, which is likely to render appeal unnecessary. Can these two appeals, then, furnish grounds for the act of the Indian legislation? In my apprehension quite the reverse. But we have a law commission appointed under Act of Parliament, whose duty is to examine into and amend the laws, and to whose suggestions of improvement the local Government is bound to pay some respect. This commission is directed by the act under which it is appointed, to frame laws for this country, due consideration being had to the feelings, prejudices, and religious creed of the several classes of inhabitants. But let me not be supposed to consider this act as the act of the law commission, I believe they never would have recommended this act. My purpose in coming here is not to blame, it is to remedy a great evil affecting directly a large class of the community and indirectly the whole; but when I look to the purpose for which the fourth ordinary member of the Council was appointed, when I take into consideration what that honorable gentleman has publicly declared to be his opinions as to the mode in which India ought to be go-

verned, I do attribute to him the recommendation of this obnoxious measure. It was his duty in the situation in which he was placed, to watch every enactment and to take care that it did not infringe, not only upon the rights of British-born subjects, but upon the rights of any class whatever. I do not consider that Lord Auckland is primarily responsible for this act. There can be no doubt that the whole council, one and all, are responsible for this measure; but chiefly he whose duty and office it was to watch over the rights and liberties of all and to see that those rights and liberties were invaded in no particular. I impute to him having acted with reckless disregard of the rights and liberties of every class and of every individual in India. Such conduct originated in a mistaken notion on his part of how this country ought to be governed. I blame him as the party who could tell the British Parliament that in India, absolute despotism must be established. This was the doctrine of the pseudo Whigs, men who had left the ranks of Toryism, and who in 1833 conferred upon the Company's government the power of legislating in the manner of which we now complain. There is this to be said in extenuation of Mr. Macaulay, that at that time he knew little of India, or of those he should find in this country; whether he has learnt something more by this time I will not say. I find in a certain paper circulated in Calcutta, a criticism on my public conduct and public assertions. I court criticism on my public conduct, but I am here represented as inconsistent because as is alleged I have contended that Government have no power to pass this act, whereas in 1835 I stated at a public meeting that the New India act had, with the consent of the Court of Directors the power to abolish the Supreme Court. I say so still; they have that power under the New India act, but still I deny their authority to pass the present act seeing that it directly interferes with the prerogative of the crown. It cuts off all appeal in cases of claims not above four thousand rupees, the amount must be fifty thousand before an appeal will now lie. A great deal has been said upon the subject of the defects and expenses of the Supreme Court, and I would not have it understood that I am here to apologize for those defects or to defend those expenses; but we must consider what is the object of the constitution of the Court; that object is to give the suitors the great benefit of English

law, English judges, English counsel and English attornies. If you are satisfied to entrust your rights and properties to the Native omiah, why you certainly can get the work done cheaper, and I advise you at once to get rid of court, counsel and attornies altogether; but when you kick me out I have to request you to perform the same kind office by Mr. Macaulay (Much laughter). Cannot you get a Native to do his work cheaper? He would have to look about him a long while in England before he would get £10,000 a-year for his utmost services; there he got £1,500 a-year as secretary to the Board of Control, here his services are valued at £10,000 per annum. I do not deny that the expenses of the Supreme Court are great, more than they ought to be, and I believe more than they will be; but my little experience in Mofussil Courts goes to convince me that these last are neither less expensive nor more expeditious. In a case of my own in one of these Courts brought on by dint of exertion prematurely, I obtained a decision after seven years litigation; and it cost me through my vakeel three thousand rupees and some pice to recover a debt of 8,000 rupees. In our courts six or seven hundred rupees would have been the utmost to which the costs would have amounted. So that here I paid four or five times as much in the Mofussil Court as I should have paid in the Supreme Court. I never wished to enter into comparisons between the two Courts, but they are forced upon us; but I had always understood that the Supreme Court was originally established agreeably to the request of the Company themselves in order to protect their own subjects against their own servants. There is, it is true, a marked difference between the Company's servant of the present day and the Company's servant of the time when the Supreme Court was first established. I can myself bear testimony to the high conduct, character and talents of many individuals of the Company's service, and it is not of them as a body that I complain, but that they have to work a vicious system. In reference to the comparative degree of expensiveness between a Company's Judge and a King's Judge, the estimate is made and very well stated in the *Westminster Review*. Mr. Turton here referred to the following comparative estimate in the *Westminster Review* for July 1833. The items of the charges of the Company's Judges recapitulated, are as follows:—

Haileybury College	6:4
Simple interest on the same for 27 years at 5 per cent.	860
Calcutta College and salary	920
Simple interest on the same for 20 years	1,190
Salary as Judicial Assistant	3,240
Simple Interest on the same for 20 years	3,240
Salary as Register, <i>off</i> half	4,400
Simple Interest on the same for 15 years	1,800
Judicial Services for 15 years	69,000
Value of a Life Annuity of £500 at 17 years of age	4,900
	<hr/> £88,205

The salaries and charges of several of the Judges sent by the Crown to India are represented in the following table.—

Office.	15 yrs salary.	Passage, Value of Annuity.	Total
Puisne Judge of the King's Sup. Court at Bombay	62,500	1,000	10,686 74,168
Recorder of Bombay	50,000	1,000	8,807 59,890
Recorder of P. of W's Island	45,000	1,000	8,890 51,890
Recorder of Singapore.	53,000	1,000	8,890 62,890

It appears from this statement, that a Company's Judge without a professional education costs near twenty per cent. more than the highest class of King's judges exhibited in the table, and 60 per cent. more than the lowest class; that it is to say an individual without legal reputation or education, advanced to the Law at the premature age of 30, is much more costly to the state than a judge of reputation and character, promoted from the expensive bar of England at the mature age of forty. If the comparison be made with the judges sent by the Crown to the colonies, it will turn out to be still more unfavourable to the system pursued by the Company. Thus in Ceylon there is a King's Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; the Chief Justice with a salary of £4,000 per annum, the first Puisne Judge of £2,000, and the second of £1,500. Their 15 years services, therefore cost respectively £60,000 £30,000, and

£22,000. There is not of necessity, and by stipulation any pension. A Company's Judge, therefore, costs £20,000 more than a Chief Justice of Ceylon; nearly as much as three first Puisne Judges; and nearly as much as four second Puisne Judges. It is hardly necessary to inform the reader that a King's Judge in Ceylon must be a barrister of five years standing. This may be taken to be conclusive of the whole affair of an exclusive service for India."—The Government of Ceylon is, of all the British Governments of the British possessions in India, that which approaches the nearest to the English system. There is enjoyed the benefit of trial by jury—and a system of administrative justice under the control of King's Judges. Will any body say that that system has not worked well?—Again let me say, that all I ask for is equal rights for all—I should be ashamed if I could ask for any thing else. Again I will say that I consider English law to be my birthright! but, if we must have a pure despotism, let it be so declared! let Turkish law be the law of the land, and let a Turkish Cazi administer it; but if so, let us be made acquainted with the fact in order that we may know that this has ceased to be the land in which Englishmen can live. (Hear, hear.) It is no longer the country for us. I would not consent to live in it, on such terms, whatever were the emoluments or whatever prospect of advantage a residence here could hold forth.—(Hear, hear.) No temptation of profit should induce me to remain here on such conditions. I would leave it with disgust to be enjoyed by those who are content to hug the chains that bind them, and kiss the rod by which they are scourged.—(Much applause) Mr. Turtton then proposed the first resolution. 1.—That in consequence of the passing of Act XI. of 1836 the government has declared an intention of abolishing all appeal to the only Courts of Justice in India independent of the executive Government, where by the rights and property of British subjects resident in the interior are rendered insecure, and the application of British skill and capital to the improvement of the resources of India will be checked—and it is therefore expedient to memorialize to the Court of Directors and Board of Control to repeal or disallow this act, Dwarkanauth Tagore.—Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in rising to second this resolution, and I do hope that my doing so may be the humble means of removing an impression that the natives of this

country are indifferent to the subject of this discussion. Here we see assembled a set of intelligent gentlemen among whom I perceive a number of natives who I may say are not ignorant now though they were so under the rule of the Mofussil Courts. But no, the *Central Free Press* will say, that we are a set of ignorant Calcutta Baboos; and why will the *Central Free Press* say this? Because we will not run out of our houses on the approach of a civil servant's palankeen and fall prostrate in the street before him (laughter.) If we are not so ignorant as our brethren in the Mofussil—and who will say that we are not better informed than they are!—to whom are we indebted for it? To Englishmen. Twenty years ago the Company treated us as slaves; who first raised us from this state but the merchants of Calcutta, and the first among them was the late much lamented Mr. John Palmer? All that time the Government servants never took any interest to improve the condition of the natives; though there might have been a few honourable exceptions. It was to those who were called interlopers, (hear, hear and loud applause.) It was to the merchants and agents, and other independent English settlers that the natives of Calcutta were indebted for the superiority they possess over their countrymen of the Mofussil; and to the lawyers, who are ever ready to defend the rights threatened to be infringed, they are also under particular obligations. Are the learned gentlemen who thus come forward to defend the rights of the people at every public meeting ever paid for their trouble? No; on the contrary their services are always gratuitous and thus are they deserving the warmest thanks and the sincerest gratitude from the people. Instead of their receiving any thing I know that in some cases they have paid out of their pockets for the expenses attending public meetings. We are told the Government wish to equalize Englishmen with the natives. But what equalisation do they put in practice? The natives have hitherto been slaves, are the Englishmen, therefore, to be made slaves also? This is the kind of equality the Government are seeking to establish. They have taken all which the natives possessed, their lives, liberty, property, and all were held at the mercy of Government, and now they wish to bring the English inhabitants of the country to the same state; they will not raise the natives to the condition of the Europeans, but they lower the Europeans to the state of the natives. (Hear, hear.) If you (ad-

dressing himself to the Englishmen present),—if you do not come forward to defend your rights at this juncture, you will repent when it is too late; you will suffer what we have suffered for these last sixty years. Little is to be expected from our countrymen. They are timid in the extreme, and very reluctant to come forward in asserting their rights. They fear that those who rule them will be displeased, and would ruin them by a stroke of the pen; but, gentlemen, their fear is not without cause, for numbers of them have suffered for no other crime than displeasing a civil servant or unintentionally omitting to make a salam when they were passing on the road. This is the character of the generality of them,—the few exceptions are confined to those who, like myself, have been spoiled by the interlopers. (Laughter.) The majority of my countrymen say; "If I have lost one eye let me take care of the other," and thus they keep themselves back from public meetings and are tardy in the assertion of their rights. Do not be surprised, gentlemen, that there are so few natives present on an important occasion like the present: their absence is not unaccountable, for they do not understand the merits of the question we are considering. But a time will come when the case will be quite different. Let the Hindoo College go on as it has gone on for three or four years more, and you will have a meeting like this attended by four times your number of natives. My friend Mr. Turtton has brought to your notice, one case which he had in the Mofussil and has shown the badness of the system pursued in the Courts there. My experience in those courts is extensive: I have frequently been engaged in the management of suits in the Mofussil courts, having property of my own, or relatives of mine, in almost every district of Bengal, and well know the system adopted there: I have also some experience in the Supreme Court, and am, therefore qualified to speak upon the merits of both. The costs of the Supreme Court I allow are heavy; but heavy as they are, they are incurred openly and with proper authority; so that when a case is decided, the winning party gets back all the costs he has incurred. The case in regard to the Mofussil Courts is very different. There the suit costs—the bribes to the corrupt omahs amount to twenty times the authorized costs, and there too the costs when once given are gone for ever. I am not so great a friend to the lawyers of Calcutta as to sacrifice my own interest for their sake. If I believed that the

Mofussil Courts were preferable, I would not be such a fool as to pay more for justice here when I could obtain the same justice for a far less amount in the Mofussil. The fault, however, is not in the persons who preside over those courts; it is in the system which needs reform. To this the law Commission should direct their attention. Why does not Mr. Macaulay correct the abuses of the present system? Can any one find fault with the justice of the Supreme Court? If its expenses are high they should be lowered, I beg gentlemen to call your attention to the evidence given by Rammohun Roy before the Committee of the House of Commons. That experienced and respected gentleman had nothing to say against the justice of the Supreme Court, its expenses were all that he found fault with. The first and principal judges of the Mofussil courts are the omahs who lead the inexperienced judges as they please. There is scarcely any law for the realising of money decreed by the Mofussil courts. The collector, perhaps the brother of the judge, is the person to realize the money: but this functionary has more to do than he can well get through in the way of his immediate duties in the collection of the revenue, in attending to the resumption cases, and several other duties which fully occupy his time, and you may go on presenting petitions all your life, but get no money out of the collector's treasury without difficulty. I have now decrees to the amount of four lacs, long standing unrealized. What would you think, gentlemen, of such a court of justice, where after all the trouble and expense attending the suit, you cannot get the fruit of your labours. How had it been in the Supreme Court, could the Sheriff delay the proceedings. If he refused or delayed to do his duty, I would have my friend, the Sheriff, put into jail. (Laughter.) These observations, gentlemen, are not the result of mere theory, they are the lessons taught by every day's experience. In the Mofussil courts, a distress of property for rent occupies a couple of years. There are no common law or ejectments in the Mofussil, every case must be heard like a regular equity suit. In the meantime, should you let the Government revenue fall into arrear, your estate is sold by the tax-gatherer without any mercy or consideration. Whether we look to the expenses, the unfair and secret costs, or the delay in the proceedings of the Mofussil courts, in comparison the Supreme Court will

always be found far better. There is no doubt that the Court of Directors are desirous of exercising absolute and despotic power in this country, I would call your attention to the case of Mr. Courtenay Smith, one of the most upright judges the civil service ever had. He, it is well known, refused to accept Company's paper as security in a certain cause, because he conscientiously doubted whether it could afford sufficient and certain guarantee. For this he was threatened with suspension. Even in the times of the Mahomedans, a Cazi could not be removed for far greater supposed transgressions; without conviction he could not be condemned.—Such, gentlemen, is the system pursued under this Government; yet there are some who uphold it. I will let them enjoy those precious blessings, and thank God that my person is in Calcutta, within the Marhatta Ditch, where my life is secure. (Hear, hear.) I have property in the Mofussil which the judges there, if they choose, may take away, but my person they cannot injure.—I have seen no reason why natives ought not to support a petition to Parliament on the present occasion. I have gone over the comparative merits of the Mofussil and the Supreme Court, and said that the latter is far preferable. I have pointed out the desire which the Court of Directors have to rule India with absolute power, and that these attempts to infringe upon the rights of the people are in conformity to that wish. It now only remains for us to give our hearty support to such measures as may be adopted to defend those rights and to preserve us from the threatened despotism. Gentlemen, if I go to give you the particulars of a few cases, and detail how they are decided by the judges who pretend to decide according to justice, equity, and good conscience, it will take me some time to finish. But as the business of the night must be got through, I must conclude by seconding the resolution so ably viewed by Mr. Turtton. (The speaker sat down amidst loud applause.) The Sheriff now put the resolution, and it was carried *unanimously*.—Mr. Stoeckeler—I rise, gentlemen, to propose the second resolution, and I do so with very great pleasure, because I entertain a strong confidence that the appeal which it recommends you should make will be attended with successful results. It is a great and a happy thing for us, gentlemen, that we have at least one appeal left to us.—(Hear.)—An appeal of which

no local, distant, or dependent Government can deprive us—and to a tribunal whose purity and impartiality few men have been bold enough to question, and to whose well-considered fiat it is the duty, as it is the pride and pleasure of every Englishman, to bow. (Hear, hear.)—"That it is also expedient to provide for the chance of the failure of such memorial, and to petition Parliament to repeal the said act." Gentlemen. I believe there are many among my fellow-citizens who entertain an apprehension that an appeal to Parliament will fail of producing the anticipated effects—the same view is, I believe, cherished by our enemies, but under far different feelings, and this arises from the result of the debate on the 43d clause of the act.—A little examination, however, of the temper of the Parliament when the clause in question was discussed, will, I think, serve in some measure to allay the apprehensions of our friends, and to abate, if not destroy, the over-weening confidence of our foes. I find, on referring to the debate on the 43d clause of the act that the enemies of arbitrary power were left in a minority of thirty-three in a house of, I think, 100 or 115 members. But, I contend, that this is no criterion by which to judge of what may be the feeling of Parliament hereafter. Referring to the speech of Mr. Halcomb. It appears that he complained that a clause of so much moment should be disposed of in a house of thirty members—that is to say, there were but thirty members actually present and sharing in the debate, —the remaining eighty or ninety, constituting the sum-total of the ministerial majority, being in the adjoining apartments, or Bellamy's coffee-house, discussing their chops, and reading the newspaper, until the minister's cry of "divide," like the huntsman's "tallyho," should summon them to give their "most sweet eye's" in favor of a measure for or against which they had not heard one single argument! (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, if this was the state of the house, and the temper of Parliament, when the authors and originators of the Indian act were present to accomplish their views, through the agency of official and ministerial influence, have we not reason to hope for the success of our appeal now that our enemies are no longer on the spot to whip in their majorities, while our friends still remain to do battle for us with the confidence strengthened by the present demonstration of feeling? (Hear.) Recurring to the debate to which I have

just alluded, it appears that those men to whom we are mainly indebted for the clause under which the Governor General acted, and who spoke in its favor, are, for the most part, out of Parliament, but those who protested against the extension of arbitrary power are still upon the spot! We have no longer, gentlemen, to fear the influence or eloquence of that member who scoffed at the idea of suffering Englishmen, to move about in an atmosphere of liberty of their own. (Hear.) We have no longer to encounter the opposition of him who thought that the despotic power given to the Governor General of India "was absolutely necessary," that gentleman is now ruling the people in the Bombay territories. Neither have we to apprehend much from the exertions of that nobleman (now translated to the Upper House, and never very remarkable for his activity) who thought that the Europeans in India should be sacrificed to "a principle." (Hear.) But we have with us that extraordinary man whose exertions have obtained justice for millions of his persecuted countrymen, and who said of the proposition to equalize the Indian laws, that "all revolted at the idea of debasing Englishmen to the level of the Hindoo." We have with us that not less valuable servant of his country (Mr. Sheil) who said—"Give to the Natives what privileges you please, but do not deprive Englishmen of their privileges." (Hear, hear.) I say, we still have the support of him (Mr. Wynn) who declared that the power now given to the Indian Government was vast and monstrous, and rendered it absolutely despotic! But I will not trespass on you, gentlemen, by quoting the various sentiments of those on whose powerful support we may still happily calculate. It is sufficient to have shown that there are grounds for confidence in the resolution I have the honor to submit, and if there could be any doubt of the probable success of the appeal, after what I have stated they will be considerably lessened by our appointing an active and skilful agent who will muster our friends and keep our enemies out of the way. But much as I depend on these circumstances, more than all, gentlemen, I rely for success on the justice and integrity of our cause. (Hear, hear.)

"Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."
Gentlemen, I conclude by moving the

second Resolution.—II. That it is also expedient to provide for the chance of the failure of such memorial, and to petition Parliament to repeal the said act.

The following resolutions were afterwards put and agreed to.—That a committee consisting of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Master of the Trade Association for the time being, and the following gentlemen be now appointed, and that the committee be authorised to correspond with the other presidencies, and the Residents in the Mofussil, to nominate a committee in England to assist if necessary the agent to be appointed, and to take charge of the petitions, and see that they are duly presented to Parliament, and that the committee be allowed to add to their numbers.—B. Harding—A. Colvin—K. R. Mackenzie—W. Speir—John Stewart—Wale Byrn—J. Kyd—R. S. Thomson—J. Hastie—J. D. Dow—F. aw. D'Souza—Dwarkanauth Tagore—Russo-moy Dutt—Rustomjee Cowajee—C. A. Carvorke—A. Abcar—John Watson.—That the prayer of the proposed petition include an expression of the desire of East Indians to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the provincial courts, in matters relating to marriage, &c. equally with British-born subjects.—Moved as an amendment.—That it be referred to the committee to prepare a separate petition to Parliament to admit the descendants of Englishmen and Christians of every class to the benefits of English law and of any civil code hereafter to be prepared.—That a permanent Secretary, who will act without salary or emoluments, be appointed, and that Mr. T. Dickens be now requested to act as Secretary accordingly.—Here some desultory conversation took place, in the course of which Mr. Clarke stated that Mr. Wyborn had told an untruth.—Proposed by the Rev. J. Moreton and seconded by acclamation.—That the Chairman put it to the sense of the meeting whether Mr. L. Clarke should not be requested as a gentleman and a man of honour to apologise for the application of any expression to Mr. B. Wyborn of the offensive term untruth, respective of what may have fallen from the latter gentleman on Saturday last.—Mr. Dickens proposed as an amendment, "That the affair be left to the mediation of private friends," and this was unanimously carried. Mr. Moreton withdrawing his motion.—Proposed by Mr. D. Hare, seconded by Captain C. Biden, and resolved unanimously.—That it is expedient to have an agent duly authorised of the petitioners and inhabitants of Calcutta for the purpose of presenting the petition

now agreed upon, and advocating their general interests, and that the committee now appointed be authorized and requested to prepare the requisite powers and instructions for such agent.—Proposed by Mr. T. Fergusson, seconded by Rustomjee Cowajee, and resolved unanimously.—That Mr. Turton be elected agent of the petitioners and inhabitants of Calcutta, and that such remuneration be given to him for his services, as the amount of the subscription will permit, and the discretion of the committee shall authorize.—Mr. Cooke then proposed, seconded by Mr. Ryland.—That as the acts of the Legislative Council, so far as they have gone, do not promise to operate for India that benefit which the paternal Government unquestionably intended, but rather threaten the happiness of the millions for whom they were appointed to legislate, the honorable House would exercise its powers by dissolving the Council, and recalling from the situation which he now fills, with no other purpose, as it would seem, but that of degrading the European character, the fourth ordinary member, Mr. T. B. Macaulay.—Proposed as an amendment by Mr. A. Thompson, seconded by the Rev. J. Moreton, and resolved unanimously.—That it is inexpedient to mix up our dissatisfaction with this measure and the general objects of the meeting with any hostile attacks on any member of Government.—Mr. Cooke withdrew his motion. Proposed by Mr. R. Presgrave, seconded by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and resolved unanimously.—That a subscription be entered into to defray the remuneration of the agent and the expenses of the petition, and be received and collected by the committee and paid into the Union Bank.—Proposed by Mr. T. Fergusson, seconded by Mr. L. Clarke, and carried unanimously.—That the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Dickens, for preparing the petition to Parliament, and for his indefatigable exertions on all occasions where the interest of the public were at stake.—It was moved by Captain Biden, seconded, and carried by acclamation.—That the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Cockerell for his very extraordinary patience and urbanity in the chair of this meeting.

Calcutta and Saugor Railway.—Tarda.—Perhaps of all the wild and visionary schemes to which the redundancy of capital in England has given birth, may be reckoned the proposed formation of a Calcutta and Saugor Railway and Harbour Company, which it has been gravely proposed in London to establish

with a capital of a half a crore of rupees, in ten thousand bonds of £50 each, the first instalment £2. The object of the Company as stated in the Prospectus, is, "To form a harbour at Thacker's Creek, in Brunswick Island, and to construct a Railroad from thence to Calcutta, thereby avoiding the difficult and dangerous navigation of the river Hooghly. The practicability of the plan has been fully ascertained, and the surveys of the most experienced navigators have pointed out the facility with which it may be accomplished." The Board of Management appointed, we must believe without their concurrence, to carry a railroad across the swamps which lie between Thacker's Creek and Calcutta, are Mr. Dickens, Mr. R. C. Paton, Mr. Turton, Mr. John Swinhoe, and Mr. Joseph Wills. When the construction of this railroad is actually commenced; we shall return to the subject.

The Saugor Railway Shares are already it would seem, a current article in the London Share Market. We observe them quoted at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium! So of course all the 10,000 shares have been taken, and without reserving any for Calcutta—not even for the members of the Indian Committee! This was really very selfish,—to invade us with their schemes, and not allow us a chance of sharing in the 44 per cent. income which our own expenditure is to create. But we are generous enough not to envy them the large profit, which, (no doubt, after consulting so good an Engineer as our late Master in Equity! Mr. George Money) they reckon themselves so sure of, and only hope they won't think it retaliation from envy and disappointment on our part if we should show a little hesitation about leasing their Docks in Brunswick Island, because large ships won't be able to get up to them, and if there should be a little difficulty in getting people to run up and down to Chandel Creek upon the Railway in parties of 150 per steam, notwithstanding the salubrity of the situation and the high land by which the site of the Docks is said to be so beautifully protected. The "high land" of Brunswick Island will turn out like the fine undulating country of Mad Point, so poetically described by Mr. Maclean, when he was hawking the Saugor Society to support him in forming a settlement there. The varieties of Mr. Maclean's picturesque landscape were, naked and wooded every side, and a green turf and jungle above common high water mark. So the "high land" of these London projectors is a level

plain scarcely a foot out of water at ordinary springs, and covered by a deluge in every storm that occurs.

Statement of the *Sgra Bank Accounts* to 1st May, 1836.

Deposits, at 6 per cent.	24,659	14	11
Do. at 5 do.	847,866	9	3
Do. at 4 do.	49,306	18	3
Do. without interest	14,191	10	10
Account with the Union Bank	0	0	0
Bank Note Account	10,800	0	0
Account with Corresponding Agents	3,947	5	0
Total	450,772	5	3
Shares paid up	520,250	0	0
Total	971,022	5	8
Balance	1,592	4	7
Total	972,614	9	10

By Loans to Members of H. M.'s and the Company's Service, covered by Registered Salary Bills and guaranteed by two Sureties	544,318	6	4
By Cash Accounts covered by the Bond Security of two Sureties	11,207	4	0
By Cash Accounts covered by the Mortgage of Houses in Cantonments	70,110	4	8
By ditto ditto out of Cantonments, Europeans	2,890	3	0
By ditto ditto ditto, Natives	3,000	0	0
By ditto ditto by the Mortgages of Villages, Europeans	20,774	7	6
By ditto ditto ditto, Natives	6,130	10	10
By Advances on the Security of Shares realizable monthly by Registered Salary Bills	11,833	6	7
By Discounted Salary and Private Bills	20,089	9	0
Company's Paper	41,500	0	0
Accounts with Corresponding Agents	84,768	12	3
Cash	63,396	10	1
Stocks	68,000	0	0
Total	972,614	9	10

Rate of Discount.

On Government Bills	5 per cent.
On Salary Bills due	7 ditto
On Private Bills 1 month	9 ditto
On ditto ditto 2 ditto	9 ditto
On ditto ditto 3 ditto	10 ditto

N.B.—All Military Salary Bills being liable to Regimental and other debts, must be guaranteed by one endorsement.

Rates of Interest on Deposits.

On Deposits payable 2 months after Notice 5 per ct.
On sums not exceeding 10,000 Rupees 10 days after ditto . . 4 ditto
On sums exceeding 10,000 Rupees 30 days after ditto . . 4 ditto
On ditto ditto after 10 days do. . 3 ditto
* * No Interest will be given in future on Deposits payable on Demand.

Terms of Loans.

Loans are granted to persons in his Majesty's or Company's Service, on the Security of Registered Pay Drafts, and guaranteed by two Sureties in independent circumstances, the amount with Interest at 10 per cent. to be paid in 12 months. If the loan be required for more than 1 year the Borrower will be required to insure his Life in favor of the Bank, in addition to the two Sureties above mentioned, and all loans must be repaid within two years. In making application for loans it is requested that applicants make known the names of their Sureties and the Issue of Pay on which the first instalment is to be made.

J. O. BECKETT, Secy.

The creditors of Barretto's estate will be interested to know that the two houses in Mangoe Lane, forming a portion of the separate estate of the late Mr. Joseph Barretto, were sold at Jenkins, Low and Co.'s auction rooms,—the house No. 20, formerly the residence of Mr. Barretto and his house of business, and now occupied by Messrs. Boyd and Co. to Messrs. Thomas DeSouza and Co. for 78,500 Company's rupees,—and No. 4, now occupied by Messrs. McLeod, Fagan and Co. to Mr. Burkiyoung for 37,500 Company's rupees. They were severally put up at 70,000 and 36,000,—the first lot was valued in former days at 120,000 Siccas.

We hear that Mr. Francois Mendes, who died lately in London, worth eight or nine lakhs of rupees, has left the following legacies to public charities in Calcutta—2,000 Sicca rupees to the Native Hospital—5,000 Sicca rupees to the principal Catholic Church as a fund, the interest of which is to be distributed in charity,—and 3,000 Sicca rupees to the Boitaconnah Church for the like purpose.

Sir Frederick Adam.—Recent letters from the Neelghazies mention that Sir Frederick Adam positively quits India in January. They state that "he is very much broken in health, and very much out of humour; that he resides a good

deal in the most retired way at Kottagerry, takes no great exercise, transacts no great business, but grumbles horribly." These late restorations must have been most unpleasant: we fear they must have disturbed his Excellency's moral digestion.—*Hurkars, June 2.*

The Central Free Press.—May 14.—At last his Majesty of Oude and the Begum his reputed mother, have reconciled their differences. This event took place during the Mohurram through the intervention of an old lady, the aunt of the late Meer Fuz Ulli. So entirely have old differences been forgotten, that the Begum has renewed her old habit of presenting her son with a new one on the occurrence of this festival, which, on this occasion commenced so happily,—though the dress was a suit of mourning.—The reconciliation has led to other events of some consequence in the politics of Oude. As soon as a proper understanding was established, the Begum directed her friend, the old lady aforesaid, to enquire of his Majesty what had become of 55 lakhs of rupees, drawn from the treasury of Sandut Ullee Khan, under the plea of liquidating the arrears of the Royal Army. It appears that not one cowree of this enormous sum was ever applied to the purpose for which it was obtained; and Roahum Ood Daulah and his Nait Soobhan Ulli, who alone benefited by the robbery, finding that the transaction was now exposed have sent off their wives with all their property to Cawnpore, to be out of the reach of his Majesty's perquisitions. Other exposures are to follow, and the Tories are busily employed in devising some means of creating fresh dissensions.—One word to his Majesty, for we know that we have audience within his palace walls,—let him eschew drunkenness and debauchery, or keep them within royal limits, and fifty-five lakhs will not be the only gain that he and his country will derive from the change.

Civil Service Annuity Fund—Notice.—A majority of the votes taken on the propositions submitted to the subscribers to the Annuity Fund at the meeting of the 20th instant, in respect to the rules to be adopted for giving effect to the Orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 27th May, 1835, having declared in favor of the principle advocated by Mr. Doria, according to which Junior Invalids will receive the provisions assigned to them before appropriation is made of the 2-3ds of surplus annuities for granting to retiring seniors' annuities at a quarter value, the managers of the fund have agreed unanimously to recom-

mend the adoption of the following rules—and a General Meeting of subscribers will be held on the 9th July next, to determine finally upon this question. By order of the managers, H. TORRENS, Artg. Secy.—C. S. A. F. Office, the 27th May, 1836.—Amended Draft of Rules.—35. On the 1st May, 1836, the managers of the Institution shall declare and publish the number of unaccepted annuities remaining up to that date, and the value thereof, which value shall be computed by assuming for the unaccepted annuities of each year since the Annuity Fund Institution was established, a value calculated for the average age of the servants who retired in that year. Two-thirds of the aggregate amount of such valuation shall be declared to be a fund available to provide for three years from that date, annuities at a quarter value to retiring Civil Servants duly qualified. The other third of the above valuation shall be forthwith carried to account as part of the fixed balance of the fund. In like manner, on the 1st of May of every succeeding year, the Managers shall declare and publish the number and value of the unaccepted annuities of the preceding year, that is to say, the number of the nine annuities at half value, available annually for retiring servants which have not been claimed and taken within the year, and the same shall be valued according to the average of the ages of the servants who retired in the year upon such annuities, or if there be none of these taken in any year, then upon the assumption of the age of forty-five years for the value of each annuity. Two-thirds of the aggregate value of such unaccepted annuities shall be declared and published as above, to be the fund available to provide for three years thereafter annuities at a quarter value to retiring seniors, the remaining third being added to the fixed balance of the fund as above provided.—36. Civil Servants duly qualified by service and residence, who may be willing to retire on annuities to be granted upon payment of an amount equal to one quarter of the value thereof, are required to make application for the same within three months from the date of the above declaration being made and published by the Managers of the Fund. So far as the surplus available shall permit, annuities on the terms stated shall be given to the senior servants so applying in the order of their seniority, and if the subscriptions of any servant, to whom such annuity may be awarded, shall have exceeded in amount one quarter of the value of the annuity, the excess shall be refunded to

him out of the surplus declared. If the subscriptions be not equal in amount to one quarter of the value of the annuity the retiring servant shall make good the deficit before obtaining the certificate entitling him thereto. If the applicants within three months, as above, do not by their annuities and by the refunds stated, consume the entire declared surplus, the remainder shall be available to furnish annuities to any qualified senior servant who may apply for the same at any time within three years from the date of the declaration, and such annuities shall be given to applicants for the same in the order of application until the entire declared surplus is appropriated. For every annuity granted, an equivalent sum to the value thereof, according to the tables of the fund shall be written off from the declared surplus and credited to the appropriated funds of the institution; and if at the end of three years from the date of declaration, there shall remain any part of the declared surplus still unappropriated, such remainder shall lapse and be added to the fixed unappropriated balance of the fund.—37. Civil servants who may not have completed the full period of 22 years residence in India, and 25 years of service, but who may be compelled to retire from the service by sickness, duly certified as below provided, shall be entitled to receive from out of the declared value of the unclaimed annuities of any given year before the appropriation of the two thirds and one-third are made under the above rule as follows:—

If they have not completed 10 years of residence, a donation of Sa Ra. 5000

Or £ 500

If they have completed 10 years of residence, but not more than 15 an annuity of £ 250

Or Sa. Rs. 2500

per annum on payment, including the amount of their subscriptions of one-half of the value thereof according to the tables and rules of the fund.

If they have completed 15 years, an annuity of £ 500

Or Sa. Ra. 5000

on the same terms.

To entitle a junior to the above benefits, it will be necessary for him before leaving India, to furnish to the managers of the Fund, a certificate from his medical attendant, countersigned by a member of the medical board in Calcutta, certifying that he is, from some permanent cause or complaint, incapable of rendering further service in the climate of India, and this certificate must, in each instance of re-

tiement, be confirmed in England by the examining physician of the Hon. Court of Directors, after the servant so retiring has resided at least one year in England.—38. The 35 and 36 of the above regulations are to be continued in force for three years from the 1st May, 1836, unless the Honorable Court of Directors sanction their further continuance, whereof notice will be published in the Gazette. If, by the sanction of the Honorable Court, they be established as permanent rules of the Fund, it shall, nevertheless, be competent to a majority of the subscribers in India, whenever they shall be satisfied that the number of annual retirements from the service is such as to require that all the annuities of each year should be reserved to meet the applications of candidates in future years, to suspend the operation of the above rules by a resolution to that effect, duly passed at a general meeting.—39. In modification of the third rule of the regulations of the Fund, it is provided, that it shall be competent to any servant duly qualified by residence and service, to receive the annuity, whether granted to him at half or at a quarter value, either in India or in England, subject only to the condition of previous resignation of the service, and of the acceptance of such resignation by the Government or by the Court of Directors.—40. In modification of the rules adopted by the service on the 7th March, 1831, it is hereby provided, in conformity with the instructions of the Honorable Court of Directors, that annuitants desirous to have their annuities paid to the date of decease, or to have them paid quarterly, will be entitled to these advantages upon payment, in addition to the half or quarter value of the annuity, as the case may be, of the full value stated for the same in the table annexed to the said rules; but no annuitant shall be permitted to take the quarterly payment alone without, at the same time, taking the benefit of the rule for obtaining payment to the date of decease.

Universal Life Assurance Society.—We hear from one of the Directors of the Universal Life Assurance Society, that at their last monthly meeting, on Saturday, the 4th instant, it appeared that they had issued 356 policies insuring upwards of 44 lakhs of rupees. This society has existed for 18 months, and, strange to say, without a single lapsed risk. This positive evidence of the healthiness of our climate during this period, must prove comfortable consolation to those who are doomed to sojourn here the

—*Englishman.*

June 9.

**Bank of Bengal.*—Notice, April 23, 1836.—With reference to the advertisement of 7th March, 1835, of the Government, published in the Official Gazette, the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal are informed, that the Govt. will subscribe for no part of the proposed additional capital Stock of 20 lakhs of rupees, but that such Stock will (subject to the provisions of the charter) be open to the subscription of the other Proprietors, that is, of the holders of the remaining Stock or 40 lakhs of rupees.—Proprietors intending to subscribe for any part of the proposed new Stock, must give notice (specifying what portion of the new Stock they may wish to subscribe for) to the Secretary to the Bank, previous to the 9th day of Sept., 1836.

Action of Copper on Ink.—A curious case lately came under my notice of the effect of saline moisture and copper united on writing ink. The Bengal Bank referred to my examination three bank notes sent in by a native, who protested he knew not how the numbers and signatures had disappeared; that he had left them in a small copper box on his departure into the country, having precisely noted the amounts and numbers—and that on his return they were thus altered. The Secretary of the Bank disbelieved the marvellous statement, because the endorsements remained untouched. I conceived it would be very easy, at first sight, to restore the writing by the usual method of slightly acidifying the paper, and then testing with prussiate of potash, which, if the smallest traces of the iron remained, would develop the letters in blue. The only effect, however, of the application of this re-agent was to develop a copious red-brown upon the entire surface of the paper, proving how strongly it had been impregnated with a solution of copper:—in one of the three papers there was a general faint blue where the signature might be expected, but not the faintest trace of a number or letter could be recovered. It immediately occurred to me, that a solution of copper would in fact dissolve away the iron while it deposited the copper, and thus leave none of the former metal to be acted upon by the prussiate. To prove this point beyond a doubt, I selected paper containing black writing that had stood for many years uninjured, and placing it between two clean copper plates, allowed a current of acidulated water to pass through. In a minute or two the whole writing disappeared,

and could not be restored by the process; although where the colour of the ink was merely discharged by acid, the usual effect was manifest. The native ink being carbonaceous remained uninjured throughout; and where even a slight proportion of this ingredient was mixed with the English ink, the removal was so far prevented. This circumstance presents a ready mode of obviating such accidents for the future, for the present is not, it appears, the first occasion of the kind. A poor native pilgrim took some notes to Jaganath in a small copper roll kept on his person for safety. After the customary period of bathing in the sea, he returned, and found his notes effaced, nor would the bank at that time make them good to the unfortunate holder. The preventive alluded to is simply to mix Bengali or Indian ink, half and half, with the English metallic ink. I have long been in the habit of doing so for the labels of mineral cabinets, where it is known that pyrites and other substances frequently obliterate the traces of common writing ink.

J. P. Secy.

Journal of the Asiatic Society for May.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—April 27, Mr. A. Bond, or the Master Attendant at Balasore, for the time being, Ex Officio Asst to the Collector of customs at that station—30, Mr. R. P. Nalab, to be additional Judge of Zillah Midnapore—Mr. H. B. Brownlow to officiate as Magist, and Collector of Midnapore during the absence of Mr. J. Staniforth, or until further orders—May 3, Mr. R. M. Skinner to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Zillah Sudderah, in the room of Mr G. Adams—4, Mr. T. C. Smith, senr. Member of the Hon. Co.'s Financial Agency at Canton having proceeded to England, on furl., on the 1st March last, the Rt. Hon. the Govr.-Genl. of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. J. Jackson to be senr. Member of the Hon. Co.'s Financial Agency at Canton—Mr. J. H. Astell to be 2d Member of ditto, and to officiate as senr. Member during Mr. Jackson's absence—Mr. H. M. Clarke to be 3d Member of ditto, and to officiate as 2d Member during the same period—Mr. J. B. Thornhill to officiate as 3d Member and Secretary of ditto, during ditto, ditto—Captain R. J. H. Birch to be a Governor of the Free School—5, Lieut. W. Abercrombie to be Supert. of Roads, Conservancy, and Public Works in the Town of Calcutta, vice Blechynden *dec.*—Asst. Surgeon K. M. Scott to perform the medical duties at Gowhaty, in the room of Asst. Surgeon McComb, on leave—Asst.

Surgeon A. Stewart to take charge of the medical duties at Howrah, from Dr. D. Stewart, as a temp. arrangement—10, Mr. T. C. Robertson re-appointed to be a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the re-appointment to bear date from 13th April—Hon. W. H. L. Melville to officiate until further orders as civil and session Judge of Moodshedabad, in addition to his political duties, taking charge from Mr. Oldfield as soon as that officer shall have accomplished the subject of his special deputation—Mr. G. Gough to officiate until further orders, as civil and session Judge of Tuhoot—Hon. J. C. Erskine to officiate, until further orders, as Collector of Calcutta and the 24 Pergunnahs, in the room of Mr. F. Stainforth, retaining the charge, for the present, of the current duties of the office of the Soonderbun commission. Mr. R. W. Hughes to be an Asst. under the Commr. of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division—12, Mr. T. C. Scott to be Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Div. of Cuttack, in the room of Mr. F. J. Halliday—Mr. E. E. H. Repton to be joint Magistrate and deputy Collector in the central div. of Cuttack, in the room of Mr. Scott—Captain T. T. Harrington (on leave) to be Head Asst to the Master Attendant, vice Collie *dec.*—Captain A. B. Clapper-ton to be 2d Asst. to ditto, and to officiate as Head Asst. during Captain H.'s absence—19, Mr. J. K. Ewart to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of the Southern Division of Cuttack—23, Mr. R. H. Bain to discharge the medical duties of the Police of Calcutta, vice Vos *dec.*—Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to act as junr. Member and Secretary to the Prison Discipline Committee, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Grant or until further orders; and Mr. W. H. Torrens to act as deputy Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal, in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, during the absence of Mr. Grant—The Governor of Bengal has been pleased to include Monghyr within the jurisdiction of Capt. H. M. Ramsay, the Asst. to the General Supert. of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee; that Officer is hereby empowered to exercise the powers of joint Magistrate in Monghyr—June 1, Mr. G. F. McClintock to officiate as deputy Accountant General and Accountant in the General, Judicial, Revenue, Commercial, Marine, Customs Salt and Opium Departments, during Mr. Dorin's performance of the duties of Secretary to Bengal Bank, vice Udny on leave—7, Mr. J. P. Dunn to be deputy

Collector in the District of Monghyr. under the Provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833—14, Mr. G. T. Shakespear to officiate as Commr. in the Soonderbuns, but to remain in charge of the office of Mag. and Collr. of Dinagepore until he be relieved—20, Asst. Surg. C. J. Smith of the Fort St. Geo. Estab., is appointed to the medical charge of the Mysore Commission—22, Mr. T. Young. Writer reported his return on 13th June—Asst. Surg. J. Baker is appointed to take charge of the Salt Agency of Bulloah and Chittagong, and to conduct the current duties of that office, until further orders—Mr. R. T. Tucker has been permitted to return to the Presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Oriental Languages at the College of Fort William—July 5, Mr H. Ricketts, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 19th or Cuttack division, to be also Superintendent of the Tributary Mehauls, from the date of Mr. Master's departure for Europe—Mr H. V. Hathorn to officiate until further orders as Civil and Session Judge of Cuttack—Mr. R. J. Loughnan has been authorized to take temporary charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Behar from Mr Hathorn until further orders—Mr J. H. Young to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Jessore whilst Mr. Metcalfe may officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that district, or until further orders—Captain N. Lewis, Asst to the General Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee has been authorized to exercise the powers of a joint Magistrate in Zillahs Nuddeah, Bancoorah, Midnapore, Balasore, Cuttack, Southern Cuttack, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore, and Mymensing—Lieut. W. E. Baker, 1st Asst to the Superintendent of the Delhi Canals is placed in Executive charge of the Canals West of the Jumna, in the room of Lieut. col. Colvin relieved from that duty.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Messrs. R. Barlow, senr., W. T. Toone, and W. B. Martin.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT. OF AGRA.—April 26, Lieut. C. Brown, Asst to the General Super of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, is vested with powers of joint Magis. within several districts comprised in the Sangor and Nerbudda territories—28, Mr. H. S. Boulderson Commr. of 2d or Agra Div., to officiate as Commr. of 3d or Bareilly Division, vice S. M. Boulderson on leave Mr. C. Fraser to act as Commr. of 2d

or Agra div.—Mr. F. to make charge of the current duties of civil and session Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. S. J. Becher—May 2, Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G. G. B., assumed charge of the office of Lieut. Governor of the N. W. Provinces 19th April.—4, Mr. G. Mainwaring to be civil and session Judge of Benares—Mr. J. Carter to be ditto ditto of Goruckpore—Mr. G. Lindsay to be Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad—Mr L. will continue to officiate as Addl. Judge of Goruckpore; he will likewise receive charge of the office of Civil and Session Judge of Goruckpore from Mr Mainwaring, and perform the current duties of the same—Mr H. Fraser to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Cawnpore—Mr F. has been desired to make over charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoorie to Mr J. Lean, who will officiate in that capacity until further orders—6, Mr C. W. Fagan to be Asst under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 1st or Meerut div.—21, Lieut G. Cantley, 8th L. C. on the Station Staff of the depot at Landour, to be deputy Postm. at that place—June 1, Mr J. J. W. Taunton to be a deputy Collector for the purpose of preparing, investigating, and determining in the first instance cases under the provisions of Reg. 2 of 1819, and 9 of 1825, within the districts of Benares, Jaunpore, Mirzapoor, and Ghazee pore—8, Mr G. Lindsay to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Goruckpore—Mr A. P. Currie to officiate as additional Judge of Goruckpore—Mr D. T. Timins to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Goruckpore—Mr. G. Mainwaring to be Agent to the Lieut Governor of the N.W. provinces at Benares—14, Mr C. Lindsay to be Magistrate and Collector of Dehlee—Mr C.W. Truscott to be Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Legislative Department, 9th May, 1836. —The following Act, passed by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, on the 9th May, 1836, is hereby promulgated for general information:—Act No. XI. of 1836.—1. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of June, 1836, the 107th clause of an Act of Parliament passed in the 53d year of King George 3d, and entitled "An Act for continuing in the East India Co. for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges,—for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories and the better administra-

tion of justice within the same, and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter," shall cease to have effect within the territories of the East India Company.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day and within the said territories, no person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth or by reason of descent, be, in any Civil proceeding whatever, excepted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts hereinafter mentioned—that is to say:—The Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah and City Judges of the Principal Sudder Ameen;—and of the Sudder Ameen, in the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. The Court of Sudder Adawlut—the Provincial Courts—the Courts of the Zillah Judges—of the Asst. Judges—of the Registers, and of the Native Judges in the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George. The Courts of Sudder Adawlut—of the Zillah Judges—of the Native Judges—and of the Principal and Junior Native Commissioners in the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

Legislative Department, May 23, 1836.
—The following Act, passed by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, on 23d May, 1836, is hereby promulgated for general information: Act No. XIII. of 1836.—I. It is hereby enacted, that from 1st Jan. 1838, the Calcutta Sicca rupee shall cease to be a legal tender in discharge of any debt, but shall be received by the Collectors of Land Revenue, and at all other public treasuries by weight, and subject to a charge of 1 per cent. for re-coining.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that from 1st June, 1836, Section V. Regulation XXV. 1817, of the Bengal Code, which provides that "the Pice struck at the Mints of Benares and Furruckabad agreeably to the provisions of Regulation X., 1809, and Regulation VII., 1814, and Regulation XXI., 1816, shall be considered as circulating equally with the Pice of Calcutta coinage throughout the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and shall in like manner be received as a legal tender in payment of the fractional parts of a rupee of the local currency at the rate of 64 pice for each rupee," shall be repealed—and the said Pice shall be a legal tender only within the Provinces and Places for which they were respectively coined, as provided by Regulation X. 1809, Regulation VII. 1814, and Regulation XXI. 1816 respectively.

Financial Department, May 23, 1836.
—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council having this day passed an Act, whereby it is declared that after Jan. 1, 1838, the Calcutta Sicca rupee shall cease to be a legal tender in payment of any debt or demand, but shall be received at the public treasuries as bullion by weight, and subject to a seigniorage duty of 1 per cent to pay the expense of re-coining.—Notice is hereby given, that the holders of Calcutta Sicca rupees shall be entitled until the said date to pay the same into the General Treasury of Calcutta, and to receive in exchange new or Company's rupees coined under the provisions of the Act No. XVII. of 1835, at the rate of 16 new or Company's rupees for every 15 Calcutta Sicca rupees of due weight. The Collectors of Land Revenue will be furnished with the means of similarly exchanging Calcutta Sicca rupees for new rupees, and notice will be given by the Collector in each district of the date from which the exchange will commence at his Treasury. The period to be allowed being in no instance less than three months.

Legislative Department, June 13, 1836.
—The following Act, passed by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council on June 13, 1836, is hereby promulgated for general information:—Act No. XV. of 1836.—It is hereby enacted, that the Functionary or Functionaries who are, or may be appointed to the Political Charge of Subathoo and the other territories annexed thereto, be placed under the Control and Superintendence in Civil Cases, of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Allahabad; and that such control and superintendence shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the said Functionary or Functionaries may have received, or may hereafter receive from the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, Financial Department, 15th June, 1836.—Notice is hereby given, that under instructions just received from the Honorable Court of Directors, the following terms and condition for making advances upon the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England repayable to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, have been substituted for those contained in the advertisement of this department, dated the 27th October 1834.—1st. The parties to whom advances may be made shall agree that the respective consignments

be delivered into such warehouses as the Court of Directors may approve: and that they be subject to the control of the Court of Directors until the lien of the Company upon the consignment shall have been satisfied.—2d. Upon each consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the officers of the Indian Governments, or authorized agents of the East India Company, an advance not exceeding two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.—3d. For repayment of the advance, bills of exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at six months sight, at the rate of

s. d. Per Company's rupee for
advances made at - - Bengal
Ditto - - Ditto - - Madras
Ditto - - Ditto - - Bombay
Per Spanish dollar, Ditto China

4th.—The parties will be required to place in the hands of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, bills of lading of the consignment, and policies of insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The bills of lading must be drawn deliverable to the East India Company, or endorsed to the order of the East India Company. The policies of insurance must be effected in the name and on behalf of the East India Company, as the parties interested, or endorsed to their order; but persons desirous of effecting the necessary insurance in this country, and of depositing the policies in the Company's treasury will be allowed to do so.—5th. In case of default being made, either in acceptance or payment of the bills, the Court of Directors to be authorised, in such manner and at such times as they may see fit, to sell the goods, for the purpose of re-paying the Company the amount of the advances made thereon, including freight and any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred on account of the consignment, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the bills fall due, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency shall be made with the consignor; and, if in India or China, by the Government or agents from whom he received the advance, at the rate of exchange at which the Company may, at the time, be drawing bills upon such Government or agents.—6th. An agent in England shall be appointed for each consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on pay-

ment of the bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally, all business relating to such goods. The consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party, upon whom the bill is drawn, (being also the agent) having failed to accept the bill for the substitution of another agent.—7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the agent may be put into possession of them before the bills become due, upon the amount of such bills (less discount) being paid, together with the freight and any other charges and expenses which the Company have paid or may be subject to on account of the goods.—8th. The rate of discount to be allowed by the Company shall be the same as that charged by the Bank of England.—9th. It is expected that parties or their agents will cause the goods to be insured from fire, such insurance, to take effect from the date of the termination of the sea risk, as the East India Company will not undertake to effect any insurance upon them.—10th. Parties receiving advances, to address, in each instance, a letter, in quadruplicate, to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the officers of Government (or authorised agents of the East India Company) signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorising the sale of the goods by the Company, (without either notice to or concurrence of any person whomsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the bills; also authorising, in such cases, the re-paying to the Company the advances made, either principal or interest, together with any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred in respect of the goods, and appointing the agent in England for each transaction.—Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

Financial Department, June 15, 1836.
—Notice is hereby given, that until further orders, the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium will continue to accept tenders for advances under the above conditions, at the rate of 2s 0½d for the Company's rupee, giving orders for the amount to be paid for the bills payable at the General Treasury of Calcutta, on demand, as notified in the advertisement of this department, dated 11th May last. —Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal.

The Governor of Bengal directs that the following copy of Letter No. 11 of 1836, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, dated the 2d February, be published for general information.—“ Our attention has been again drawn to the question heretofore raised, as to the legality of the trade of America with Singapore, and the opinions of the law officers of the crown, as well as those of our own law officers, having been taken upon the subject, we are advised that the Americans have, under the convention of the 3d July, 1815, and the Act 59 Geo. 3d, cap. 54, the same right of trading with Singapore, as they have of trading with Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.”

Legislative Department. 20th June, 1836.—Act No. XVI. of 1836.—I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of August 1836, it shall be lawful for the additional Government commissioner, appointed by Regulation IV. of 1833 of the Madras code, to nominate for the approbation of the provincial court of the centre division, any person whom the said commissioner may think fit to be a Vakeel in the office of the said commissioner; and if the provincial court shall approve of such nomination, the person nominated shall be appointed a Vakeel in the office of the said commissioner; and shall receive a *sannud* of appointment on unstamped paper, duly authenticated by the said commissioner.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioner to suspend any such Vakeel from his functions, but in every such case, the said commissioner shall forthwith report such suspension and the grounds thereof, to the said provincial court.—III. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said provincial court to dismiss any such Vakeel.—IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the said commissioner shall frame, with all convenient speed, a body of rules for the practice and remuneration of the Vakeels of his office, and shall submit the same to the court of Sudder Adawlut of Fort St. George, and that the said rules, when approved by the said court of Sudder Adawlut, shall be of the same force as if they were inserted in this act.—V. And it is hereby enacted, that no person not appointed a Vakeel in the manner directed by this act, or under suspension, or after dismission, shall act as a Vakeel in the office of the said commissioner.—Act No. XVII. of 1836.—I. It is hereby enacted, that whenever the Governor General in Council shall order that any of the territories

which were lately held by the Begum Sumroo, and which lapsed to the East India Company on the 27th of January, 1836, shall be annexed to any district under the Government of the said Company, all laws and regulations now in force within such district, shall be in force in the territories so annexed to such district.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that the criminal courts shall not take cognizance of any offence committed in the said territories previously to the 27th of January, 1836, unless specially empowered by the Governor General in Council so to do.—III. And it is hereby enacted, that no court of civil judicature shall take cognizance of any claim within the said territories, with respect to which claim a final decision may have been previously pronounced by any court, which, at the time of pronouncing such decision, was competent to pronounce such decision.

5th July, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under the provisions of Act VII. of 1835 to transfer from the Commissioner of Circuit for the 14th or Moorshedabad division to the Officiating Session Judge of Hooghly, and the Session Judges of Moorshedabad and Bheerbhoom, the whole of the duties connected with criminal justice, appertaining to their respective jurisdictions.

Financial Department, 13th of July, 1836.—Notice is hereby given, in modification of the notice issued on the 15th of June last, that the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, at this Presidency will, after this date, accept tenders for advances under the conditions of the separate notice published under orders of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council of the same date, at the rate of exchange of two shillings and one penny for the Company's rupee, and will give orders for the amount to be advanced payable at the General Treasury twenty days after sight.—Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from May 4th to 18th July, 1836.—Asst Surgeon T. Leckie is appointed to the medical charge of the prisoners employed on the Great Benares road.—*Infantry*: Major F. Buckley to be Lieut.-col. from 22d April, 1836 vice Brooke dec.—51st regt N. I. Lieut J. Finnis to be Captain.—Ensign W. Lamb to be Lieut. from 25th April 1836, in succession to T. Roberts invalided.—70th regt N. I. Captain G. Young to be Major, Lieut A. Mercer to be Captain, Ensign

J. Hennessy to be Lieut from 22d April 1836, in succession to Buckley promoted Lieut R. L. Burnett, 54th regt N. I. to be Captain by brevet—Lieut J. H. Burnett, 16th regt N. I. to be Adj. to the Joudpore legion—Asst Surg. A. Keir, M.D. 24th L.C. to the Medical charge of the Joudpore legion—The order appointing Lieut Mainwaring to act as Adj. to the Sylhet light infantry batt during the absence of Adj. Carr, or until further orders is confirmed—Art. Captain G. N. C. Campbell to be Major, Lieut. H. Garbett to be Captain, 2d Lieut R. E. Knatchbull to be 1st Lieut from 11th May 1836, in succession to Fulton *dec.*—Supert 2d Lieut J. Rogers brought on the effective strength of the regt—Captain R. Gardner 13th N. I. to be Agent for Army Clothing 1st division, vice Fulton *dec.*—Lieutts C. Commeline, 13th N. I. and C. Griffin 51st N. I. to be Captains by brevet—Art., 2d Lieut R. H. Baldwin to be 1st Lieut from 11th May, 1836, vice Sturrock *dec.*—Supert 3d Lieut J. W. Kaye is brought on the effective strength of the regt—8th regt L. C., Lieut W. C. Hicks, 3d regt N. I. to act as Interp. and Quarterm.—Lt. J. A. Kirby to be Interp. and Quarterm. to 51th regt N. I. vice Dawes on furl.—Lt. J. T. Daniell 17th regt N. I. to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 1st N. I. in the room of Ensign C. J. Harrison, 65th N. I. who is to act in that situation with the 12th regt, vice Daniell—T. T. Tucker, now an Ensign in 39th regt N. I. is appointed a Cadet of Cavalry.—*Infantry*: Brevet Colonel E. F. Waters to be Colonel, vice Shapland *dec.*, with rank from 16th Nov. 1835, vice Broughton *dec.*—Major R. Blackall to be Lieut-col. vice Waters prom., with rank, from 22d April 1836, vice Brooke *dec.*—50th regt N. I. Capt J. D. Parsons to be Major, Lieut. J. Saunders to be Capt, Ensign H. Kewney to be Lieut from 22d April 1836, vice Blackall prom.—20th regt N. I. Lieut J. Ferris to be Captain, vice Feadall resigned with rank from 11th Oct. 1834, vice Gear *dec.*—Ensign A. B. Morris to be Lieut from 11th Oct. 1834, vice Ferris promoted—46th regt N. I. Lieut C. H. Whitfield to be Captain, Ensign J. E. Grounds to be Lieut from 26th May 1835, vice Brownlow retired—58th regt N. I. Supert Lieut F. B. Lardner is brought on the effective strength of the regt, vice W. G. J. Robe, whose name has been removed from the Army List from 19th March 1834—The Cawnpore division order appointing Brevet Captain J. Turton Adj. and Quarterm. of 5th batt to act as Artillery division Staff, vice Sturrock *dec.* is confirmed—The

order by Colonel G. Pollock, C. B. commanding 6th batt Art., appointing 2d Lieut R. Warburton Acting Quarterm., to act as Adj. to the batt is confirmed—The regtl. order appointing Lieut G. Bidulph to act as Adj. to 45th regt N. I. during the absence of Lieut W. Bidulph is confirmed—3d brig H. Art. Lieut J. Alexander to be Adj. and Quarterm., vice Garbett promoted—6th batt Art. Lieut J. H. McDonald to be Adj. vice Sturrock *dec.*—8th regt N. I. Lieut C. J. F. Burnett to act as Adj. during the absence of Captain G. R. Talbot—1st Lieutts. Hon. H. B. Dalzell, J. R. Revell, J. T. Lane, G. H. Dyke, J. B. Backhouse, E. Madden, E. H. Ludlow, H. N. Pepper of Artillery, Lieut P. Goldney, 4th regt N. I. and Lieut C. O'Hara 4th regt L. C. are promoted to the rank of Captains by brevet—57th regt N. I. Lieut C. J. Richardson to be Adj., vice Hone who resigns from 1st July—Lieut H. Heuchman to be Interp. and Quarterm., vice Richardson—22d regt N. I. Lieut W. P. Jones to be Adj., vice Locke who resigns the appointment—*Engineers*: 2d Lieut H. H. Duncan to be 1st Lieut from 7th June, 1836, vice R. S. Master *dec.*—Supert 2d Lieut E. J. Brown is brought on the effective strength of the corps—Lieut G. H. Fagan is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer 1st or Dum-Dum div. of Public Works during the absence of Captain Crommelyn to sea or until further orders—The regtl. order appointing Lieut W. H. Balders to act as Adj. to 16th regt N. I. during the absence on leave of Lieut D. F. Evans is confirmed—The regtl. order directing Captain Saunders to continue to act as Adj. to 50th regt N. I. is confirmed—67th regt N. I. Ensign R. N. Raikes to be Lieut, vice J. D. Broughton *dec.*—Lieutts W. Tritton 41st regt, F. Thomas, 73d regt, J. C. Plowden 17th regt, C. D. Dawkins to be Captains by brevet—50th regt N. I. Lieut J. H. Hampton to be Adj., vice Saunders promoted—The following orders are confirmed, directing Asst Surgeon A. Thomson lately in medical charge of 26th regt N. I. to do duty with the Artillery at Meerut, directing Lieut T. P. Fleming 36th regt to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a general Court Martial to assemble at Agra, and appointing Lieut C. Grissell to act as Station Staff at Hansi—Lieut R. S. Trevor to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 3d regt L. C., vice T. L. Harington removed to 5th regt L. C. is confirmed as a temporary measure. The services of Asst Surgeon M. S. Keat, attached to 7th regt L. C. are placed at the disposal of the Lieut-Govr. of N. W. Pro-

vinces with a view to his being appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Station of the Southern division of Moradabad Lieut C. W. Haig, 5th regt N. I. to act as dep. Paym. at Benares, during the absence of Captain H. Clayton to the Presidency.—The order appointing Lieut T. Moore to act as Adj. to 1st regt L. C. is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.—Lt. F. V. McGrath doing duty with the Arracan local batt. to act as Adj. to the corps, vice H. A. Shuckburgh directed to join the 40th regt to which he belongs.

REMOVALS AND PROMOTIONS.—1st Lieut E. Madden, 3d comp 2d batt Artillery, to do duty with 1st comp at Nuseerabad, from 17th April to 15th Oct. 1836, when he will join 3d comp 2d batt at Kurnaul, to which he has been posted.—Lieut-col F. Buckley is posted to 14th regt N. I.—Ensign C. L. Edwards removed from 64th to 70th regt N. I. and will rank next below Ensign G. N. Greene.—Ensign J. H. Fergusson, from 62d to 33d regt N. I. to rank next below Ensign A. Martin.—Ensign G. Dalston, 68th to 54th regt N. I. as junior of his rank.—Surgeon J. F. Royle, from 26th to 35th regt N. I.—Surgeon T. Drever M. D. from 35th to 26th regt N. I.—Colonel E. F. Waters to 27th regt N. I.—Lieut-col. W. Dunlop from 30th to 29th regt N. I.—Lieut-col. R. Blackall to 50th regt N. I.—Ensign G. W. S. Hicks to do duty with 15th regt N. I.—Ensign H. R. Pennys with 1st regt N. I.—Major G. N. C. Campbell new prom., to the 3d batt.—Capt P. T. Cantley, on staff, from 6th comp 6th batt to 4th comp 1st batt.—Capt H. Garbett, new prom., to 6th comp 6th batt; and to do duty with the detach. 2d batt Artillery, at Kurnaul, until 15th Nov. when he will join.—1st Lieut J. H. McDonald from 5th comp 7th batt to the 3d comp 4th batt; to remain at Dum Dum until departure of drafts to the upper provinces, with which he will do duty.—1st Lieut J. Trower, on furlough, from 3d comp. 4th batt to 5th comp 7th batt.—1st Lieut R. E. Knatchbull, new prom. to 1st troop 3d brigade Horse Artillery; to remain at Dum-Dum until the departure of the drafts to the upper provinces, with which he will do duty.—1st Lieut R. H. Baldwin, new prom., to 4th comp 1st batt.—2d Lieut J. Rogers, on furlough, brought on the strength to 3d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery.—2d Lieut J. W. Kaye, on furlough, brought on the strength, to 4th company 1st batt.—Coronet R. T. Knox, 2d Cornet, from 4th to 6th regt L. C. as 1st Cornet.—Coronet T. L. Harrington, 3d Cornet, from 3d to 5th regt of L. C. as 2d Cornet.—

Cornet C. R. H. Christie, 3d Cornet, from 9th to 6th regt L. C. as 2d Cornet.—Cornet C. A. Watson to 10th regt L. C.—Cornet S. F. Macmullen to 9th regt L. C.—Cornet C. G. Becher to 1st regt L. C.—Cornet S. A. D. Fergusson to 6th regt L. C.—Cornet H. Y. Bazett to 5th regt L. C.—Cornet E. Harvey to 10th regt L. C.—Cornet W. D. S. Hannay to 8th regt L. C.—Cornet H. G. C. Plowden to 9th regt L. C.—Cornet J. Staples to 7th regt L. C.—Cornet H. Brougham to 4th regt L. C.—Cornet J. H. L. M. Toone to 2d regt L. C.—Cornet A. W. C. Plowden to 3d regt L. C.—Cornet A. Harris to 1st regt L. C.—Cornet F. W. S. Chapman to 6th regt L. C.—Cornet E. W. C. Plowden to 5th regt L. C.—Ensigns G. E. Nicolson to do duty with 57th regt N. I.—R. Patton, to do duty with 5th regt N. I.—T. Watson to do duty with 57th regt N. I.—G. P. Goat to do duty with 9th regt N. I.—C. R. Woodhouse to do duty with Eur. regt.—G. E. J. Law to do duty with 43d regt N. I.—Ensign C. Gordon to do duty with 6th regt N. I.—Ensign H. Slem to do duty with 60th regt N. I.—T. H. Bristow and J. S. Bristow to do duty with 71st regt N. I.—C. T. Cartwright to do duty with 57th regt N. I.—T. Latter to do duty with 70th regt N. I.—F. J. Thompson to do duty with 57th regt N. I.—M. W. Tytler to do duty with 43d regt N. I.—T. B. Hamilton to do duty with 10th regt N. I.—W. T. Wilson, and H. Young, to do duty with 9th regt N. I.—Ensign G. U. Law from 28th to 50th regt N. I.—Ensign W. K. Fullarton to do duty with 9th regt N. I.—Ensign G. N. Oakes to do duty with 24th regt N. I.—Ensign C. Reid from 27th to 10th regt N. I.—Ensign E. T. Dalton from 33d to 9th regt N. I.—Cornet W. Wyld to do duty with 5th regt L. C.—Ensigns W. Lowther to do duty with 65th regt N. I.—J. N. Thomas to do duty with 6th regt N. I.—G. Ryley to do duty with 57th regt N. I.—J. G. Caulfield to do duty with 9th regt N. I.—R. Ferrie to do duty with 5th regt N. I.—R. H. Boddam, T. H. Drake, and C. H. D. Spread, to do duty with 56th regt N. I.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.—40th regt N. I. Col. T. Murray, Lieut Col. W. H. Hewitt, Major M. A. Bunbury, Captain S. Long, and Lieut G. F. Riteo to rank from 11th Nov. 1835, vice Colonel J. Shapland, &c. *dec.*—19th N. I. Lieut-colonel H. Caldwell, Major R. C. Macdonald, Captain F. E. Elwall, Lieut J. T. Wilcox, to rank from 16th Nov. 1835, vice Lieut-colonel and Brevet-colonel E. F. Waters promoted.—60th N. I. Lieut-colonel J. Home, Major A. Dickson.

Captain G. Cox, and Lieut J. E. Verner to rank from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut-colonel W. Kennedy *vac.*—71st N. I. Lieut-colonel G. W. A. Lloyd, Major J. Davies, Captain W. G. Cooper, and Lieut G. W. G. Binstow to rank from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut-colonel W. Stirling retired.—70th N. I. Lieut-col. F. Buckley, Major G. Young, Capt A. Mercey, and Lieut J. Hennessy, to rank from 10th April, 1836, vice Lieut-colonel G. Hawes retired.

FURLONGHS.—Cornet R. T. Knox (prep)—Capt J. R. Birrell (prep)—Lieut T. S. East—Lieut-col. G. T. D'Aguiar (to the Cape)—Lieut L. Hone—Lieut C. H. Burt—Ed Lieut. T. Austin Madras Establishment—Lieut W. Moultrie (prep)—Asst Surgeon J. S. Sutherland (prep)—Lieut F. G. Beck—Lieut F. Collier (prep)—Lieut J. Locke—Major G. W. Moseley—Capt A. Hodges—Lieut J. Fulton—Capt C. Garrett—Lieut G. W. Williams—Lieut J. G. Lawson (prep).

RETURNED TO DUTY.—Lieut H. Maynard—Ensign G. Dalston—Lieut A. W. Tayler—1st Lieut J. Whiteford—Lieut W. T. Pocklington.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Ensign R. Robertson.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—The following relief and change of quarters to be carried into effect in the Order specified—Horse Artillery: 4th troop 1st brigade, from Meerutt to Neemuch, 1st Nov.—4th troop 2d brigade, from Loodianah to Meerutt, 1st Nov.—1th troop 3d brigade, from Neemuch to Loodianah, 1st Nov.—H. M.'s 26th or Cameronian regt, from Ghazepore to Fort William, 15th Dec.—H. M.'s 41th regt, from Fort William to Ghazepore, when relieved by the Cameromians;—Native Infantry: 1st regt from Cawnpore to Saugor—2d regt from Saugor to Lucknow; date of moving will be communicated through the Officers commanding the Saugor and Cawnpore divisions—10th regt from Barrackpore to Lucknow, 1st Dec.—12th regt from Allahabad to Barrackpore, 15th Nov.—14th regt from Moradabad and Shajehanpore to Agra, when relieved by wings of the 59th regt—15th regt from Cawnpore to Barrackpore, date of moving will be communicated through the Officer commanding the Cawnpore division—20th regt from Delhi to Loodianah, on 1st Nov.—31st regt from Baneoorah to Allahabad, when relieved by the 56th regt—40th regt from coast of Arracan to Dinapore, when relieved by the 67th regt—43d regt from Barrackpore to Cawnpore, 5th Dec.—45th regt from Agra to Seetapore; 47th regt from Luck-

now to Agra; date of moving will be communicated through the Officers commanding the Cawnpore and Meerutt divisions—48th regt from Seetapore to Delhi, when relieved by the 45th regt—51st regt from Agra to Dinapore. Date of moving will be communicated through the Officer commanding Meerut division—50th regt from Dinapore to Baneoorah, when relieved by 51st regt—59th regt from Lucknow, right wing, to Moradabad, left wing to Shajehanpore, when relieved by the 2d regt—62d regt from Loodianah to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 20th regt—67th ditto, from Dinapore to coast of Arracan, 1st November, via Dacca to Chittagong, where the regiment will embark for Khyouk Phyou and Sandaway.

INVALIDED.—Lieut-colonel H. T. Smith, 73d regt N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Lt, C. C. Toulman—aptain W. Brownlow, from 26th May, 1835—Captain J. Milner, Captain H. Fendall from 6th August, 1831—Asst Surgeon B. C. Sully from 31st May 1834—Captain W. W. Rees—Captain J. R. Wornum—Lieut T. S. East.

REMOVED FROM THE ARMY LIST.—Lieut. W. G. J. Robe.

Fort William, 23d May, 1836.—No. 104 of 1836.—The Governor General of India in Council has much pleasure in publishing to the army, the following extract, paragraphs 5 and 6, of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 15 dated the 23d day of December, 1835, announcing an enlargement of the retiring pension regulations. The boon thereby conferred upon the several ranks of the army, will, his Lordship has no doubt, be duly appreciated; and be received as a testimony of the warm interest felt by the the Honorable Court of Directors in the welfare of the old officers of their army in India.—Par. 5. Adverting to the many obstacles which have hitherto prevented the establishment of a general retiring fund, and considering it hopeless to expect that any fund can be so framed as to meet, on the one hand, with the general concurrence of the army, and, on the other, with the sanction of the authorities at home, we have thought it right no longer to rely on the formation of such a fund, but so far as we can feel justified in doing it ourselves to provide for the object contemplated in schemes of that nature, without the aid of contributions from our officers, by an enlargement of the retiring regulations; and we have, therefore, resolved—That every officer

who shall have served 23 years (3 years furlough included) shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a Captain, whether he shall have attained that rank regimentally or not.—That every officer who shall have served 28 years (3 years furlough included) shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a Major whether he shall have attained that rank or not.—That every officer who shall have served 33 years (3 years furlough included) shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a Lieutenant-colonel, whether he shall have attained that rank or not; and—That every officer who shall have served 38 years (3 years furlough included) shall be allowed to retire on the full pay of a Col., whether he shall have attained that rank or not.—6. These arrangements are to have effect without prejudice to any claims arising out of the present retiring regulations.

Head Quarters, 27th May, 1836.—1. Partial extracts from a letter, addressed by his Excellency the commander-in-chief to Brigadier Bowen, dated 7th of April, have been circulated through the quarters of the army.—His Excellency has not any knowledge how this has occurred, but he can conjecture but one source from whence the circulation can have originated.—He condemns, in the most unqualified terms, the line of conduct which has led to the partial publication alluded to.—To tell the truth is not all that is incumbent on a witness, but to tell the whole truth is necessary.—2. As the letter alluded to contains the expression of two principles of action which will guide his Excellency's general conduct, as far as is practicable, he publishes his letter to Brigadier Bowen, for the information of the army.—The first principle is, that he will not recommend to the Government for any appointment which depends on his recommendation, an officer whom he does not consider fit for the situation he desires to fill. The second is, that where the public good and private advantage are opposed to each other, he will never sacrifice the former for the sake of the latter.—3. These were the principles on which was based his answer to the application of Colonel Faithfull; and they are such as he will apply in any similar case which comes before him.—4. The following is the letter alluded to:—No. 616.—*Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th April, 1836.*—Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, forwarded by you, from Colonel H. Faithfull, of the 3d battalion of Artillery, dated the 22d March, and several papers

accompanying it. I have laid the same before his Excellency the Commander in chief, who has instructed me to reply as follows:—In determining who is the proper officer to nominate to the command of a vacant brigade, the interest of the Government and the army are, in his view, the paramount considerations; and he cannot persuade himself, that it ever could have been the intention of the Honorable the Court of Directors to dictate, that the interest of any individual officer, or class of officers, should supersede the good of their army.—He considers that it is necessary for that good, that the officer placed at the head of a brigade, should know his duties as a regimental officer, and should be capable of instructing the brigade under his command, in all points of their duties, according to the regulations of the army; and that he should not merely be capable of putting them by rote, through a few manoeuvres, but that he should be a competent judge of the manner in which the commanding officers under him discharge their duties, and be equal to instructing them, should they require instruction.—He has the highest respect for the officers of Artillery, and he well knows their many high qualities; but, unfortunately, he doubts their general attainments in these points; and therefore, he deems them unfit, in ordinary cases, to receive such commands as Col. Faithfull covets.—If Col. Faithfull is an exception to this, and is master of the military qualifications alluded to, then the Commander-in-chief will be sorry to have passed him over; and will remedy the injury on the earliest opportunity; and he offers to Colonel Faithfull his permission to come to head-quarters forthwith, and he will place a brigade at Barrackpore in his hands, and enable him to shew his fitness for such a command under his own eye, or he will do the same thing on the first favorable opportunity which may present itself, when he goes to the Upper Provinces.—Entertaining the opinions which he has thus developed, Colonel Faithfull will not be surprised that the Commander in chief has passed him over; and his Excellency desires me to add that so long as an appointment to a military command depends on his recommendation, fitness for that command, on the part of the officer coveting it, will be his first consideration; and the personal interests of an individual quite secondary, and he will continue to consider the conduct which is the result of such views to be a proper discharge of his duties to the Government and the army, until he

is otherwise instructed.—I have, &c.
(Signed) J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel,
Adjt. General of the Army.—To Brigadier
H. Bowen, commanding Malwa
Field Force.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st July,
1836.—At a general court-martial, as-
sembled at Cawnpore on Thursday, the
16th day of June 1836, Cornet Matthew
Lushington, of the 7th regt Light Cav.,
was arraigned on the following charges :
—Charge.—“ I charge Cornet Matthew
Lushington, of the 7th regt, Light Cav.,
with conduct unbecoming the character
of an officer, and prejudicial to military
discipline, in the following instances :—
1st Instance. For frequently absenting
himself from parades, between the 4th
and 12th of February, 1836.—2d In-
stance. For absenting himself from his
regiment, without leave, from the end of
February till the 29th of April, 1836.—
Cawnpore, 1st June, 1836.”—“ Addi-
tional charge preferred against Cornet
Matthew Lushington, of the 7th regt. of
Light Cavalry,—For contempt and dis-
obedience of division orders of the 3d
and 7th of June 1836; in not attending a
general court martial directed to as-
semble at Cawnpore, for his, Cornet
Lushington's, trial, on the morning of
the 10th instant. (Signed) THOMAS
SHUBRICK, Brevet Colonel, command-
ing 7th Light Cavalry.—Cawnpore, 11th
June, 1836.” Findings.—“ The court,
on the evidence before them, are of
opinion, that the prisoner, Cornet Mat-
thew Lushington, of the 7th regt. L. C.,
is guilty of the 1st instance of the charge
—guilty of the second instance of the
charge—guilty of the additional charge.”
—Sentence.—“ The court having found
the prisoner guilty, as exhibited above,
do sentence him, Cornet Matthew Lush-
ington, of the 7th regiment of L. C., to
be dismissed from the service of the
Hon. Company.” Approved. (Signed)
H. FANE, General, Commander-in-
chief, East Indies. Calcutta, 29th June,
1836.—Mr. Lushington is to be struck
off the strength of the army, from the
date of the publication of this order at
Cawnpore.—By order of his Excellency
the Commander-in-chief. J. R. LUM-
LEY, Adjt. General of the Army.

MARRIAGES.—April 21, at Chunar,
Mr A. Decastro to Miss S. Slaughter—30,
Mr J. M. Simons to Miss A. Gomes—Mr
J. D Cruz to Mrs B. Gomes—May 3, F.
H. Souter, Esq. to Harriet, youngest
daughter of G. Denton, Esq.—4, Mr E.
Perre to Mrs A. M. Lewis—6, Lieut J.
De Fountain 56th regt N. I. to Mrs A.

Bell—7, Mr J. D'Rozario to Miss R. C.
D'Rozario—Mr. T. C. McCarthy to Miss
S. Deas—Mr. T. M. Gomes to Miss C.
Spencer—9, T. P. Marten, Esq. C. S. to
Clara, eldest daughter of R. P. Nisbet,
Esq. C.S.—10, at Benares; V. Tregear,
Esq. to Miss F. Seeley—Mr. J. P. Green,
to Miss G. M. M. Howe—20, Mr G. A.
Clermont to Mrs S. H. Jones—24, Mr
Jones to Miss L. Barber—at Delhi, Mr
T. Conlan of Meerutt, to Miss E. Bates of
Delhi—27, Mr. R. Kemp to Miss M. A.
Kemp—28, Mr J. W. Rind to Miss A. H.
Smith—June 3, Mr E. Hyland to Miss
S. Athanas—Ensign G. H. Eckford, 12th
regt M. N. I. to Catherine, 5th daughter
of J. A. Haldane, Esq.—7, C. F. Holmes,
Esq. to Sophia, eldest daughter of the
late Major H. Manley, 2d batt 8th regt
B. N. I.—Mr. J. Bird to Miss M.
DeSouza—11, Mr J. G. Griffin to Sabina,
daughter of the late Captain J. D. D.
Bean—13, at Bareilly, H. Sill, Esq. Asst
Surgeon, to Miss E. Dickson—14, G.
Udny, Esq. C. S. to Frances, eldest
daughter of Sir E. Ryan, Chief Justice
of Bengal—18, Captain W. N. Forbes,
Engineer, to Sarah, only child of C. B.
Greenlaw, Esq.—Mr W. S. Burgess to Mrs
M. A. Fraser—July 6, J. R. Maule, Esq.
of the Cameronians, to Sarah, 2d daugh-
ter of T. Grimley, Esq.—11, Lieut A. C.
Campbell, Cavalry, to Emily, only
daughter of J. W. Payter, Esq. of Rung-
pore—12, Mr J. Hypher to Mary, eldest
daughter of Mr A. Baptist, Senr.—14,
Edward Bates, Esq. to Charlotte, eldest
daughter of Cornelius Smith, Esq.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 14, at Sea, on board
the “ Bengal,” the lady of C. A. Morris,
Esq. 29th regt N. I. of a son—Feb. 4, at
Sea, on board the “ Exmouth,” bound to
London, the widow of the late J. Eck-
ford, Esq. Surgeon, 12th regt N. I. of a
son—March 9, at Chittagong, the wife
of Serjt Major J. J. Corcoran of a daugh-
ter—April 10, at Dinapore, the lady of
Capt J. W. Hicks, 67th N. I. of a son—
21, at Simla, Mrs T. Lithgow of a son—
22, at Meerutt, Mrs. G. Lumley of a
daughter—27, at Pulwora Factory, Mrs
A. C. Monnier of a daughter—28, the
lady of J. Howell, Esq. of a son—29, at
Mynpoorie, the lady of Brevet Captain
J. Butler, 3d regt N. I. of a daughter—
30, at Allahabad, Mrs. J. Horn of a son
—at Ghazespore, the lady of E. P.
Gilbert, Esq. H. M.'s Cameronians, of a
daughter—May 1, At Neemuch, the lady
of Lieut J. De W. C. J. Moir, 28th
regt N. I. of a daughter—3, Mrs. J.
Andrews of a daughter—at Barrackpore,
the lady of E. Sandford, Esq. of a son—

at Howrah, Mrs. J. Poirrel of a daughter—4, at Baitool, the lady of Lieut A. N. M. Macgregor, 66th regt N. I. of a daughter—at Allahabad, Mrs C. R. Rees of a son—6, the wife of Mr A. C. Vertaneas of a son—8, Mrs D. Mercado of a son—at Chunar, Mrs H. Meyers of a son—at Bhaugulpore, Mrs A. Howatson of a daughter—9, at Delhi, Mrs Butters of a daughter—10, the lady of C. Lyall, Esq. of a daughter—Mrs T. Teyen of a daughter—11, the lady of C. F. Dumaine, Esq. of a daughter—Mrs C. Poreiru of a daughter—at Simla, the lady of Captain J. K. McCausland of a son—13, at Gowahattee, the lady of B. P. Singer, Esq. of a daughter—14, at the Mint, the lady of J. Princep, Esq. of a son, since dead—at Chittagong, the lady of Captain J. Scott, 55th regt N. I. of a daughter—16, at Agra, the lady of R. B. Duncan, Esq. Civil Surgeon, of a daughter—18, Mrs B. T. Harvey of a son—the wife of Mr A. W. Smith of a son—at Chunar, Mrs D. E. Blaney of a daughter—19, at Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut W. Deane, H. M.'s 9th regt of a son—at Allahabad, the lady of W. Lambert, Esq. C. S. of twins, son and daughter—20, at Almorah, the lady of Lieut-col. G. E. Gowan of a son—21, at Berhampore, the lady of Lieut P. Geldney of a daughter—22, Mrs R. Campbell of a daughter—23, at Kurnaul, the lady of H. Milne, Esq. of a son—at Kidderpore, Mrs J. Gleeson of a daughter—24, at Delhi, Mrs A. Bunes of a son—the lady of Captain D. L. Richardson of a daughter—26, at Neemuch, the lady of Captain W. Rutherford, 28th regt N. I. of a daughter—27, at Dinapore, the lady of Lieut B. W. D. Cooke, 56th regt N. I. of a daughter—at Lucknow, the lady of Lt A. G. F. J. Younghusband, 35th N. I. of a son—at Fort William, the lady of Major B. Halfhide, Brigade Major, of a daughter—28, in Fort William, the lady of the Rev. C. Wimberley of a son—at Loodianah, the lady of Lieut J. C. Plowden, 17th N. I. of a daughter—29, the lady of A. Beattie, Esq. of a daughter—at Mumsoorie, the lady of Captain T. Baban, 51st regt N. I. of a daughter—30, the lady of W. T. Dawes, Esq. of a daughter—June 1, the wife of Captain J. Roxburgh of a daughter—2, at Parromassie, Mrs Cockburn of a son—at Benares, the lady of the Rev. W. Buyers of a son—at Hazareebaugh, the lady of A. G. Shiel, Esq. H. M.'s 49th regt of a son still born—at Bareilly, the lady of Captain T. Polwhele, 42d regt N. I. of a son—at Simla, the lady of Captain C. Chespe, Major of Brigade, of a daughter—at Midsnapore, the lady of Captain J. Griffin, 24th

regt N. I. of a son—3, at Comillah, the lady of W. S. Alexander, Esq. C. S. of a son—5, the lady of the Rev. W. Greenwood of a daughter—6, the wife of Mr W. F. Gomes of a son—8, Mrs J. Emmer of a son—the lady of J. R. Colvin, Esq. of a son—at Meerutt, Mrs M. Kelly of a daughter—at Tirhoot, the lady of J. W. Yule, Esq. of a son—9, at Furreedpore, the lady of R. B. Garrett, Esq. C. S. of a son—Mrs M. D'Gracia of a daughter—10, at Delhi, Mrs Clinton of a son—11, Mrs. H. Palmer of a son—12, at Delhi, the wife of Mr T. W. Collius of a son—at Dinapore, the lady of Capt J. C. Tudor, 48th N. I. of a daughter—the lady of apt M'Dougall, of the ship "Edmonstone," of a son—at Almorah, the lady of Capt H. Templer, 7th N. I. of a daughter—13, the lady of Mr H. C. Smidt of a son—15, at Chupra, Mrs G. Hosmer of a daughter—19, the wife of Mr C. Waller of a daughter—at Chunar, the wife of Mr J. Thomson, Senior of a daughter—21, the lady of Captain G. Jellicoe of a daughter—22, at Barrackpore, the lady of W. C. Brinkne, Esq. 73d N. I. of a daughter—at Sultanpore, the lady of T. B. Studdy, Esq. 8th L. C. of a son—23, Mrs J. Jenkins of a daughter—in Fort William, the lady of Lieut H. Rigby, Engineers, of a daughter—30, at Dinapore, Mrs W. H. Jones of a daughter—July 2, at Meerut, the lady of Captain A. A. I. Corri of a son—Mrs J. Gill of a daughter—the lady of Capt R. Roberts, Artillery, of a daughter—3, at Jubulpore, the lady of Lieut F. W. Cornish of a daughter—4, the wife of Mr C. L. Vaillant of a son—5, the lady of Capt E. Cooke of a son—at Balloghaut, Mrs J. Hill of a daughter—6, the wife of Mr J. Rayment of a son—9, Mrs M. Crow of a daughter—12, Mrs A. Thompson of a son, 13, the lady of N. J. Halhed, Esq. C. S. of a son—14, the wife of C. Brownlow, Esq. of a son—Mrs J. B. Biss of a daughter.

DEATHS.—March 8, at Sea, on board the "Euphrates," James, son of Mr. J. W. McLeod—April 8, at Mumsoorie, Jane, daughter of Lieut-col. H. O'Donel—20, at Numeerabad, Margaret, wife of Capt D. Downing, 3d N. I.—Emmeline, infant daughter of C. Quieros, Esq.—23, at Decca, Mary, daughter of Serjt Major R. Wright, 50th regt N. I.—25, at Meerutt, Henrietta, infant daughter of Lieut J. C. Rouse, H. M.'s Buffs—28, Priscilla, daughter of Mr R. Taylor—29, Alexander, son of Mr W. Wood—at Boolundabuhur, Ensign H. McMahon, 1st regt N. I.—May 1, at Meerutt, Asst Surg H. M. Galt, 26th N. I.—2, Mr B. Jackson, late steward of the ship "Duke of Nor-

thumberland"—3, Lavinta, daughter of Mr W. Reed—5, Miss H. Sibbald—7, Mrs E. Atrott—Mary, infant daughter of Mr J. P. Whittenberry—8, at Allipore, Edwin, youngest son of Mr W. Hudson—at Meerutt, Helen, wife of Quarterm. Sergt S. Jarman, 54th regt N. I.—11, at Futtighur, Major R. B. Fulton, Art.—Harriet, daughter of Mr J. Wood—Mrs H. Higginson—12, at Etawah, Emma, wife of J. P. Gubbins, Esq.—F. Harth, Esq Asst Surg—at Delhi, Capt. A. Wortham, Invalid Establishment—David, son of Mr L. L. Grant—13, Mr J. Todd—14, at Cawnpore, Lieut H. Sturrock, 6th batt Artillery—Mrs H. A. Wakerell—17, at Meerutt, the infant daughter of Mrs G. P. Lumley—18, at Benares, Frances, daughter of Lieut H. Clayton—9, at Futtighur, Mr C. Cooper—at Seetapore, Harriett, infant daughter of Major R. A. Thomas, 48th regt—Emma, daughter of the late Mr W. Hamilton—21, at Goruckpore, William, infant son of Mrs J. Camptier—at Bauleah, G. Torrens, 2d son of H. T. Raikes, Esq.—at Sea, on board the "Malcofm," Mr J. Ingledew, Captain's Steward—22, at Allahabad, Isabella, child of Mrs L. Teyen—W. A. Burke, Esq. M. D.—23, Richard, son of Captain R. J. H. Birch—Jane, daughter of Mr C. Betts—24, Mrs A. Kearney—25, at Lucknow, Catherine, daughter of Brevet Captain H. T. Raban, 47th regt N. I.—26, at Jungypore, Mr J. B. Smith of Rajmahal—at Ghazepore, Brevet Captain J. A. Campbell of the Cameronians—27, Mr C. Walker of the barque "Boadicea"—at Serampore, Mr W. C. Drenning—29, Mrs A. Aldwell—30, David, infant child of Mr W. Crouch—at Ghazepore, Mr M. W. Sheeks—Drowned, from on board the "Kyle," during the passage to England, C. T. Edwards, Esq late of the B. Artillery—June 1, Mr J. P. Counsell—3, Evelina, daughter of Mr H. Palmer—the infant child of J. Gregory, Esq—William, son of Mr W. Legg—at Futtighur, Cecelia, daughter of Mr J. Morgan—at Kurnaul, George, infant son of Captain H. Carew, Paymaster H. M.'s 13th foot—5, the wife of Mr Conductor Greaves—6, at Nussereabad, Frances, infant daughter of Major R. E. Chambers, 9th L. C.—8, Mr W. Monteith—Mr J. E. Barnes—10, Gregory, 5th son of the late J. R. Vos, Esq M. D.—Mr V. Jacob, Indigo Planter—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Gash—at Bareilly, Hector, son of Captain H. McKenzie, 74th regt N. I.—13, Jane, daughter of Mr H. Court—16, at Chittagong, C. G. Blagrove, Esq C.S.—17, Mr C. T. Martyr—19, William, youngest son of Mr T. Ross, H. C.

Marino, at Kurnaul, Eliza, wife of Capt H. Carew, H. M.'s 13th regt—at Cawnpore, Ann, wife of Sergt W. Reed—20, the infant child of Mr P. Collicie—Mr S. DeCruz—22, Mr T. Benning—Mr C. M. Vaughan—the 2d daughter of Mrs A. Kirkpatrick—at Goalpara, Alexander, son of Captain A. Davidson—24, Charles, son of Mr M. H. Crawford, Asst Apothecary—Eliza, infant daughter of Mr J. Jenkins—25, Mr Rose—Mr C. N. Willson—26, W. T. Rogers, Esq—27, the infant daughter of Capt W. Boothby—at Fort William, Lieut C. B. Lloyd, H. M.'s 39th foot—near Ghazepore, James, infant son of Mr J. Carter—at Hazareebaugh, Captain G. Conry, H. M.'s 49th foot—28, drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Ganges, near Dinapore, Lieut J. D. Broughton—Miss M. W. Hoscason—29, at Deegah, Charles, son of Mr T. Gray—30, Mr G. Bails—July 2, P. Jordan, Esq—4, at Banda, Major R. Hornby, 29th regt N. I.—6, at Chittagong, James, infant son of Mr H. Turner—8, John Brown Esq of Barrisal—at Tumlook, C. Newton, Esq Asst Surg—9, at Dacca, the wife of C. Panioty, Esq—at Bancoorah, Adelaide, 2d daughter of Mr C. Cockey—10, Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr F. Kellner—at Bancoorah, Elizabeth, wife of Mr C. Cockey—11, Mrs M. A. Kelly, widow of the late Mr T. Kelly—Mr Lewis Giles—13, J. Robeson, Esq formerly of 24th regt N. I.—Theresa, youngest grand daughter of the late Captain J. Collicie—Handy, daughter of Mr A. Sageman—14, Henrietta, daughter of Mr R. A. J. Roe—Mr Robert C. Rodgers.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—April 12, Mr W. A. Forsyth to act as Asst Judge and joint criminal Judge of Salem during the absence of Mr. Thompson on other duty—Mr J. D. Bourdillon to resume office of Head Asst to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly—19, Mr. A. Brooke to be Supert of Govt Lotteries—Mr H. Montgomerie to act as 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit to North division during the absence of Mr. Thomas or till further orders—Mr S. Scott to act as Sub-collector and joint Magistrate of Tanjore during the absence of Sir H. Montgomerie, or till further orders—Mr. H. Forbes to act as Head Asst to the principal Collector and Magistrate at Tanjore during the employment of Mr. Scott as above, or till further orders—Mr. F. Mole to act as Head Asst to the principal Collector and Magistrate

of Salem during the absence of Mr Elliott or till further orders—Mr. H. A. Brett to act as Register to the Zillah Court, Salem, during the absence of Mr Mole—Mr C. Whittingham to act as Head Asst to the principal Collector and Magistrate of the South division of Arcot during the absence of Mr. Pycroft—22, Mr. T. L. Strange Asst Judge and joint criminal Judge of Malabar, resumed charge of the Auxiliary Court at Tellicherry on 15th April—30, Mr W. Ashton to act as principal Collector and Magistrate of the South division of Arcot during the absence of Mr. Dent till further orders—Mr J. Wroughton to act as collector of Sea Customs at Madras and member of Marine Board during Mr Ashton's absence—Mr. F. M. Lewin, Judge and criminal Judge of Coimbatore, resumed charge of the Zillah Court at that station from Mr. E. B. Glass on 26th April—May 3, Mr E. Bannerman to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Salem till relieved by Mr Bushby, or till further orders—Mr E. B. Glass to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Cuddapah till relieved by Mr Bannerman or till further orders—Mr W. Dowdeswell to act as Register to the Zillah Court of Nellore, during the employment of Mr Phillips on other duty, and to have charge of the court during the absence of Mr. Grant the Zillah Judge—Mr M. Lewin principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, took charge of that collectorate on 23d April from Mr F. Anderson, Sub-collector and joint Magist of that district—6, Mr R. B. Sewell to act as Secretary to the Board for College and Public instruction during the absence of Lieut Rowlandson or till further orders—Mr W. A. Morehead to be a Senior Merchant from 27th April—Mr T. J. P. Harris to be a Factor from 22d April, 1836—May 24, Mr A. S. Mathison to officiate as joint crim. Judge of Guntoor during the absence of Mr. Phillips or till further orders—Mr C. Whittingham to officiate as joint criminal Judge of Chingleput during the absence of Mr Morehead, or till further orders—27, Mr C. W. Reade is admitted a writer on this establishment from 26th May 1836—June 2, Messrs. C. Ogilvie and R. B. Sheridan to be Senior Merchants from 26th May—Mr T. A. Anstruther to be a Junior Merchant from 21st May 1836—16, Mr C. T. Kaye to be 2d Asst to the Accountant General, and to continue to act as Head Asst to that officer during the absence of Mr Baynes or till further orders—Mr G. T. Beauchamp to be Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in North division—23, Mr J. H. Bell to act as

Head Asst to the Collector and Magist. of Guntoor during the absence of Mr Mathison or till further orders—24, Mr G. P. Dumergue to act as 2d Asst to the Accountant General till further orders—July 1, Mr R. T. Potter to be a Senior Merchant from 29th June 1836, and Mr. F. Mole, a Factor, from 15th June 1836—4, Mr. W. A. Morehead, Asst Judge and joint criminal Judge of Chingleput, resumed charge of the Auxiliary Court at Cuddalore on 30th June from Mr. C. Whittingham—Mr F. B. Glass, Acting and criminal Judge of Cuddapah, took charge of the Zillah Court of that station on 1st July, from Acting Register Mr F. Copleston.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from April 12th to 18th July, 1836.—2d regt N. I. Senr. Lieut R. N. Faunce to be Captain, and senr. Ensign G. Carr to be Lieut, vice Lyons *dec*; date of commission 3d April 1835—23d regt L. I. senior Ensign J. H. Tapp to be Lieut, vice Humphreys discharged; date of commission 1st April 1836—29th regt N. I. senior Captain J. S. Wyllie to be Major, senior Lieut C. A. Roberts to be Captain, and senior Ensign H. Metcalfe to be Lieut, vice Hibgame (Inval.); date, 1st April 1836—Asst. Surgeons R. Carlyle and J. Cadenhead are permitted to enter on general duty of the army—2d Lieut. C. C. Johnston, Sappers and Miners, to relieve 2d Lieut Orr, in charge of boring operations in western division, and 2d Lieut. Orr, on being relieved, to proceed and take charge of boring operations in S. division—Ensign W. H. Wapshare to act as Adj. of 10th regt till further orders, vice Kenny *dec*—Asst Surgeon R. H. Manley 10th regt N. I., to place himself under orders of the Officer commanding Northern div—Apothecary A. Gibson of Supert. Surgeon's Department, Pres. division, to do duty in Pres. General Hospital—Asst. Apothecary A. Ernest of Supert Surgeon's Department, central division, has his appointment to place himself under orders of the officer commanding N. Div., to be employed in Goomsoor cancelled, and he is to do duty with the B. Troop H. Art.—26th regt N. I. Lieut O. Reynolds to be Quarterm. and Interpreter; vice Watts promoted—44th regt N. I. senior Ensign T. L. Place to be Lieut, vice Gompertz *dec*; date of commission 7th April 1836—Maj. Hitchins, deputy Adj. General, will resume his duties on 20th April—Asst Surgeon W. G. Davidson is attached to the Hon. G. E. Russell, Esq., during his employ in Goomsoor, vice Cheape—Lt.

C. W. Burdett to act as Quarterm. and Interpreter of 41st regt, till further orders—senior Major F. Haleman 15th regt N. I., to be Lieut.-colonel, vice Muriel *dec*; date of commission 10th April 1836—15th regt N. I., senior Capt. W. H. Smith to be Major, senior Lieut. H. Harris to be Captain, and senior Ensign W. Bissett to be Lieut, in succession to Haleman (promoted); date 10th April 1836—22d regt N. I., senior Ensign J. B. Layard to be Lieut, vice Giraud *dec*; date 15th April 1836—Lieut. F. Gray 35th regt, relieved from "Claims to Pension" Committee at Fort St. Geo., of which Captain R. E. Boardman 7th regt N. I., is President, Lieut. T. Austen 12th N. I., to take Lieut Gray's place in said committee—senior medical Apprent. E. C. Houghton to be junior Asst Apothecary, from 13th April, and posted to 9th regt N. I.—Major Fryer dep. Secy. to Government Military Department, and of 10th regt N. I., placed (temp.) at disposal of Com-in-chief for regimental duty—Asst Surgeon W. Mackenzie permitted to enter on general duties of the army—The deputy Adjt General and Asst Quarterm. General of the Army; to proceed forthwith to join field force in Goomsoor, and place themselves under orders of Brig. Genl. Taylor—The following Officers, employed on the Genl. Staff, placed temporarily at disposal of the Commander-in-chief for regimental duty:—Captain T. Sewell deputy Secy. Military Board 50th regt N. I.—Captain G. G. Mackenzie 2d Asst. Military Aud. General, 50th regt N. I.—Brevet Captain A. Shirreffs, Sub Asst Commissary Genl. 21st regt N. I.—Lieut D. H. Considine, deputy Asst. Quarterm. General and Extra A. D. C. to the Commander-in-chief 21st regt N. I.—7th regt N. I., Lieut J. C. Whitty to be Adjutant—43d regt N. I., senior Captain R. C. Campbell to be Major, senior Lieut J. H. Kobley to be Captain, and senior Ensign R. T. Bourdillon to be Lieut, vice Claridge *dec*; date 28th April 1836—The appointment of Asst Surgeon J. Richmond to medical charge of Estab. of Collector of Ganjam cancelled, and Mr. Richmond re-appointed as Zillah Surgeon of Guntoor—Cavalry, senior Major R. James 7th regt L. C., to be Lieut.-colonel, vice Russell *dec*; date of commission 4th May 1836—7th regt L. C., senior Captain A. Kerr to be Major, Brevet Captain B. W. Cumberlege to be Captain, and senr. Cornet F. Hughes to be Lieut, in succession to James promoted; date of comm. 4th May 1836—5th regt N. I., senior Lieut H. Beaver to be Captain, and

senior Ensign E. T. Cox to be Lieut, vice Minto *dec*; date of commission 2d May 1836—23d regt L. I., senior Lieut J. T. Philpot to be Captain, and Lieut J. H. Tapp to rank from 29th Dec. 1835, vice Ogilvie *dec*—senior Ensign J. F. Vincent to be Lieut, vice Humphreys discharged; date of commission 1st April 1836—12th regt N. I., senior Ensign D. D. Roper to be Lieut, vice Freese *dec*; date of com. 24th Feb. 1836—Captain C. A. Brown 15th regt to act as Persian Interpreter at Head Quarters, during absence of Capt. Rowlandson—Lieut W. Gordon 6th regt N. I., to act as deputy Asst Quarterm. General of the Army during absence of Lieut Considine, or till further orders—The services of Major R. Alexander 48th regt N. I. placed at disposal of Commr.-in-chief, for regimental duty—Colonel G. Waugh and Colonel T. H. Smith to receive each a half-share from Off-reckoning Fund, in consequence of the death of Lieut.-colonel G. A. Dyce—Infantry, senior Major A. Tulloch 7th regt N. I., to be Lieut.-colonel, vice Sneyd *dec*; date of commission 11th May 1836—7th regt N. I., senior Captain W. N. Burns to be Major, Brevet Captain D. Scotland to be Captain, and senior Ensign R. Chester to be Lieut, in succession to Tulloch prom; date of commission 11th May 1836—Major W. N. Burns placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief, for regimental duty—18th regt L. C.; senior Capt J. Buchanan to be Major—Captain J. C. N. Favell and Lieut J. F. Rose to take rank from 9th Nov. 1835, vice Chace retired—senr. Lieut J. W. Stettell to be Captain, and Cornet J. Cameron to be Lt, vice Walker *dec*; date of commission 24th Feb. 1836—Messrs J. Anderson, M.D., H. O. Snowden and E. S. Cumming admitted as Asst Surgeons, and are to do duty, the two former, under the Surgeon of the Genl Hospital, and the latter under the Surg. of 2d batt Artillery—Asst Surgeon O. Palmer to the medical charge of the Zillah of Mangalore, vice Cottle *dec*.—Surg J. Morton to the medical charge of civil duties at Masulipatam during the absence of Asst Surgeon Buchanan (on sick certificate) or till further orders—The under-mentioned recently arrived and promoted to do duty with the regiments specified opposite their names, until further orders—Cornets T. W. Clagett, 8th regt L. C.—H. H. Freeling, 8th regt L. C.—Ensigns W. D. Mainwaring 20th regt N. I.—H. W. Tulloch, 18th regt N. I.—H. R. Nuthall, 4th regt N. I.—J. M. Watson, 4th regt N. I.—W. F. Hutton 6th regt N. I.—G. C. Dickson 4th regt N. I.—G. W. Peyton, 6th N. I.—T. Thompson,

6th regt N. I.—J. J. Gibson, 45th regt N. I.—Apothecary R. Stone, Supert Surg. dep. Presidency division, to afford med. aid to a sick detail of European Artillery proceeding to Moulmein—9th regt N. I. Senior Ensign C. F. Irby to be Lieut, vice Campbell *dec.*, date of commission 15th May 1836—Surgeon J. Dalmahoy to be physician to the Rajah of Travancore vice Brown—Lieut T. Lavie, Asst Secy to the Military Board to act as deputy Secy and Lieut J. Maitland, Horse Art. to act as Secy to that Board during the absence of Captain Sewell, or till further orders—Lieut E. J. Gascoigne, 30th regt N. I., to act as Asst Quarterm. Genl to the Hyderabad subsidiary Force till further orders—Lieut Blogg, 7th L. C. to act as Staff Officer to brigade at Jaulnah under provisions of G. O. March 1819—Lieut W. C. Beaglin, 2d regt, to act as Adj't till further orders—Senior deputy Asst Commissary General—Captain A. McCally to be Asst Commissary General, vice Burns promoted—Senior Sub Asst Comm. Genl Lieut F. B. Doveton to be deputy Asst Comm. Genl. vice McCally promoted—The undermentioned cadets Infantry admitted and promoted to Ensigns, leaving dates of commission unsettled—Messrs H. B. Kensington, A. R. West, W. R. Studdy, J. C. McCaskill—Messrs J. Grant and J. Adams admitted as Asst Surgeons, to do duty, the former under the Surgeon of the Genl Hospital, and the latter under the Surg. of 2d batt—Artillery, Asst Surgeon R. H. Rennick and J. Middlemass permitted to enter on general army duties—Asst Surgeon C. J. Smith placed at the disposal of the Government of India, with a view to his being permanently posted to the medical charge of Mysore—Lieut D. H. Considine 21st regt N. I. and dep. Asst Quarterm. Genl of the Army to be Asst Quarterm. Genl to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Alexander promoted—Lieut W. Gordon 6th regt N. I. to be deputy Asst Quarterm. Genl of the Army vice Considine—Med. Department: Senr Asst Surgeon J. Thompson to be Surgeon vice Conwell *dec.*; date of commission 15th May 1836—The undermentioned Cadets for Cavalry and Infantry admitted and promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign respectively, leaving dates of commission to be settled hereafter—Cav. Mr. S. T. Watson—Infantry: Messrs. F. Childers, H. D. Abbott, R. L. Reilly, and C. Mockler—John Mathison, M. D., admitted on the Establishment as an Asst to do duty under the Surgeon of the Genl Hospital at the Presidency—Surg. R. Sutherland 12th regt, to do duty with

2d Native Vet. Batt—Messrs R. P. Podmore and P. Nelson, lately admitted cadets of infantry, promoted to Ensigns leaving date of commission unsettled—Asst Surgeon J. Eaton, M. D. of the Residency of Tanjore to be Surgeon to the Residency of Travancore, vice Poole, to proceed immediately and report himself to the Resident—Asst Surgeon S. Brookling attached to civil establishment at Negapatam to be Surgeon to the Residency at Tanjore, vice Eaton—Captain F. A. Reid 6th regt N. I. to take charge of detachment of young officers proceeding to Bangalore in room of Captain Longworth 9th regt N. I. (reported sick)—Asst Surg J. Middlemass H. M.'s 63d regt, to join and afford medical aid to the above detachment proceeding to Bangalore—18th regt N. I., Senior Lieut M. White to be Captain, and Senior Ensign J. F. Stevens to be Lieut, vice Daniell (invalided) date of commission 31st May, 1836—Messrs W. R. Fallerton and O. Brassey admitted and promoted to Ensigns, leaving dates of commission unsettled—Supert Surg. W. Haines to be Supert Surgeon of Mysore division—Surgeon J. White to be a Supert. Surgeon to complete the Estab. vice Conwell *dec.*, and is posted to the ceded districts.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Asst Surg S. Cox, doing duty with H. M.'s 54th regt posted to E. troop H. Artillery, vice Smith—Asst Surgeon B. J. Everett 1st batt of Art. to 12th regt N. I.—The undermentioned recently arrived and promoted, to do duty until further orders with Ensigns H. B. Kensington, 12th regt N. I.; A. R. West 4th regt N. I.; W. R. Studdy 12th regt N. I.; J. C. McCaskill 18th regt N. I.—Ensign J. M. Walhouse to do duty with 19th regt N. I.—Captain T. A. J. J. Longworth 9th regt N. I., to take charge of, and march to Bangalore, the undermentioned young Officers to do duty with corps at that station: Cornets T. W. Claggett and H. H. Freeling 8th regt L. C.; Ensigns H. R. Nuthall 4th regt N. I.; J. M. Walhouse 19th regt N. I.; G. C. Dickson 4th regt N. I.; A. R. West 4th regt N. I.; H. B. Kensington 12th regt N. I.; W. R. Studdy 12th regt N. I.; W. D. Mainwaring, 20th N. I.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.—Infantry: Lieut-colonel C. H. Bowdler to be Col. from 24th December 1835, vice Dyce *dec.*—Lieut-colonel W. T. Sneyd, to take rank from 24th December 1835, in succession to Bowdler promoted—39th regt N. I. Major W. Taylor, Captain F. Eades and Lieut E. Norman to take rank from 24th December 1835, in succession to Sneyd promoted—Infantry: Lieut-col

W. Strahan to take rank from 1st Jan. 1836, vice Ritchie *dec*—37th regt N. I, Major G. Story, Captain P. Bedinfield and Lieut W. Hake to take rank from 1st January 1836, in succession to Strahan promoted—Infantry: Lieut-col N. Alves to take rank from 15th February 1836, vice Jourdan retired—26th regt N. I, Major S. A. Rehe, Captain H. H. Watts and Lieut E. Pereira to take rank from 14th February 1836, in succession to Alves promoted—Infantry: Lieut-col. J. Noble to take rank from 5th March 1836, vice Kyd retired—29th regt N. I, Major E. T. Hibgame, Captain R. Hurlock and Lieut P. G. Cazalet, to take rank from 5th March 1836, in succession to Noble promoted—Infantry: Lieut-col. F. Halesman to take rank from 31st March 1836, vice Crowe *dec*—15th regt N. I; Major W. H. Smith, Captain H. L. Harris and Lieut W. Bissett, to take rank 31st March 1836, in succession to Halesman promoted—48th regt N. I. Senior Major A. Inglis to be Lieut-colonel from 10th April 1836, vice Muriel *dec*—Sear Captain R. Alexander to be Major, Brevet Captain D. Littlejohn to be Captain, and Senior Ensign J. P. Germon, to be Lieut from 10th April 1836, in succession to Inglis promoted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Courts-Martial—Ensign Edward Sellon of the 4th regt Native Infantry placed in arrest, by order of Lieut-colonel John Green commanding the same regt—Charge: For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances—First instance: In having at Bangalore, on the 21st of April, 1836, without provocation, made use of grossly abusive and highly insulting language, towards Lieut Herbert William Wood, and Lieut Henry Colbeck, both of the same regt.—Second instance: In having at the same time and place presented a loaded pistol at Lieutenant Wood with intent to shoot him—The above being in breach of the Articles of War. (Signed) J. GREEN, Lieut-colonel, commanding 4th regt of N. I.—By Order (Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjt Genl of the Army.—Bangalore, 7th May 1836.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner Ensign Edward Sellon of the 4th regt Native Infantry, has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof is of opinion,—Finding on the 1st instance of the charge—That the prisoner is guilty of

the 1st instance of the charge: Finding on the 2d instance of the charge—That the prisoner is guilty of the 2d instance of the charge.—Sentence: The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ensign Edward Sellon, of the 4th regt N. I, to be discharged the service. (Signed) R. BRUNTON, Lieut-col. 13th Light Dragoons, President. (Signed) H. A. HORNBY, Captain, Officiating Deputy Judge Adv Genl, Conducting the Proceedings—As the evidence on the trial affords a strong presumption that Ensign Sellon was insane at the time when he committed the offence with which he is charged, I consider him to have been entitled to an acquittal on these grounds, and remit the sentence accordingly. (Signed) E. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut-General and Commander-in-chief.—Madras, the 26th May 1836.

MARRIAGES.—April 14, the Hon. P. T. Pellew 5th regt L. C, to Anna, 5th daughter of the late F. Lascelles, Esq—18, at Moulmein, Lieut G. A. Hattou H. M.'s 62d regt to Josephine, 2d daughter of Lieut-col. Wilson—30, at Kampsee, Ensign E. A. H. Webb 38th regt N. I, to Anna, daughter of Lieut-colonel R. Gordon—May 4, Mr. S. Cleveland, Medical Estab, to Miss N. Buckley—10, at Secunderabad, Ensign E. R. Selby 37th N. I, to Miss E. MacCarthy—18, Mr. J. R. Farley to Miss E. Gunn—June 20, Mr. J. Chards to Miss M. Prim—21, at Vepery, Lieut T. Austen 12th regt N. I, to Miss C. Scott—22, Mr. G. M. A. Storey to Miss E. H. Barrett—B. T. Norfor, Esq, to Susan, eldest daughter of Lieut W. Leggatt—28, Lieut J. W. Coates 6th regt N. I, to Miss C. Braddon—July 12, Mr. E. Jervis to Miss E. White.

BIRTHS.—March 28, the lady of Asst Surgeon J. E. Mayer 20th regt N. I, of a son—April 6, at Bellary, Mrs S. Manasse wife of Asst Apothecary A. Manasse of a daughter—16, at Vepery, the lady of Captain R. Hurlock of a son—21, at Secunderabad, the lady of Captain F. Welland 23d regt. of a son—The lady of Captain E. Willis 26th N. I, of a son—23, the wife of Mr. F. Neale of a daughter—24, the wife of Mr R. Dalgaimes of a son—the lady of W. G. Carter, Esq, of a son—25, at Bellary the lady of J. Smith, Esq, Gar. Surgeon, of a son—27, Mr E. C. Griffiths of a daughter—29, the lady of Lieut S. Vardon Engineer, of a son—May 2, at Bellary, the wife of Mr. J. Shrivves of a daughter—4, the lady of Captain Barlow of a daughter—the lady of Captain J. Chisholme 30th regt N. I,

of a son—The wife of Serjt-major J. Husey 49th regt N. I., of a son—7, at Ootacamund, the lady of Captain A. McKenzie of a daughter—8, at Chittoor, the lady of Captain R. D. Odell 25th regt N. I., of a son—the lady of Colonel Sewell of a daughter—9, the lady of Capt. R. E. Broadman 7th regt N. I., of a son—14, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut J. Benwell 46th regt N. I., of a daughter—15, Mrs H. P. Keene of a daughter—the lady of A. McLeane, Esq., C. S., of a son—17, at Secunderabad, the lady of Major W. P. Cunningham 24th N. I., of a son—the wife of Mr A. Seaky, Ord. Dep., of a son—at Samulcothah, the lady of Lieut J. Merritt of a daughter—21, the lady of G. Skelton C. S., of a daughter—the lady of J. P. Cropely, Esq., of a son—24, the lady of G. Hurris, Esq., C. S., of a son—25, at Poonamallee, the wife of Mr R. Taylor of a son—27, the lady of Captain H. Power of a son—28, at Covelong, the wife of Mr D. Ponccea senior Asst Apothecary, of a son—at Bellary, the lady of Lt. H. Edwards H.M.'s 55th regt, of a son 31, at Pusewaukum, the wife of Mr J. H. Taylor of a daughter—at Mysore, Mrs J. Myers, senr., of a son—at Ellichpore, the lady of Lieut C. Parker 6th N. I., of a son—June 1, the lady of Lieut-colonel A. Cadell of a son—2, at Salem, the lady of Lieut E. Cox 5th regt N. I., of a son—at Kotagherry, the wife of Capt. Walsh 5th regt, of a daughter—3, at Comillah, the lady of W. S. Alexander, Esq., of a son—5, the lady of Captain H. Walpole H. M.'s 39th regt, of a daughter—7, at Bangalore, the lady of Captain J. W. Bayley 20th regt N. I., of a daughter—9, at St. Thome, the lady of the Rev. G. Cubitt, M. A., of a daughter—the lady of Captain W. Walker, H. C. S., of a daughter—at Dindigul, the lady of Lieut W. Leader 5th regt N. I., of a daughter—at Ringlees, the lady of Captain E. Raynsford of a son—11, at Parchary, the wife of Mr T. Bresson of a son—12, at Arcot, the wife of Mr J. Franz of a daughter—13, at Masulipatam, the lady of Major J. Garnault 47th regt N. I., of a son—15, at Poonamallee, the wife of Asst Apothecary J. Starkenburgh of a son—at Mangalore, the lady of G. Bird, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—19, at Cochin, the lady of Captain J. W. Moncrieff of a daughter—21, the wife of Mr S. Arathoon of a son—29, at Bangalore, the lady of Major G. Sandys of a daughter—July 1, at Pusewaukum, the wife of Mr W. Cooke of a son—Kamptee, the lady of Captain W. Cunningham 44th regt N. I., of a son—3, at Mysore, the lady of A. Magrath,

Esq., of a son—Mrs G. Roncett of a daughter—4, at Cannanore, the lady of Lieut J. Fortescue 1st regt N. I., of a daughter—16, at Bangalore, Mrs J. Hall of a daughter—18, the wife of Mr J. Court of a son.

DEATHS.—Oct. 16th at sea, Asst Surg R. Power, M. D.—March 3, at sea, on board the "Juliana," Richard, son of Captain Morphet H. M.'s 40th regt—April 10, at Pondsicherry, the wife of Captain Daviot—11, Henry, 2d son of H. Jield, Serjt-major 18th regt N. I.—19, at Calicut, Georgiana, infant daughter of Mr W. Bates—21, Rudolph, son of the Rev. R. Schmid—25, Gilbert, son of Captain G. Mackenzie—27, at Black Town, the wife of Mr M. Satoor—May 2, at Salem, Captain J. M. Minto—3, Elizabeth, wife of Sergeant F. Unger Art—4, Colour Serjeant W. Yentes H. M.'s 63d regt—at Royapettah, Mr F. De Monte—10, the 2d son of the late J. S. Hale, Esq.—13, at Bangalore, James, infant son of Capt. J. Barrett 7th regt N. I.—14, William, infant son of the late Lieut colonel W. T. Sneyd 35th regt N. I.—18, at Bangalore, Sup. Surgeon W. Conwell—19, at sea, on board the "Nerbudda," Mr P. Clemons, 2d officer of that ship—20, at Poonamallee, Miss C. R. Hill—Charlotte Rachell—Mr R. Davis late Major of the Pen. Estab—21, at New Town, Vepery, Leonora, wife of Mr P. Anthon—22, at Arnee, Brevet Captain A. Glen, H. M.'s or Welsh regt—24 at Kamptee Maria, daughter of Q. Jamieson, Esq.—24, at Ootacamund, the daughter of the Rev. H. W. Stuart—26, Asst Surgeon P. Poole—at Calicut Henry, son of the late Lieut Smith, H.M.'s 41st regt—June 3, Mrs M. Palmer—4, at Kamptee, Lieut D. Carruthers 3d batt^y Artillery—at Trichinopoly, invalid Apothecary G. D. Rozario—6, at Sea, on board the "Sir John Rae Reid," T. W. Scott, Esq.—7, at Kamptee, Captain C. Robertson 11th N. I.—9, at Pusewaukum, M. A. Ross relict of the late Conductor A. Ross of Bellary—11, at Bangalore, Daniel, infant son of the Rev. V. Shortland—14, at Bangalore Major J. Laurie—15, at Ganjam, Ensign J. Renwick 3d L. I.—at Arcot, James, son of Mr J. Hufford—18, at Wallajahbad, Adjt W. Payne 2d Vet batt—19, at Ootacamund, Apothecary J. D'Cruz—Mr Henry Halfcome—25, at Tunes, Major J. Nash 42d regt N. I.—26, at Bangalore, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. W. Atkinson—28, Gavin, son of Mr R. Burnes—30, at Trichinopoly, Captain P. Mandebhon, H. M.'s 54 regt—July 2, at Palaveram, Jessie, wife of J. McKenna, Esq.

THE

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SOUTH WALES AND MR. HENRY LYTTON BULWER.

The struggle for independence now going on in the bosom of England herself, is reaching to the uttermost bounds of her empire, and those portions of her dominions which yesterday were of too little note to attract, or of too infantine strength to resist the force of her tyrannies, to-day are loud in the assertion of their rights, or, at least, resolute in the blotting out of their wrongs. Half a century past, and the Colony, which forms the subject of our present remarks, was not heard of; but at the existing period, it is one of the most flourishing and the most important of the Crown. How it has thus thriven and grown up would be indeed difficult to explain. It has not done so through the aid or succour of the parent-state, although the fact is, it has done so, despite the persecutions of the parent-state, nay, in the face of the most unjust system of Colonial government that has ever had operation. The moment, however, is arrived, when it is determined no longer to succumb to the injuries inflicted by the parent-state; when, on the contrary, it is resolved to roll back the tide of oppression, and, erecting barriers to the insolent designs of a wanton and unnatural despotism, raise its voice in the ear of British Ministers, and tell them it scorns, and escapes from, the thralldom of their ungenerous sway. This, the Colonists of New South Wales are engaged in the honorable career of bringing to consummation, and we pause simply to ask, have they commenced at the right point? Following the example of Canada, which appointed Mr. Roebuck to represent the grievances of that Colony in this country, New South Wales summons Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer to act in a similar capacity, and hence having

advanced to the step of appointing a political agent, think they have done all in placing their destinies at his mercy. We are not ignorant how high the mania at present runs among the Colonists for political agents; and we, therefore, incur something of their displeasure by placing ourselves in opposition to it. Of what real and solid utility are political agents? is a question, however, which most forcibly presses upon our solitudes. We should like much to see it plainly, and straightforwardly answered. For ourselves, we are very ready to confess, we consider *humbug* and *political-agent* only too nearly related. A political agent is one who receives the money of the Colonists literally for doing nothing. He may have a seat in Parliament, and once during a session, may present a petition from his Colonial constituents, and give his vote or his veto for or against some particular measure of home-Colonial legislation; but at this point his exertions in their cause end. He does no more, or would make out were he questioned, he has nothing more to do. To suppose, however, this is what the Colonists' anticipate—to suppose that with a salary of £1,000 per annum the Colonists are satisfied that here the advocacy of their agent should terminate would be an impudent delusion indeed. No. But the truth is, the Colonists at length find themselves in the lurch, and as much abandoned to the tender-mercies of Ministers and their hirelings as though the money they had disbursed for political agency were still in their own pockets. A political agent for New South Wales has for some years, we are aware, engrossed the thoughts of the Colonists; and lo, at an auspicious moment Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer makes the *generous* proposal to fill the post *unfee-ed* provided an adequate fund be raised for the defrayal of mere secretary-ship and office expenses. The Colonists jump at the proposal; Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer is elected to the vacant *chair*; but instead of the distinction being honorary there is attached to it a stipend of £1,000 per annum! Now, who is Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer? The Colonists look up to him as one of the most potent men in England. Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer has been fanned into notoriety by his Whig-political principles; recently, by a very sketchy, superficial, and in some features totally incorrect work on France; and lastly, and principally by the literary eclat of his brother. Far from that gentleman being regarded in this country as the Colonists of New South Wales profess to regard him, he is held by the bulk of his countrymen in very small respect indeed. When the honesty of his intentions remain unquestioned

he is deemed to require a little more of the ballast of intellect, and where his intellect is ample it is said his honesty is as hollow as Whiggism. Not many measures has he originated in Parliament; but one he did bring forward with which, certainly his political memory deserves to be sufficiently branded. It was the most unconstitutional measure—a measure the most annihilatory of the people's privileges that ever was or ever could be proposed within the walls of Parliament. Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer sought fame—through that measure he certainly derived a sort of ephemeral notoriety. With it, we may take for granted, he was satisfied, for no other measure has he since thought of. The nature of that measure, and which, in truth, deserves to be remembered, was, that Ministers, in virtue of their office, should have seats in the House of Commons, and enjoy the privilege of speaking, though not of voting, on any matter before that assembly. This inane proposition was, of course, spurned by the Commons in the manner merited. Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer was the author, then, of that proposed measure; and yet Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, to-day is political-agent for the radical Colonists of New South Wales, with an increase to his exchequer of £500 a-year! How he is calculated by his knowledge of that Colony to act in the capacity of agent, we have yet to learn. What he can possibly know of its local interests, its domestic relations, its internal wants, grievances, and resources, we have for our own part yet to discover. All the leading men of Sydney—to the astute Bannister Wentworth himself—seem to regard the proffer Mr. Bulwer made of his services, as an example of such combined disinterestedness and heroism as to place them at a loss adequately to acknowledge it. To us, grave, and it may be somewhat flinty-hearted, stay-at-home Englishmen, there is in this not a little of the ridiculous. Why the Colonists should conceive themselves flattered by the proffer of such a man, to espouse their interests, we cannot for our very lives unravel. We doubt whether Mr. Bulwer's constituents at home, may view his appointment in the same spirit. We do not say a word against the right of the Colonists to empower such an agent; on the contrary, far be it from us to impugn it. But we, who for the interests of the Colony have long earnestly put forward our energies—we, who during a series of years with no pay, though in every other sense, ample recompense, have valiantly fought the fight of the Colonists through good report and evil report, are likely, as we are probably privileged, to look with solicitude to their

proceedings. Urged by the feelings we have ever manifested in the welfare of that portion of the British empire, we now take upon us emphatically to tell the Colonists, that, the services of no political agent will succeed in promoting their cause at the existing period in this country. Time was, when they would have proved effective—when, possibly, the exertions of a man thoroughly resolved to promote their interests, and thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of them, might have been crowned with success—but that time is past—and, in the alteration of circumstances, new means must be adopted. A political agent is by far too feeble an instrument to give fruition to plans that call for the whole force of the public Press. The Press—the Press alone, is the engine which the Colonists must wield do they now hope to advance their cause in England. A portion of it in this country has ever been zealously attached to their interests. Make it their own—we say to the Colonists, “lose not the moment, but, clearly perceiving and accurately weighing your situation, make that portion of the Press in England, which has been ever foremost in advocating your interests—make that portion of the British Press your own!” It must be evident, that to place any means in competition with the Press, would be too egregious an absurdity for a moment’s toleration. As the Power of the Press is boundless, so is that of a mere agent necessarily circumscribed. The agent may give his vote in Parliament, but what is that to the discussion and re-discussion of subjects capable of being instituted by the Press? To advance the interests of so distant a province of the empire, as New South Wales, one of the first things sought should be to awaken an attention to them in the nation at large. Can an agent, however great his influence—however distinguished his ability, do this to an equal extent with the Press? or, indeed, do it at all? Let not the question be asked. To combine the operations of the two might be indeed a desirable point. An agent within Parliament backed by the voice of the Press without, perhaps, after all, is the sum-total of the good to be required. A union of the powers of the two might, indubitably, be relied on to accomplish something. But an agent, although within the walls of Parliament, unsupported by the Press, is capable but of little indeed. His zeal or his ability may be the highest, but he is necessarily powerless. The Colonists, we are afraid, have not considered the object in this light, although but a hint is necessary, we are persuaded, to make them reflect over it with adequate serious-

ness. To bring the question home to them at once, we ask—Would the people of this country exchange the Press, for all their representatives in Parliament in the mass? Or, do men dream that the interests of the nation are safer under the guardianship of the latter than the former? Let the Colonists ask themselves this question, and they will see that they have unfortunately begun in their proceedings at the wrong step. Not, however, that it is too late to correct that step. We ask them not to retract. Mr. Bulwer is their appointed agent. We do not say to them, cancel the appointment. But we say, do that which will render the appointment effective, combine with it the instrumentality of the Press! They are awake to the truth, that it is in England the battle of their political enfranchisement must be fought; but they are awake to but half the truth if they imagine its only field to be the House of Commons solely. If their aspirings now centre upon a House of Assembly, let them be assured it is the British nation in the aggregate, not a handful of pseudo patriots of whom the Commons at present in so large a part is composed—to whom they must appeal. Excite an interest towards their situation in the minds of the great bulk of the people, and the necessities of that situation will soon be administered to. But leave it to the House of Commons to be dealt with, and its fate will be a catastrophe. No one will doubt this, who understands circumstances as they at present exist in Great Britain. They are ignorant of the nature of those circumstances who suppose the national power to rest with the delegates of, rather than with the people themselves. No. The people have reclaimed—are each day reclaiming more that power; and the Colonists, do they wish a redress of their grievances, must lay the recital of their grievances before the only tribunal which, henceforth, will have the power to adjudge or heal them—viz., the People! At the same time how is this to be done, unless through the Press? We repeat, the Press—the Press, alone, is the only true safe-guard of liberty; and although it were well the influence, talents, or zeal of a political agent were brought in conjunction with the Press, yet without the assistance of the Press, the Colonists may rely upon it, their cause must droop rather than prosper, and perish rather than be promoted.

THE ENVIRONS OF BRUSSELS.

(Continued from our last.)

BOITSFORT BY MOONLIGHT.

I left you at the very portals of the noble Cathedral of St. Gudule—the most ancient—ecclesiastical structure in Brussels. The beautiful Belgian, Annette Beaulobre, was with me; and I mentioned, I was escorting her through the endless perspective of grand and magnificent columns which adorn its interior; and I promised a passing word, of its massive altars, carved pulpit, and dazzlingly brilliant painted windows. It was in this Cathedral, Leopold and his consort were crowned—at least, that the Catholic part of the ceremony of coronation was performed, and an imposing, interesting sight must it have proved—a Queen so youthful, and a King, the absolute choice of a just emancipated, and free people! This structure is so ancient that even antiquarians are at a loss in ascribing a date to it. In some portions, however, it has been re-built, and, in others, added to considerably, so that its original character must be effaced and obliterated to a great degree, if not utterly overwhelmed and confounded amid the multifarious and ever-changing tastes of the several successive ages. But, as to an instance of the pure Gothic, where are we certain it is to be found? Ransack all Europe, and will it produce an edifice on which the moulderings of time have not caused some finger to be laid which in part has destroyed its pristine uniformity. St. Gudule, therefore, is not peculiar in the features of its manifold and diverse orders of architecture; and while no one can doubt that it is an interesting—nay, a splendid object in itself, no one will be found to assert it does not embellish and enhance the picturesque aspect of Brussels. Annette was a little of the devotee as well as of the coquette, so as we passed, and for a moment lingered near that, remarkable pulpit so admirably designed and inimitably executed, of our first parents driven from the garden of Eden, she availed herself of the pause to bestow alms on the wretched crowd of aged, infirm, ragged, and famished mendicants which at every step assail us with the dismal cry of *charite*,—and which in truth may be said form such a perpetual feature of all the Continental churches. Just at this moment entered a priest, followed by four novices,—the poorest boys,—carrying long, lighted, waxen tapers, and which having disposed of on one of the side altars, a short chaunt ensued, and we were continuing our promenade around and among the principal objects deserving attention, when we were

interrupted by the request of the beadle that we should walk singly and not arm in arm as we were doing. Annette blushed, for she felt she had knowingly transgressed the rules of her church; and as to me, I certainly ought to have blushed also, for I was familiar with the forms, in this particular, of Catholic churches, and, perhaps, should have been the first to put them in practice. But it is hard, is not it? with a lovely girl upon your arm, to think of such priest-regulations and whimsicalities? We had nothing left, however, but to obey; but obedience being rather irksome, after sauntering up one aisle and down another we sauntered right out of the edifice itself, leaving the mendicants, the friars, the novices, and the beadle, to pursue matters as they would—to chaunt an unintelligible jargon of Latin mass, count their rosaries, repeat aves, or cross themselves with holy water till the devil himself might sing out. However, do not let it be supposed from this, I am indisposed to Catholic churches. On the contrary, who ever entered one of those dim, silent, shadowy, sombre piles, its interior *coup d'œil* spacious and unbroken by any formal arrangement of compartments or lines, (such as obtains in all Protestant churches) its perspective grand, undisturbed, prolonged—its altars weighing down with the burden of costly decoration—candelabra, and censor, taper, and flower and perfume—and, in addition, its paintings, those wondrous examples of the sublimest genius—those astonishing instances of human intellect, and taste, and imagination, and sensibility combined—who ever entered a Catholic church, we demand, and beheld the gorgeous spectacle it at once affrays before the mind,—had his senses awakened by all the influences which can act upon sense, painting in its most dazzling hues, sculpture in its most divine forms, music in its most transcendent strains and harmonies, that has not immediately felt a spell upon him like omnipotence, and a charm that it would be no more possible to subdue than sorcery? Religion, in its most celestial sense, seems to me indeed eminently to inspire and pervade the whole faculties, on entering a Romish church. The reverence it fills the breast with is so involuntary, and the solemnity and awe so spontaneous! It is as if the Great Power which sustains the universe were present and near even to contact,—as if the spirit and being of Jehovah were every where perceptible, palpable, embodied. But nothing can be more common-place than these observations. Every one has experienced—every one owns, avows, confesses he has experienced these impressions on

entering a Roman Catholic chapel, and, every one, to the most bigotted partisan the Church of England knows, admits that no effects like them were ever produced by the Protestant form of worship, and each might admit that Protestantism in its diadalm of the splendours of the Romish Church has gained little but the prescription of forms which oppress the spirit, and a monotonous routine of ceremonies which destroys enthusiasm without addressing, or, at least, enlightening the reason. But all this time, where is St. Gudule?—where is Annette Beausobre, or even Brussels itself? I confess, forgotten quite. However, to resume. There is a spot in Brussels which, more interesting than any of her churches, more worthy of remark than the most superb of her public edifices, is sacred to every high and glorious impulse of the breast—we mean the *Place des Martyrs*. It was a dull, sombre, melancholy day on which I visited that spot; and the flowers in the little garden-plats were dark, and the wind as it passed along came in a low, murmuring, muffled, anguished moan, and the drapery of the dead waved to and fro, from the summit of the monumental base in the blast, and altogether the scene was one of mournfulness and tears. But, in a moment, it was as if a new life communicated itself around, and I saw those heroes, whose bones were whitening in the sod beneath me, covered with trophies and victory; and who, after having shed the last drop of their blood in repulsing and gloriously overcoming the enemies of their countries here laid themselves in beautiful and solemn rest. I shall not easily forget the effect this spot produced on me. Even its memory fills my breast with emotions too powerful to control, till between my grief and my pride, my pity and my admiration, I am confused and lost. What has not Belgium gained by the martyrdom of those children of liberty? Has she not freed herself from the yoke of foreign oppression? Has she not set an example to nations in all ages, that to establish their independence a people—as a zealous patriot, but imbecile politician, has said,—has only to will it. Has she not afforded fresh proofs, that national prosperity is the natural successor of national liberty? Has she not demonstrated to the world, that with the fire of freedom sufficiently kindled in its bosom, even a small state may preserve its rights although against powerful odds, and that despotism is weak when opposed by a strong and enduring spirit? With exultation, truly, it may be said, Belgium is a regenerated land. It is asserted, that with her separation from Holland, she has

lost the colonial marts for her manufactures. But, we reply, look at the general character of her internal prosperity. Was she ever so prosperous, ever so happy—had she ever attained to such a rank of importance in the scale of nations? No! Nature never ordained that four millions of the human race should be held in subjection by two; or that a country, which, during the middle ages, was the most conspicuous in Europe for its enterprise, its wealth, its commerce, arts, learning and political freedom, in the nineteenth century should be a victim at the feet of Dutch oppression and English toryism. Unequal laws, onerous taxation, prejudice, passion, and favoritism, were the evils that afflicted Belgium in her alliance with Holland, and if she had won merely the negative advantages of emancipating herself from the yoke of these, surely the blood of the heroes, whom we have been lamenting, was not shed in vain, nor were their lives an unmeaning immolation. Scarce a fault either, let it be confessed, is to be found with Leopold. We know not that a reproach sullies his government. If not the most brilliant, he is probably the most just sovereign in Europe. His chief extravagance is love of flowers. How different from the extravagances of a Nero! The world, however, is in another stage. Would Nero fiddle now with Rome in flames? But we are speaking of Brussels—Brussels with its fountains, its park, its palaces, its places, but, above all, its *Maison de Ville*! Its *Maison de Ville* at once rivets the gaze of the stranger. There is no structure throughout the city that so immediately appeals to all the faculties, or that so instantaneously addresses itself to the taste, the imagination, and all the associations of harmony. It is completely gothic; and, on viewing it, the beholder feels on the instant transported amid the barbarism and the romance, the poetry and the feudalism of the ninth, the tenth, and the eleventh centuries. The most singular fact in the world, is the architectural magnificence peculiar to nations sunk in the very mire of incivilization and ignorance. What can be more superb than the examples of Moorish architecture in Spain? Than the instances of feudal keeps and castles in our own land? Or, to travel to the East, what can be more splendid, interesting, and astonishing than the monuments of architectural genius scattered over every country and province of Hindostan? The *Maison de Ville* of Brussels has all the spaciousness of dimension, all the minuteness, and richness, and elaborateness of decoration, and all the gloom and sternness of aspect so peculiar to, and so characteristic of the true gothic. Its spire, of the most

beautiful proportions, ascends, in the clear blue ether, so far as at length to resemble a thread drawn to its last and most exquisite degree of fineness, and the effect of this feature in contrast with the massiveness and the solidity, the shadowy darkness, and repose of the body of the structure is powerful to an extreme. It forms part of the lateral boundary of an extensive and ancient-looking square; and nearly opposite to it is the dwelling in which, in the sixteenth century, the celebrated Count Egmont was decapitated by order of that brave monster the Duke of Alba. This square in summer is frequently a beautiful spectacle. A sort of market is held in it, which the peasantry have the art of making eminently attractive from the profusion of flowers and choice selection of fruits with which they enrich and embellish it. These peasants know the value of money as well as any other race of vendors under heaven, and as their exchanges are made in the Dutch language, the horrid clatter of their tongues is intolerable. Annette prevailed on me to purchase a gorgeous bunch of the true clove carnations; the carnations certainly looked resplendently delicious. To obtain the prize, however, I had to strike a bargain with an old, smoked, tanned, fiendish-looking Brabant hag. A mistake ensued, as it was ten to one, probable it would ensue, on the score of price. She demanded *six times* the value of the flowers, and on the first word of remonstrance broke out into the most terrible vituperations that could be conceived. "For God's sake!" I exclaimed to Annette, "let us escape!" And escape we did to the very skirts of the Forest of Soigny. It was a delightful hour, and we wandered on, exactly in that half-careless, half-dreamy mood, which is the very mood of all to enjoy a free, unrestrained ramble through wood and glen. The sun, which had gained the verge of the horizon, now streamed a full golden flood over every portion of the landscape, and the clouds congregating, as if in homage of the departure of the orb, arrayed in every colour of the rainbow, hung around his descent like the stores over the couch of a dying Asiatic despot. At length the spirit of the scene vanished, and with it the brilliance and the glory which at every quarter of the heavens so late had fixed our gaze; but looking around, we beheld the moon which, in the splendour of its predecessor, had climbed to a considerably altitude unobserved. Annette and I were on that spot in the Forest of Soigny where the road separates it into two distinct and equal lines. The moon, in sovereign loveliness, rose over the opening of the road,

and poured a volume of calm, serene, beautiful, and empurpling light precisely in a direct course with it, heightening, perhaps, its own effulgence by the gloom unto which thus were thrown the two sides of the Forest, amid its own leafy, thick-clustering, umbrageous shadows. The air of the evening was warm, and balmy rather than sultry; and with the light breeze that played among the leaves of the tall trees of the wood, came the odour of such wild-flowers, herbs, or plants, as bordered the road-side. Not a footstep broke in upon the scene; not a sound was heard but the voice of birds; it was Nature above, below, around! We luxuriated in that scene—we bestowed upon and derived from it all the passion and the poetry life is capable of either receiving or imparting. It was a very romantic occurrence indeed, however, for a beautiful Belgian like Annette Beausobre to be in the midst of the Forest of Soigny at eight o'clock on a summer-evening alone with an "*Anglote*." "Heaven have mercy," exclaimed she, "here is Boitsfort, and *horribile dictu!* we are four miles from the nearest gate of Brussels!" It is true, I entered into her alarm—but what could I do? "Pray, my dear *Mademoiselle*, take my arm, and let us speed on our way as if we were the steeds of the goddess Bel-lona—not a moment is to be lost. It is thirty-six minutes—on the most critical calculation—past eight by Greenwich time—*Mademoiselle*—my dear *Mademoiselle*!" The rest of the scene was a comedy which the reader will pardon my passing over. There, lay Boitsfort to the right. I had just one-peep at it, and which the reader is welcome to share with me. Boitsfort is nothing but one of the most rural of villages; embosomed out of sight, literally lost in the bosom of a deep, solitudinous, quiet, lovely glen. As we gazed upon it from the mimic mountain which over-hung it, we heard laughter, and music, and rustic revelry, for the villagers were all abroad in the open moonlight, and, as we glanced, we caught a glimpse of their figures in the dance. I know not what Boitsfort may be beneath the gairish eye of day—but at night, and in the moonlight it is a very Arcadia. The falling night-dew, too, was enveloping it in a gossamer-like curtain of mist, and this, doubtless, enhanced its almost poetic and fairy character. How I longed for the pencil of a Stanfield!—Reader, I now make my bow to you as I did to Annette Beausobre, after escorting her through the *Porte du Hal*, add to the door of her own mansion in the *rue royale*.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN INDIA.^b

An auspicious era has dawned for India; and it is with a proud feeling of exultation we record that Sir Charles Metcalfe has signalled himself in the Government over which he was temporarily called to preside (as the successor of Lord Bentinck) by an act which, in the annals of India, must ever blend his name with all that is noble in sentiment and great in legislation--the abrogation of the odious Press Code! It is true, an enactment absolutely annihilatory had not yet passed into law; but the measure for its abolition, brought forward by the Governor-General himself, and assented to by every member of his Council, was delayed in its progress to becoming law only to afford time for the fullest expression of public opinion on the subject; a precaution deemed necessary to the intent of checking imputations that might hereafter be flung upon it, on the score of precipitateness or want of deliberation. This great measure, and of which so very enlightened a man as Sir Charles Metcalfe is the author, must at once be regarded as the charter of the liberties of India. Even what *Magna Charta* was to us is this admirable act of policy to India; and to know that the members of her community appreciate it as it should be appreciated--to know that they are fully alive to the good to be derived from it is the next inspiring and congratulatory intelligence. The first announcement of the intentions of the Government became the signal for an extensive public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta; at which an address, expressive of the general satisfaction on the triumphant occasion, was voted to his Excellency; and we have now both the speeches accompanying that tribute of well-deserved homage, and the reply of the distinguished individual to whom it was dedicated, before us. We cannot do better than make our columns the vehicle of copious extracts from each of those several documents; and influenced by this conviction we proceed, without delay, to the task of submitting to our readers such extracts as shall best illustrate the current of public sentiment. Mr. Turton, whose spirited line of conduct on a former occasion formed matter of comment in these pages, in the present instance, with his usual ability, observed that "this was indeed a fit subject of congratulation for the meeting and for the Natives of this country, intimating, as it did, that brighter times were in store for them, and that the prejudices by which India had been kept down in the scale of nations were fast fading away. He confessed it was with these con-

siderations that he felt the greatest satisfaction in proposing the resolution, for he did not merely view the abrogation of the Press laws as an important act in itself but also as the harbinger of others that were to follow it." Other passages of this highly important speech we shall probably refer to in the course of our observations; but, for the present, we prefer directing attention to the sentiments of the Native part of the community, and first to those of one not more known for his immense affluence than distinguished for his intelligence and influence over all ranks of his countrymen—we mean Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore. After expressing the pleasure he felt at the promulgation of the proposed law, he said, "I have ever felt a deep interest in the removal of all restrictions on the freedom of the Press, and have partaken in every public expression of feeling on that subject. It is natural, therefore, that I should be pleased with the victory, and that as I have helped to fight the battle I could not do better than second this resolution." The tone in which these sentiments are expressed, and the language in which they are conveyed, will serve, we think, very emphatically to shew the height which intelligence has attained among the Native community of Calcutta; and although the brief address in this instance were not ample, yet we have only to pass on to that of another Native gentleman fully to bear us out in the opinion;—Baboo Duckenunder Mookerjee, who is an eminept pundit, said—"As it appears that the meeting is unanimous in its opinion as to the freedom of the Press, allow me to explain that the reason for presenting myself is, because I consider that the proposed law is one of the greatest importance to the Native community, in whose behalf I rise to express my sentiments. Sir Charles Metcalfe certainly deserves all the thanks that we are able to bestow on him; and I concur with Mr. Turtton, that the liberty we require is not limited liberty, but absolute liberty *under responsibility*. Let the offender be amenable to the laws, and if he deserves punishment a Court of Justice is the tribunal to inflict it. I am sorry that we have some cause of complaint against Lord W. Bentinck, for not having passed this proposed law. It was his duty, according to his oath, if he thought the present law good, to enforce it—if not, to repeal it,—to do neither was hypocrisy. The proposed law is well calculated to promote the benefit of the country—for no country so much needs a free Press as that whose Government is despotic." These instances of the prominence, with which the Natives are stepping forward into public

life, will be interesting to every Englishman of the least nobleness and independence of sentiment; and in addition to what we have already adduced, we are gratified to the highest, in being enabled to superadd another, which being a speech in reply to a gratuitous, stupid, malevolent attack on the Native Press by a Mr. Osborne, who, with an impertinence as inconceivable as intolerable thrust himself into the midst of the assembly almost with the avowed purpose of insulting every one of its members—this speech being a reply to an attack thus wantonly made—the speech of Baboo Russik Kisto Mullik—will be read we are sure with infinite interest. “I had not,” the Baboo says—“intended to address the meeting, but the ungenerous attack on the Native Press claims from me a few words in its defence. Mr. Osborne has contended that the Native Press should have been continued shackled—should not have been set free because it circulated not among the highly civilized, but only among the wealthy, and that its character is worthless. Yet the learned gentleman confessed he could not understand the Native papers,—could not even read their names, and yet he condemns them! Mr. Osborne should have known more of the Native Press ere he came to a sweeping conclusion against it. I have long known that Press. The *Sumachar Durpun* circulates in various districts, and is full of useful information. Certainly, the learned gentleman did not draw his conclusions from the contents of the papers. But it is not the first attempt which has been made to separate the Native from the European Press. Although I am glad to see our rulers now seek the attempt. Why such distrust of the Natives? Alas! there are good and bad of all races. I conclude by calling the attention of the adversaries of the Native Press to this remarkable passage from Milton.” And the Baboo then quotes the passage already familiar to the English reader—beginning: “Who kills a man kills a reasonable creature—God’s image;—but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself—kills the image of God in the very eye, &c.” If anything required to enhance the triumph of the event, it offers itself in the fact of the harmony of public feeling pervading every rank and grade in the Presidency; for not only do we find European and Native—civil servant and men out of the service coming forward in attestation of their feelings, but likewise members of the East India body, and than which no circumstance connected with the moment gives us more unqualified pleasure. Mr. Crow, an East Indian, observed, “I will trouble the meeting with a few words

on behalf of the class to which I belong, the East Indians, who are equally qualified, and as much entitled to express their sentiments on this subject, as any other part of the community. Mine is no very limited experience among my countrymen, and I am particularly well aware of the opinions of those in the habit of taking part in public meetings, and I will venture to say, there is but one opinion among them. They are *all* in favor of the freedom of the Press, and unanimous in desiring the proposed law should pass." Turning from these deeply gratifying proofs of the support the whole body of the inhabitants of Calcutta were, at a moment's warning, ready to tender to the Government on so brilliant an occasion, we now beg to draw the reader's attention to Sir Charles Metcalfe's reply—a reply singularly worthy of that attention from the justness of its opinions and the exceeding nobleness of its manner and tone. Sir Charles, after thanking the community for the testimony they had afforded in approbation of his own and his colleagues proceedings, observes, "but that highly as he prized their esteem, he would not underrate the character of that Address, by regarding it as designed principally to convey a compliment. You have adopted this mode," he continues, "of giving authentic expression to public opinion on a great question, in which the happiness of all India, it may be said of all the world is concerned." — See *Sir Charles Metcalfe's Reply in full*, p. 580.

These opinions are evidently so sound and unimpeachable, that it would be supererogatory to pause to comment upon them. In one part of the Reply, in an elevated spirit, he particularly observes—"It cannot be, we are permitted by divine authority to be here, merely to collect the revenues of the country, pay the establishments necessary to keep possession, and get into debt to supply the deficiency. We are, doubtless, here for higher purposes; one of which is to pour the enlightened knowledge and civilization, the arts and sciences of Europe, over the land, and thereby improve the condition of the people. Nothing surely is more likely to conduce to these ends than the liberty of the Press." These are magnanimous sentiments, and worthy to inspire the breast of that man called to administer the Government of such an empire as Hindostan. For the first time, in the annals of our Indian rule, has there issued the example of a truly great and high-minded Ruler. Sir Charles Metcalfe has seized upon circumstances to prove what may be the virtues of the human heart. To lose no time, however, in introducing

other instances, of his admirable sentiments we refer at once to the following:—"The time was, when the freedom of—" *See Reply*, p. 581.

These opinions are followed by a panegyric on the late celebrated and, we have the misfortune to add, detested John Adam—the author of the very code, of which Sir Charles himself was that day the contemplated abolitionist. Of the justness of that panegyric, difference of opinion, of course, will exist. There are those, perhaps, who, to the present moment, smarting from the wounds his tyranny inflicted, will be prepared with neither praise nor regret for his memory. However, on the score of his virtues, we now permit Sir Charles himself to speak. "To what a degree popular feeling prevails against them, (the Press laws) cannot be more strikingly shewn, than by the detraction which they have brought on the memory of one who was eminently deserving of all praise, distinguished by great talents and the most important public services; the soul of honour and virtue; admired, beloved, revered by all who knew him; but condemned by the public, who knew him not, solely on account of these laws which they abhor."

We have done our utmost to introduce to the reader as much of this valuable document as possible. All that is left in our power now to offer of it is its concluding sentence, in which Sir Charles, alluding to the solicitudes notified in the address, that he should himself pass the contemplated law without leaving its enactment to his successor, says:—"I am sensible of your kindness," &c.—*See conclusion of the Reply*, p. 582.

With this, we sum up our observations for the present; merely affording ourselves scope to remark, that now, indeed, may our Eastern empire be said to have put on the wings of its freedom! that, at length, has it become emancipated from the immense manacles that bound it;—that now, its limbs free, its energies unrepressed, the yoke which galled it, broken, the legal tyranny inflicted by John Adam—its cruel, its barbarous, its intolerable Press code swept away—now its march on the high road to civilization is unimpeded, and its freedom, and its happiness, and its greatness may be regarded as having at length received their first seal.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. IX.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—

Sir,—1. I have still a few words to say, touching the state of this army, which may be beneficial to all concerned; and although the present is a day of peace, which brings not its qualities prominently into view, still there are objects which require attention, as they tend to preserve better order and arrangement.

2. It is customary, when no emergent call requires the services of a Native regiment, to grant to a proportion of the men leave to visit their homes and friends. Many of these men formerly outstayed this leave, and may still, perhaps, exceed the period of the indulgence given them, under various pretences, but, generally, under that of ill health. That sickness may, on occasion, have been the cause, is not improbable; but there is reason to believe that it has very frequently been feigned.

3. Under the Bengal Presidency, those, who obtain the indulgence of leave, experience a deduction of two rupees monthly, from their pay; but on this side, no such deduction, I believe, is made. This, perhaps, is a point, which only requires to be noticed to place both establishments on a similar footing: for as there are many expenses to which a sepoy is subject, when present at his duty, but unnecessary when living in his native village among his relations. I do not see, that it would be any hardship to bring those on furlough of this establishment, to the same scale with those of Bengal.

4. The European officer sustains a reduction of his half-batta and house rent on going to Europe on furlough; which is more than the half of his Indian allowances; and, surely, the sepoy and Native commissioned and non-commissioned officer can have no reason to complain, in being brought under the same circumstances with those of their officers and of another establishment. The benefit which is likely to arise from this measure, is, that it may tend to check that propensity, formerly so common, and perhaps still frequent, of men exceeding the leave granted them; as they, no doubt, will recollect, that the sooner they return to their duty, the sooner will they receive their full pay; and men will thus have less inducement to exceed the time allowed them. Although this is not a very important case, yet every circumstance tending to establish good order, merits the attention of those who wear a

Bombay, 22nd February, 1834.

RED COAT.

ON THE CLIMATE OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, AS A RESORT FOR INVALIDS FROM INDIA.

BY T. E. DEMPSTER, ESQ.

The island of Van Dieman's Land, lies between the 42d and 45th degrees of south latitude, and 145th and 158th of east longitude. It is situate at the southern extremity of the great continent of New Holland, from which it is separated by a strait about 20 leagues wide. It is begirt by a bold and rocky coast, presenting to the stormy southern ocean every form of rugged cliff and promontory.

The general appearance of the country in the vicinity of Hobart Town, (of which alone I can speak,) is that of one vast and dense forest. Steep hills of various heights, covered from the base to the summit with tall trees, rise in succession as far as the eye can reach, leaving little plain or level ground between. The higher hills, or such as assume the character of mountains, become bare of trees as they attain a certain altitude; and generally terminate in a rugged crest of basaltic formation.

A stranger, who has heard of the rapid progress of the colony, may naturally suppose, that the labour of man has already produced a considerable change in the aspect of the country; and may prepare himself to see extensive tracts of clear and cultivated ground. Nothing can be more opposite to the actual scene, he views on sailing up the Derwent. The quantity of land that has already been reclaimed from nature, and subjected to the plough (although really considerable) appears to the eye utterly insignificant, when contrasted with the vast surrounding forest, which will probably never be entirely subject to the dominion of man.

There is, perhaps, no country of equal extent, within the temperate zone, in which the culturable land bears so small a proportion to that which is barren and unfit for the plough. Hardly one-third of the island has yet been located, but even now, the new colonist finds the greatest difficulty in selecting an eligible spot to settle on. The remaining parts of the island are as yet imperfectly known; but are generally believed to be barren, mountainous and nearly inaccessible.

In the Hobart Town, and New Norfolk districts, the proportion of arable land, is much smaller, than in most of the other settled parts: and the soil is of very unequal quality. The narrow strips of level ground near the margin or rivers, and the low

land or "bottoms" between the hills consist of the richest alluvial soil, and produce food for man in unexampled abundance; but in other situations, the land is of various quality, and requires correct agricultural management to render it productive. Van Dieman's Land, although well supplied with water, for all domestic purposes, is remarkably deficient in navigable rivers. Of these the Derwent is the most considerable, and is, at its mouth, a river of great promise. Before reaching Hobart Town, it is more strictly an arm of the sea; just above the town, its channel becomes somewhat contracted,—but it soon again widens, and, for a distance of 12 or 14 miles, assumes the appearance of a magnificent salt-water-lake; it then puts on the true character of a river, running for a farther distance of 10 or 12 miles in a deep, narrow and winding channel; after which (like most of the other Australian rivers) it soon degenerates into a mere mountain-torrent. None of its tributaries are navigable, and although dignified with the name of rivers, many of them are only streams of clear water running down from the hills over rocky beds.

I arrived at Hobart Town on the 12th of March, 1833, and shall endeavour to describe the seasons in the order, in which I experienced them. The weather on my landing, gave me no favorable impression of the climate. The wind blew with great violence from the south, accompanied by frequent and heavy showers; Mount Wellington was entirely hid in dense vapours, and the air felt cold and piercing in the extreme. But my sensations had been rendered morbidly acute by ill health, and recent exposure to a very high temperature.

March, April, and May correspond to Autumn, in countries north of the equator. The mean temperature of this season is, I believe, correctly stated to be about 65° of Fahrenheit.* The air is, in general, clear and bracing, and the whole season would be esteemed temperate and agreeable in any part of the world. Little rain falls in March and April, but sometimes a good deal in May. During a great part of the latter month (in 1833), it blew a gale from the north-west. Some calm days in March were warm during the forenoon, and the heat of

* I failed in obtaining a correct meteorological Register at Hobart Town. The mean temperatures here given are taken from an useful little publication, "The Van Dieman's Land Almanac, for 1833." From this source also, I have refreshed my recollection of several points relating to the seasons; but I have advanced no statement, which does not correspond with my own experience.

the sun inconvenient for a few hours; but the evenings were always so cold, as to render a fire agreeable, and warm clothing indispensable.

The winter months are June, July, and August: this too is the rainy season; but rain does not fall as in tropical climates. There are considerable, but uncertain, intervals, of fine dry weather. The average temperature of winter is about 44° . The winter of 1833 was admitted to have been unusually mild. No snow fell on the low ground, either at Hobart Town or New Norfolk. For a few mornings only did I observe the whole country white with hoar-frost. The tops of the neighbouring hills of moderate height, were frequently covered with snow early in the morning; but it melted and disappeared, after being exposed for a few hours to the influence of the sun. On the higher hills, it remained a longer time; and Mount Wellington, which is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, retained a sprinkling of snow on its summit all winter. A part of "the western range" visible from New Norfolk, was white with snow all the time, I remained on the island. The water in shallow pools, and in vessels placed outside the house, was frequently found frozen in the morning; but it speedily melted. The severity of the winter, in different parts of the island, is very various, and depends on the elevation of the country. Although we had no snow at New Norfolk in 1833, yet in the neighbourhood of Bothwell, 34 miles distant, there were frequent and heavy falls. During the winter months, a dense fog often collects towards evening, and hangs over the course of rivers, and occupies the narrow valleys between the hills, leaving their summits visible above the mist. These fogs continue during the night, and early part of the morning, until they are dispersed by a breeze, which springs up from 9 to 11 a.m., again to collect at nightfall. In certain situations they remain all day. This formed my only objection to the beautiful village of *New Norfolk*,* where I resided; its situation rendering it peculiarly liable to these fogs in winter. Hobart Town, and other places in the immediate vicinity of the sea, do not suffer from this annoyance. The winter is, I think, generally considered the most pleasant season of the year; and, indeed, nothing can be conceived more delightful, than a fine winter's day in Van Dieman's Land. The rays of the sun give an agreeable warmth;

* *New Norfolk* is 22 miles from Hobart Town, and is situated on the Derwent at the extremity of its navigable portion.

the air is cool, dry, and bracing, but entirely free from chilliness; and the atmosphere has a clearness and transparency, of which I can convey no idea in words. The temperature stimulates to moderate bodily exercise, but permits inactivity without pinching with cold. Of such days there are a large portion during the season.

The months of September, October, and November, form the spring. The mean temperature of this season is from 50 to 60°. A good deal of rain falls; much of the weather is delightful, but there are frequent, sudden, and extensive atmospheric vicissitudes. These alternations of temperature are not so frequent as in the spring of England; but their range is greater. In this season should the unwary traveller be tempted, by the mildness of the air, to mount the top of a coach thinly clad, he will soon have reason to repent his improvidence.

The summer months are December, January, and February. It is difficult to give a correct idea of such a climate as the summer of Van Dieman's Land, the mean temperature of which is below 70°, and yet the thermometer occasionally ranges as high as 100 to 110°.

The forenoon is generally hot, and the sun is so powerful as to render exercise, in the open air, irksome; but every perfect shade forms a cool retreat; during this time a light land-wind blows. Before noon the sea-breeze sets in, and with it comes a sudden and extensive fall of temperature. All may now go abroad without inconvenience, for the remainder of the day. The evening is generally so cool as to render a fire pleasant, and blankets at night can seldom be dispensed with; such is the ordinary summer weather. The land or north-wind, instead of being temperate as above described, is sometimes sultry and oppressive; and the thermometer rises to 90, 100, and even as high as 110°. It may be laid down as a general rule, that the hotter the land-wind, the more sudden and extensive will be the fall of temperature, which is sure to follow. So early as November, 1833, I experienced more than one good example of a Van Dieman's Land hot wind. The change which succeeds these excessive heats is most remarkable. While this "Sirocco" blows, all are oppressed with the sultry and heated atmosphere; suddenly the wind shifts, clouds collect, a smart shower falls, and the inhabitants are instantly transported, as it were, to another and entirely different climate. Fires are lit, great coats muddled on, and all moving about to keep themselves warm.

I used to be much puzzled, how to clothe myself at this season; warm clothing was oppressive during the forenoon; but if I ventured any distance from home thinly clad, I was sure to return pinched and benumbed with cold. Some of the oldest residents make it a rule never to put off their warm clothing at any period of the year.

Having now given some separate account of each season, I proceed to notice the peculiarities of the climate as a whole; and, first, I would particularly direct your attention to the sudden and extensive alternations of temperature, to which it is liable, especially during the spring and summer months.

The effect of atmospherical vicissitudes on the human body depends, I conceive, principally on three circumstances, viz., the suddenness of the change, its extent, and the condition of the weather before such change occurs—of these, the last appears to be of most importance.

Small and frequent diurnal vicissitudes, such as take place in England, seem to produce little injurious effect; but a sudden accession of cold, occurring after a long period of hot weather, is universally admitted to be highly dangerous and hurtful. In Van Dieman's Land the alternations of temperature are peculiar, and correspond with neither of the above cases. In summer, there is generally a single diurnal change, but its range is considerable. Sometimes the heat is excessive, but it seldom continues above a few hours, and is invariably followed by a great and sudden fall of temperature.

It is a commonly received opinion in Van Dieman's Land, that these vicissitudes, instead of being deleterious, are positively salutary. That a sudden fall of the thermometer, to the extent of from 30 to 50°, must be injurious in many morbid conditions of body, cannot be doubted; but universal experience seems to prove, that, to the great mass of the inhabitants these changes are at least innoxious.

The cause of this may be illustrated by a familiar example.—Suppose a healthy individual to have taken as much exercise in a warm day at home, as to raise the temperature of his body to its highest standard, but without having carried it so far as to produce fatigue:—such a person may suddenly plunge into cold water, not only with safety but with advantage:—he will rise from his bath invigorated and refreshed. But should he continue his exercise so long, as to induce exhaustion and profuse perspiration, and then use the cold-bath, he will expose himself to imminent danger. In Van Dieman's Land the

healthy and vigorous inhabitant is occasionally subjected to a high temperature for a few hours; true, he is oppressed and incommoded, but neither exhausted nor debilitated; in fine, he is much in the condition of the person in the first supposed case. He is then suddenly plunged, not into cold water, but into cold air;—the effect is the same in kind. viz., tonic and invigorating.

From what I have stated it would appear, that the climate of Van Dieman's Land is, on the whole, agreeable to the feelings, and conducive to the health, of its European inhabitants. Their appearance is eminently hale and robust, and the beauty of the children, and rosy complexions of the women, are most striking to the eye of the Indian visitor. All the domestic animals of England thrive and multiply, and retain the best qualities of the stock, from which they spring. Almost every fruit, vegetable, tree, and shrub which the British Isles produce in the open air, grow in Van Dieman's Land, in increased luxuriance and fruitfulness.

The orange, which comes to great perfection at Sydney, will not bear in Van Dieman's Land. Grapes ripen in the open air, but they require much care and a warm exposure. Apples, gooseberries, raspberries, &c., are abundant and excellent.

“The great extent of sea gives a particular character to climates south of the equator; the winter being mild, and the summers cold. Thus, in Van Dieman's Land, corresponding nearly in latitude to Rome, the winters are more mild than at Naples, and the summers not warmer than those at Paris, which is 79 farther from the equator. The effect on vegetation is very remarkable. Tree ferns, for instance, which require abundance of moisture, and an equalization of the seasons, are found in Van Dieman's Land, in latitude 42°, and in New Zealand, in south latitude 45’* . There are some splendid specimens of the tree fern, growing in a deep, shady, and moist valley in the neighbourhood of New Norfolk.

The climate of Australia, has undoubtedly the effect of distinctly modifying the human race, even in the first generation. Almost without exception, the children have fair hair, and blue eyes:—they grow up tall, and thin, and soon arrive at puberty; in character they are energetic, intelligent, and courageous, and believe themselves a great improvement on the parent stock. This is more strictly a description of the Sydney youth.

* Lyell's Geology.

The rising generation of Van Dieman's Land (for there the *first* generation is only yet rising,) promise to assimilate to the character of their neighbours; although I anticipate, they will excel them in "bone and muscle."

The cause of the occasional hot-wind, and the diurnal alteration of temperature, which occur during the summer months, will be found in the geographical position of the island.

Whatever the nature of the interior of the great continent of Australia may be, this at least is certain, that a current of air, in its passage over its surface in summer becomes intensely heated. Van Dieman's Land being situated at the southern extremity of New Holland, and only separated from it by a narrow strait, is alternately exposed to the influence of the sultry north-wind coming from the main-land, and to the cold breeze from the open sea, as it rushes forward to supply the place of the air, which has been rarified by the action of the sun, on that vast tract of land. The insular situation of Van Dieman's Land forms its grand protection against the north-wind. It is only when circumstances are favorable to its unobstructed passage across the channel, that the "hot-wind" is felt, in all its unmitigated violence.

The northern island of New Zealand, although nearer the equator, than Van Dieman's Land, being removed from the immediate influence of the great continent, is (I understand) neither subject to hot winds, nor to alternate land and sea breezes.

I suspect the extraordinary degree of salubrity, which has been ascribed to the climate of Van Dieman's Land, is somewhat exaggerated. That several diseases of common occurrence, in European countries, have not yet made their appearance in that island, is certain;—but this may, hereafter, be found to depend on causes, unconnected with climate.

In 1823, the whole population only amounted to 28,000. Of these a great majority may fairly be supposed to belong to a class, little subject to disease, viz., vigorous, grown up, and middle aged persons of both sexes, well fed and well clothed, and fully engaged in healthy and active out-door employments. They have not yet suffered from the evils, which arise from a dense and crowded population, or from those which attend the extremes of riches and poverty.

I believe the climate of Van Dieman's Land to be as well suited to the European constitution, as any in the world; but as the inhabitants increase, and become congregated in large

towns, I fear they must expect to come in, for a fair share of those ills, which flesh is heir to.

The supposed unusual fecundity of the Australians may, perhaps, be accounted for on nearly the same principles.

During my residence at New Norfolk, I had an opportunity of seeing all the interesting cases of disease, which occurred in that district; and I daily visited the Colonial Invalid Hospital, an extensive and well-regulated establishment, containing about 120 patients.

The nature of the prevailing diseases might be conjectured from the account I have given of the climate. They are catarrhs, cynanche tonsillaris, rheumatism, and pulmonic affections. Catarrh, is, I think, less common than in England. I only saw a few cases of sore throat, but I understand it sometimes prevails in a severe epidemic form. Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, is often severe and obstinate. Acute inflammation of the lungs is of frequent occurrence, and if not treated in the most active manner, proceeds rapidly to a fatal termination.

I witnessed several cases of consumption. I believe I am fully justified in stating, that the climate is extremely injurious to persons predisposed to hæmoptysis; and that it is apt to excite to fatal activity, incipient tubercles in the lungs.

I was informed, by a medical gentleman long resident in the Island, that no person born and brought up in the Colony had died of consumption; but that a few children, who were sent to England for education, had been carried off by this disease on their return.

When I first arrived in Van Dieman's Land, no case of exanthematous disease had ever occurred. During the winter of 1833, I saw in the New Norfolk hospital a private of H. M.'s 63d regiment, who was labouring under a severe and well-marked attack of scarletina; this was, I believe, the first instance of the disease ever known in the Island. Puerperal fever showed itself, I think for the first time, in the autumn of 1833. In the district of New Norfolk, six or seven persons were seized, out of a very limited number of females, and of these, three died. Ophthalmia is common, and often ends in impaired vision. The number of persons afflicted with mania, and structural diseases of the heart and great vessels, is, I think, very great: they are almost all convicts. Syphilis, in all its forms, is now common enough. Idiopathic fevers generally are of rare occurrence. Intermittents and remittents almost unknown. This last fact would seem to prove, either that miasma

is not generated at all, or only in so diluted a form, as to be innoxious.

The mean temperature even of summer is extremely moderate, and any condition of the atmosphere, favourable to the production of miasmata, cannot continue long in operation, by reason of the frequent vicissitudes.

The annual quantity of rain, which falls, is less than in England. The country is in general elevated, and the water speedily carried off by running streams. High winds prevail at all seasons of the year; and the tall and scantily-leaved forest trees admit a free circulation of air, through most parts of the uncleared country. Dead leaves, and other decaying vegetable matter, are consumed by the fires, which often take place in the forest during summer. It is worthy of remark, that scarcely a forest tree is to be found in any part of the island, which does not bear on its trunk marks of burning.

In estimating the benefit to be expected from the climate of Van Dieman's Land, it is well to bear in mind, that our experience of its effects on invalids from this country is yet limited; and that it may not, of itself, warrant any very confident general conclusions. This experience, however, so far as it goes, is eminently favorable. Every one, of whose case I could obtain an account, had experienced great and decided benefit; with the exception of a few persons, who arrived in the colony, either labouring under, or having a strong predisposition to thoracic disease. But several, who in the end afforded the most triumphant proofs of the unaided effects of the climate, did not begin to improve, until they had resided many months on the island.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, now settled in Van Dieman's Land, arrived from India in a miserable state of health, and labouring under chronic liver affection. For the first year, he experienced little or no relief; after which he rapidly improved, and is now one of the most healthy and active persons I ever saw.

In recommending a voyage to Van Dieman's Land the medical practitioner, who has made himself acquainted with the nature of the climate, will of course be guided by general principles. But so far as our present knowledge and experience go, I think we may safely conclude that, with a very few exceptions, all invalids for whom a change of climate is deemed necessary, may hope to derive the fullest benefits of such change, by a temporary residence in Van Dieman's Land.

Van Dieman's Land has, in one respect, a great advantage over all the other places in the Indian seas, usually resorted to by invalids from India. The towns, the streets and shops, the inhabitants, manners and customs—all are English; every thing tropical is left behind and forgotten for a time; old and pleasing recollections renewed; and morbid associations and habits, broken and destroyed. The advantage of such moral remedies, in aiding the cure of long continued chronic disease, every physician will fully appreciate.

I have no doubt, that if all the convalescent depots were abolished, and the sick of the European regiments sent to one well regulated sanitarium at Hobart Town, a vast number of men would be yearly saved, who are now lost to Government, either by death, or by being invalided, or discharged and sent home, as unfit for longer service in India.

I regret, I am unable to add any satisfactory account of the climate of New South Wales. I arrived at Sydney on the 20th of January, and left it on the 2d of March. During the whole of this time, I suffered every inconvenience of a hot climate in full perfection. One visit of the "hotwind" lasted five days, without intermission; the thermometer rose to 100°, and the climate exactly resembled that of the Upper Provinces of India, in April and May. There was no unusual degree of sickness in the town, during these great heats; and every one went about his ordinary occupation in the open air, without even thinking of the protection of an umbrella. The inhabitants assert, that all the other seasons are delightful—more mild and less variable, than in Van Dieman's Land.

It is probable, that greatly debilitated invalids, would do well, to spend *first* winter in New South Wales. Sydney is a handsome and populous city—provisions are cheap, and all the comforts and luxuries of a large town available.—*Trans. of Med. and Phy. Soc.*

PONIAPAH THE BRAHMIN,

WHO WAS BLOWN OFF FROM THE MUZZLE OF A CANNON!

Orme says, that, in February 1752, a little before the battle of Covenpauk, Captain Clive enlisted Mahomed Issoof, as Captain of a company of sepoys in the English service: he proved himself to be a brave and resolute man, but cool and wary in action, and capable of stratagem: his merit raised him, so that in 1754 he was Commander-in-Chief of all the sepoys in the service

of the English. After the severe blow which Major Lawrence sustained by the loss of a convoy with supplies, on the 15th of February, near Cootaparrah, he was much assisted in procuring supplies from Tondiman's country, by the activity and vigilance of Mahomed Issoof, an excellent partisan, who constantly procured intelligence of the enemy's motions; and, having a perfect knowledge of the country, planned the marches of the convoys so well, that by constantly changing the roads, and the times of bringing the provisions out of the woods, not one of them was intercepted for three months. However, Major Lawrence was in such circumstances, that, if the enemy's Generals had been indued with common sagacity or activity, they might soon have rendered his situation at Trichinopoly desperate. In this distress, it was discovered that the army had for some time been exposed to the danger of treachery from a person in whom, by the nature of his office, Major Lawrence had been obliged to repose the utmost confidence.

One day, in the beginning of April, a Brahmin informed the servant of Captain Kilpatrick, that as he was bathing, that morning, at the river side, some of the enemies Colleries crossed the river and gave a parcel to some Colleries belonging to the English camp, who he heard, although indistinctly, saying something about a letter, and Mahomed Issoof, the commander of the sepoys; he added, that he knew the men who had taken the parcel, and desired assistance to seize them. The Colleries were immediately taken up, and one of them, without hesitation, delivered a woollen parcel, containing a letter directed to Mahomed Issoof, which Captain Kilpatrick immediately carried to the Major, in whose presence it was opened, and interpreted by Poniapah, the principal linguist. It was from the Regent of Mysore, sealed with his seal of signature, and on the back was stamped with the print of a hand, a form equivalent with the Mysoreans to an oath. The letter desired Mahomed Issoof, and another officer of sepoys, to meet, according to their promise, some persons who were to be deputed by the King, with powers to adjust the time and manner of betraying the city of Trichinopoly; in reward for which service, the King promised, if the plot succeeded, to give Mahomed Issoof a sum of money, equal to £160,000 sterling, a considerable command in his army, with some lands; he agreed likewise to reward, in the manner that Mahomed Issoof should recommend such friends as he might employ in the enterprise. On this Mahomed Issoof, the other officer of sepoys mentioned in the letter, the

Brahmin who gave the information, and the Colleries he had accused, were imprisoned; and Captain Kilpatrick, with Captain Caillaud, were appointed to examine them. The Brahmin was a writer to the commissary of the army, and had lately been confined upon a suspicion of having embezzled some money; he persisted in his story; but the Colleries said that the parcel was first discovered by them laying on some steps near the place where they were washing, and that asking one another what it might be, they concluded it was something belonging to a person who had washed there in the morning, or to the Brahmin himself, who was then washing very near them: so they agreed not to touch it, and went away; but one, less scrupulous than the rest, in hopes that it might contain something of value, returned and took it up. Mahomed Issoof and the other sepoy officer, declared that they knew nothing of the matter. Poniapah, the linguist, interpreted the depositions, and gave it as his opinion, that the Brahmin knew more of the letter than he had discovered. The next day, the prisoners were examined again, when the Brahmin was assured that his life should be spared if he would reveal the truth: upon which, he declared, that the day before he accused the Colleries; he went to Seringham, in consequence of a message from the Regent of Mysore, desiring to see him; when the Regent offered him a reward of a lac of rupees if he would contrive to make use of the letter in question, so as to prejudice Mahomed Issoof in the minds of the English; he added, that he undertook the commission partly for the sake of the reward, and partly from desire to be revenged on Mahomed Issoof, who had been the principal author of his late imprisonment. The Colleries were again examined separately, and agreed, without any variation, in the deposition they made the day before; upon which they, as well as Mahomed Issoof and the other sepoy officer were released and declared innocent.

However, suspicions were entertained that the whole truth had not been told, and that some person, of much more consequence than an insignificant writer, such as the Brahmin, was at the bottom of this daring iniquity. The Brahmin, was, therefore, sent back to prison, and remained there several days, often urged to discover more; but still persisting in his second deposition. At length, Major Lawrence finding that gentle methods produced nothing, determined to try the effect of terror, and ordered Poniapah, the linguist, to acquaint him that he must prepare to die the next morning, unless he confessed

the whole truth, and supported it by proofs. The linguist returned and said the prisoner had now confessed that he had been advised to go to the King and propose the scheme of the letter, by one Gopinrauze, a man who resided at Trichinopoly, and formerly served as an interpreter to the English Commandant of the garrison. Gopinrauze was immediately examined; he said he knew nothing of the affair, but appeared confounded and frightened, upon which Poniapah the linguist said he was certainly guilty. Whilst the examination of Gopinrauze was carried on, in the camp, the Brahmin, confined in the city, contrived to send a message to Mahomed Issoof, desiring to see him, having something of importance to communicate. Mahomed Issoof immediately repaired to the prison, taking the precaution to carry another person with him to be witness of the conversation, when the prisoner made the following declaration:—That, serving in the Commissary's department, under Peramranze, the principal agent and interpreter to the English Commissary, he had several times been sent to Seringham to solicit the release of his master's family, who had been taken prisoners when the convoy coming from Tricatapolly was defeated. After several journeys, he procured their liberty, and a little while afterwards Poniapah proposed to him, as he was known in the enemy's camp, to carry a letter and deliver it either to the King of Mysore or some of his principal officers; the Brahmin answered that it was a dangerous business, for which he might be hanged; to which the linguist replied that he should be able to save him, by saying that he employed him as a spy. The Brahmin desired time to consider, and immediately went and consulted his master, Peramranze, who advised him to comply with Poniapah's request. Poniapah, however, apprehensive of a discovery, told him that it was not proper to write the letter in the English camp, but directed the prisoner to write it himself when arrived in the enemy's camp; which instruction he obeyed. The letter was addressed to two principal officers, desiring they would persuade the Regent at Mysore to write to Major Lawrence, and request him to send Poniapah to Seringham, in order to hear some proposals relating to the dispute with the Nabob, concerning Trichinopoly. The next day, messengers from the Regent came to Major Lawrence, by whose orders Poniapah proceeded to Seringham; the Brahmin accompanied him, and was present during his whole conversation with the Regent, who began by exclaiming against the Nabob for

his breach of faith, and asked what reasons the English could have for supporting him in it. Poniapah answered, that in the year 1748, when the French attacked Fort St. David, the Nabob, Mahomed-ally, had assisted the English in defending their fort. Poniapah, then asked the Regent what he had in his heart: he replied, that if the English would pay him all the expenses he had incurred, during the war, he would go away; or, if they would give him the city of Trichinopoly, he would pay their expenses; or, lastly, if the Nabob and his whole family would come and throw themselves at his feet, beg for mercy, and own themselves beggars, that would satisfy him. He said, "Why do the English stay here and spend their money to no purpose? My expense is no greater than it would be if I remained in Mysore." Poniapah, replied, that he knew the English would give up the city, if their expenses were reimbursed; for, that he had seen a letter to this purport, written by the Governor of Madras, five or six months ago. The Regent said, he was ready to make the agreement, but that it must be kept a secret from the French, for he would not trust them, knowing that they wanted the city for themselves. Poniapah assured him, that the business might be concluded as soon as Mr. Palk arrived at Tanjore; and, in answer to questions made by the Regent, he told him,—that the English got all their provisions from Tondiman's country—that there were only provisions for two months in the city—and likewise revealed some other interesting particulars of their condition. The Regent assured him, that if the negotiation succeeded, he would give him a great reward in money, a number of villages, and the command of a thousand Brahmins; for Poniapah himself was a Brahmin. The conference then finished, and Poniapah, at his return to camp, reported to the Major such part of it only as could not prejudice himself: he likewise ordered the Brahmin to say nothing of what he had heard to any one, excepting his master Peramrauze, and to tell him only such particulars as he himself intended to relate to the Major. Some time after, the Commissary's business requiring the Brahmin to go to Tanjore, Poniapah was averse to his departure. On his return from thence, he was confined, under a guard of sepoy, for a deficiency in some money, which had been entrusted to him; but Peramrauze, promising to be responsible for him, Mahomed Issoo, after much solicitation, released him; as soon as he came out of his confinement, his master sent him to Poniapah, who told him, that so much time had been lost, by his journey to

Tanjore, and his confinement after his return, that the Regent, who had heard nothing of the business since they went to Seringham together, must imagine they had trifled with him; it was necessary therefore, he said, that the Brahmin should go to the Regent without delay. The Brahmin consenting, Poniapah gave him instructions how to conduct himself; in consequence of which, he advised the Regent to write to Mr. Palk at Tanjore, desiring him to get permission for Poniapah to come again to Seringham; he added, that if the Regent could in the mean time, contrive to prevent the English from receiving provisions, they must inevitably retire; that as the Nelloor Subahdar was the only person who knew how to conduct their convoys, it was necessary to get him killed, which might easily be effected, since he often went abroad with small parties; but, as a surer method to remove him, the Regent ought to write a letter addressed to him, pretending that he had promised to betray the city. The Regent wrote the letter without hesitation, and delivered it to the Brahmin, who, returning from Seringham, was taken up with the letter concealed in his clothes by some of the English troopers;—they carried him a prisoner to the camp, but without discovering the letter; he was extricated out of this difficulty by Poniapah, who, being ordered to examine him, reported that he had been to visit some relations at Elumiserum. As soon as he was released, he went to his master Peramrauze, and gave him some hints of the business he had been doing at Seringham. The next day, he laid the letter on the steps, by the river side, and as soon as he saw one of the Colliers take it up, went and gave information to Captain Kilpatrick's servant.

Mahomed Issoof, on hearing this account, immediately went to Peramrauze, and asked him what he knew of the affair. The man threw himself at his feet and implored his mercy; but Mahomed Issoof immediately secured him, and returning to the camp, related what the Brahmin had declared, on which Poniapah was seized and imprisoned.

The Brahmin repeated to the Court of Enquiry, without addition or deviation, all he had declared to Mahomed Issoof: being asked, what induced him to accuse Gopinrauze, he said, that when Major Lawrence had determined to put him to death, unless he discovered his accomplices, Poniapah, who was ordered to acquaint him of this resolution, advised him to accuse somebody, and asked him whether he had lately had any conversation with Gopinrauze; he replied, that he had met him at the

house of Peramrauze, on the evening after his return from Ser-
ringham, and that they had conversed together, in private,
near a quarter of an hour, whilst a number of sepoy officers and
other persons were assembled in the house, in order to see the
experiments of a conjurer, who had been sent for by his master,
to discover in what manner the money was lost, for which he,
the Brahmin, had been confined on his return from Tanjore;
upon this Ponipah advised him to accuse Gopirauze, and to
stick to that,—that would do. Peramrauze was likewise ex-
amined, his evidence coinciding with the declaration of the
Brahmin, in all the points of which the Brahmin had declared
him to have any knowledge. PONIAPAH was condemned, and
some time after *blown off from the muzzle of a cannon!!!* He
confessed nothing! His antipathy to Mahomed Issoof arose
from his jealousy of the influence which that officer had
obtained in the camp, by which his own importance was much
diminished."

This whole case appears to be redundant with complicated
treachery; it shows the imbecility of Lawrence, and the
virulence of the disputes between his Native officers for the
ascendancy over him; the intrigues besetted a Hindoo Court—
the atrocity of the judicial proceedings was in character with
a Moslem camp—but the barbarous infliction of the punishment
disgraced even a Court Martial.

The guilt or innocence of Ponipah is now a question for the
historian to decide upon: and it is to be hoped that some of the
members of the Hindoo Literary Society, Natives of Madras or
Trichinopoly, will investigate it with more coolness than could
be expected from Kilpatrick and Caillaud, or the evidence of
the Brahmin writer of the commissary, of Mahomed Issoof. Go-
pinrauze, or Peramrauze, and of the other witnesses, placed, as
it were, at the muzzle of a gun! Some years afterwards Ma-
homed Issoof actually did revolt.

COL. FREDERICK'S REPORT ON THE PROVISION DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

The system, in its general principle, may be called the same
under all the Presidencies, as regarding the provisioning of
European and Native troops from the Commissariat, in all situa-
tions where the regulations of the several Presidencies entitle
them to receive rations; but this latter circumstance varies in
its application; for, in Bengal, Europeans, married or unmar-

ried, receive rations from Government all the year round; at Madras, in the field, and in field stations; but, in Bombay, they are provisioned only while on actual service or marching.

There are two modes of provisioning Europeans; nor am I aware that the one, of the men dieting themselves, in fixed stations, has any serious objection to it, as the men's messes are very strictly superintended, and the power of varying the materials of their food pleases them: besides, the soldier in Bengal, if not also at Madras, would have the advantage derived from the lowness of price in comparison with what the same kind of articles would cost on the western side of India.

Here I must beg to go somewhat into detail, otherwise the conclusions I draw may have the appearance of not being sufficiently borne out by facts. The soldier in Bengal always gets a smaller ration than at Madras or Bombay, though it varies at different seasons of the year. The ration for half batta stations is peculiar to Bengal. The following is the comparative state of rations issued to Europeans, at the three Presidencies, marching or on actual service.

SPECIES.	Field Service or full Batta Station.			Half Batta Station.		
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal	Madras	Bombay.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz.	The men provision themselves.	The men provision themselves.
Bread - - - -	—	—	—	1 0		
Biscuit, or - - -	1 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	—		
Rice, in lieu of biscit.	2 0	1 5 0	1 8 0	—		
Meat - - - -	—	—	—	1 0		
Fresh Meat - - -	—	1 8 0	1 8 0	—		
Including bone for 5 months in the year	1 8	—	—	—		
Do. for 7 months do.	1 4	—	—	—		
Salt - - - -	0 2	0 2 10	0 2 0	0 2		
Wood - - - -	3 0	5 billets.	4 0 0	3 0		
Spirits - - - -	2 drams.	2 drams.	2 drams.	1 dram		

the plan of the family-man supplying his own wants, independent of any general contract entered into for the whole regiment, has public economy on its side, as the ration costs Government, at a full-batta station in Bengal, Rs. 7-12-7½; and at a half-batta station, Rs. 6-3-2. In Bombay, at a full-batta station, it costs Rs. 8-12. At Madras, about the same. Through out India, no greater deduction can be made from the soldier's pay than threepence halfpenny per diem. There is another difference that amounts in its effects to a discrepancy, as re-

guards India—the non-commissioned officers in Bengal pay higher rates for their rations than the privates, though receiving no greater quantity or variety of food; it is true this is in accordance with his Majesty's warrant, but its application is both partial and local. But men in garrison stations at Bombay, being unable to procure provisions at the usual rates, during a period of scarcity, are supplied, at their own request, with a ration consisting of 1lb. of meat, 2lbs. of wood, 1lb. of rice, and 1 lb. of bread, for which they pay 70 reas, which is equal to 2 annas, 9 pies, and 6 tenths; and when individuals or small details are marching, they are allowed $6\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, per man, per mensem, for their provisions, under the head of dry batta. To save the expense of the Commissariat establishments, a similar plan obtains, in Bengal, in giving at half-batta stations 6 rupees, and at full-batta stations 10 rupees, per man, as a compensation for provisions. At Madras, the European troops have the same indulgence as the Native, by receiving compensation on the rise of the price of rice in the market, without paying anything for it in return.

Having condensed these details, as to this head, which, at all the Presidencies, would be the same, if acting on the same principle, I shall take that part of the system in which they differ, and proceed to the portion of the subject,—“The relative situation of the soldier to the State,”—never losing sight of his comfort and health, as the prominent features of the discussion. In reference to the individual, it will, I should imagine, be easily admitted, that in any situation he receives the best of food, if not better, from the public stores, than he can procure by an accidental contract.* So far, his health is preserved; but his convenience, on the other hand, may be consulted by his appropriating a small sum to the purchase of pork, fish, vegetables, &c., which he thinks indispensable to vary his food, even when receiving rations from the public stores. It follows, that, in either case, as he buys these articles, he may sometimes lay out more money when providing himself; but, in the latter case, an arrangement is always made, by the commanding officer, to enable him to proportion the amount of his mess charges, which generally exceed what the Government stoppage amounts to, the sum he can spare from his monthly pay.

Notwithstanding the deduction that would seem to follow, from this reasoning, in favour of the soldier providing himself, I must still be permitted to offer an opinion, that there is hardly any station, in either of the Presidencies, where the

soldiers would not prefer receiving rations from the commissariat, if they were somewhat varied, to the supply from a regimental contract, owing both to the price he pays being less than he could procure the same quantity of meat, bread, &c., for in the market, throughout the month; and the advantage he has of his commissariat provisions being reported on by a committee, if he thinks them in the slightest degree objectionable.

My own experience, in the command of a European regiment, as well as serving much with European troops, induces me to prefer, as one general system, the provisioning of the troops from the commissariat, as it combines the two leading points of health and justice to the soldier, and the consequent efficiency of his exertions to the State. I cannot admit it, as a serious inference, that discipline would be affected by the adoption of either measure, as it has nothing to do with the arrangements for supply. It may be urged, that the ration could be procured, in some parts of India, for the same sum that Government allow for it; but this would be too partial an admission to affect an extended argument of this nature.

I shall now turn to the other side of the topic, and look upon it in an extended light; both as it affects the soldier and the principles on which it operates towards him. The keeping of Europeans in garrison in Bengal is more expensive than either at Madras or Bombay; because they receive rations all the year round; but, in the field, the Madras army is the most expensive; from a rule, peculiar to itself, of giving full-batta, of 4 rupees 9 annas, to the soldier, in addition to his pay, and afterwards making a deduction of 4 rupees 7 annas, almost equivalent to the batta; and, it is to be observed, that the Madras soldier's pay, of 13 rupees 2 annas, and deduction for provisions vary from those of the other Presidencies.

At Madras, by a misconception, I presume, of the orders of the home authorities, the pay, in English money, of a shilling per diem, is first converted into pagodas and then into rupees, giving, by these means, a larger sum, 13 rupees 2 annas; while the recovery for the ration is not only higher than elsewhere, being 4 rupees 7 annas, for a private of foot; but does not rise in proportion with the several non-commissioned ranks, and draws a distinction between the cavalry and infantry, as is done in Bengal. Nor is the appearance of consistency preserved; for, while 4 rupees 9 annas and 9 pie, are allowed as full-batta,

(that is to say provision-money,) a deduction of only 4 rupees 7 annas is made for the rations.

At Bombay, the mode is simple.—In garrison or stationary, the soldier receives 12 rupees per month, and provides his own provisions;—in the field or marching, he is provisioned by the commissariat, and pays, for his ration, 3½ rupees per month, which is equal to 3½d. per diem;—but, has one great advantage in a public point of view,—for, he is at all times provided with cooking utensils, has them tinned, and carried for him,—by which, he is always efficient as a soldier, having nothing to think of, but himself and his accoutrements. While, at Bengal and Madras, he is put to this expense; and, consequently, it is but a natural feeling that he should be anxious about his property, and sometimes have his attention distracted as to the probability of its loss, when he ought to be thinking of his duty; not to advert to the injury to the service, of the soldier not having his meal in due time. This cannot occur to the Europeans on the Bombay side, as every thing is done by the public departments, and the commanding officer immediately complains on the occurrence of any deficiency. This idea was probably present to the minds of the Madras Government, as earthen pots are given to the men; but this is a poor substitute for the other mode. A question might be asked, as to its being more expensive. The introduction of it generally, certainly would; though it is essential to state that the scale lately introduced at Madras does not provide for the comfort of the soldier in any degree, as would be expected, in proportion to the great dissimilarity of its system to those of the other Presidencies; and, as to comparative expense, I have no hesitation in affirming it to be greater than the one that prevails at Bombay, or even at Bengal.

The mode also of recovery from the soldier varies, as has been shown, all over India; and why it should do so, in any case, I am at a loss to conjecture; for it answers no purpose of regularity or economy; and these anomalies (for they really are such) give rise to those frequent and reiterated orders, complaints, and modifications by the Honorable Court, the perusal of which, by an inexperienced person, would lead him to the conclusion that something like confusion existed in so essential a branch of their service.

In all general arrangements and plans, it is but too obvious that distinctions of any kind are productive of no good in a great public service like that of India; by any attempt to make

the receipts in one place counterbalance or compensate for payments made in another: this variable mode should give way to the establishment of one uniform and general system. This idea seems to have suggested itself more than once to the Court of Directors, and may have originated their orders at different times, directing the practice in force at one Presidency, which seemed to them the best, to be adopted at another; and my minute on this subject, of the 20th of July, 1829, six months previous to the receipt of their orders, issued at Bombay, is in complete accordance with this opinion, proving the practicability of the measure in all its parts. The Madras deduction of 4 rupees 7 annas, may appear larger than the Bengal and Bombay one, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; for, the Madras soldier's pay is calculated at 13 rupees 2 annas, instead of 12 rupees, to which first sum the deduction bears a relative proportion; and the general expense is, as I have already shown, greater, in an extraordinary degree, than that of the other Presidencies in the field; not from the commissariat charges, which cannot be correctly estimated in campaigning, as they vary every month, but arising from the plan of giving the batta of 4 rupees 9 annas.

I feel the greatest difficulty in attempting to frame a comparison of the three establishments; and, to preserve perspicuity, I will notice Bengal, which, on the whole, will be the best example; on the score of charging the soldier for his ration all the year round:—he receives $8\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, and is fully provisioned;—thus, in the first instance, complying with the King's warrant as to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per diem, which is equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, being deducted from him;—but, the Government purchase back from him, the dram of liquor, at the rate of 3 rupees 2 annas per month; and thus, by a double arrangement, of taking with one hand and giving back with the other, the soldier, in reality, gets 12 rupees as pay, and his provisions gratis;—whereas at Bombay, under similar circumstances, he pays $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for his ration; and at garrison stations he pays $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, for his liquor, out of his pay, besides subsisting himself;—and, at Madras, the soldier pays 4 rupees 7 annas, and in garrison, 1 rupee 1 anna 5 pie for liquor, and subsists himself also.

It may be equally applicable, in this place, to shew the general expense of provisioning the soldier at the three Presidencies, (in the field,) including his pay, provision, and compensation money, including establishment, carriage, &c.; also the garrison cost of the soldier:—

	In the Field.		In Garrison.	
	Rs.	Annas,	Rs.	Annas.
Bengal - - - -	18	: 0	14	: 13
Madras - - - -	23	: 5	13	: 2
Bombay - - - -	18	: 8	12	: 0

The field charge at Madras includes batta, but no compensation; but, at Bombay, it does not embrace either batta or compensation. It is to be recollected, that this statement is not founded on the same comprehensive basis as that of the Auditor-General; as the pay and commissariat expense only are taken into account; the other items, of clothing, &c., I do not conceive as belonging to this question, and would only be used on the argument at large, when speaking of the soldier as he stands the State in for every expense.

It is also to be assumed, from similar data, that the actual loss sustained by Government for provisioning troops on the three Presidencies, arises from the difference of the actual cost of the ration to Government, and the price at which it is charged severally. At Bengal, a soldier in garrison costs 1 rupee 1½ annas more than at Madras; and 2 rupees 13 annas more than at Bombay; therefore, taking the number in Bengal to be 11,000, the amount will be about 223,000 rupees above Madras, and 372,000 above Bombay, supposing each Presidency had the same number of troops; for the comparison cannot be made in any other way; and, by the same parity of calculation, the Bombay plan is 147,000 rupees per annum cheaper than the Madras plan; and, if the plan of the Madras batta be considered, it follows that they could not send 5,000 men into the field without exceeding the expense attending this number at the other Presidencies by 400,000 rupees per annum. Therefore, it must be evident, that the arrangement on the western side of India, on the score of effectiveness of the soldier, and economy, cannot be equalled by the modes at Bengal and Madras. On the question, of the advantages and disadvantages between the system of Bengal and Bombay, it is only left for me to observe, that the comparison becomes still more favourable to Bombay, when the question of foreign expeditions occurs: two-thirds of those generally consist of Natives; and, as no deduction is ever made from them for rations in Bengal and Madras, the expense is, consequently, a dead loss; whereas, at Bombay, there is a set-off of 33½ reas per man per diem, or the batta of 2½ rupees per month; however, there is another difference; there are no hospital stoppages at Bombay and Madras,

as at Bengal. All these dissimilar points should be cancelled, and a general uniformity established, upon a basis that can be easily made to meet the prejudices and provide for the comfort of the individual, both European and Native.

In campaigning, the Bengal plan can boast of a considerable advantage over the Madras one, but nothing to speak of over Bombay, except the cheapness of provisions and servants, which is adventitious from local circumstances, and not ascribable to perfection of system. Therefore, if the three Presidencies possessed the same means as to cheapness, to which side the preference would incline would be immediately seen, as there is a clear large saving by the Bombay plan of allowing the troops to provision themselves.

In Ceylon, the soldier is charged 8d. for 1 lb. of meat, one seer of rice, and two drams of arrack; but, in India, he receives nearly twice as much in value, and never can be charged more than 3d. for it.

From these and other sources of information, it will be obvious that the humane care at all times evinced by the British Government for the lives of its soldiers (and in no country is it more conspicuous than in India) has a direct tendency to charge the State with every extra expense, which the moiety of the soldier's pay of 3d., ordered by his Majesty's warrant, is quite inadequate to cover. It has, probably, from this feeling, become an established usage, in Bengal, to provision Europeans, in all situations, charging them, agreeably to the regulations, less for their rations than the provisions actually cost the Government. This conviction gives rise to the necessity of ascertaining the lowest rate at which the ration can be supplied to the soldier when not on actual service; for, when in the field, of necessity, it varies every month; and no average can be formed, as no expense is spared in keeping him efficient, as far as the commissariat is concerned; therefore, all calculations must consequently be confined to fixed stations, or movements from station to station, under whatever denomination of full or half-batta.

In any change, I should rather incline to the introduction of a modified plan, differing from all the modes at present in use, and at the same time distinguishing between the ration for field service (where a man requires more sustenance, to recruit his physical strength) and the one for fixed cantonments, whether full or half batta. It appears that the Europeans at Madras never receive bread, but when the rice is bad; the

advantage of which might be questioned; and I certainly would not advise its adoption at the other Presidencies, especially as the quantity is only three-quarters of a pound of bread. A healthy man marching, can scarcely manage with less than 1lb. of bread; this opinion might be supported from the practice of medical men, who allow their patients in hospital three-quarters of a pound; however, if soldiers are to have the same rations while stationary as marching, the proposed plan, in the annexed table, which exhibits but little variety from the old one, might be adopted; but, as it is equally difficult to cause variety without entailing a greater degree of expense, I have been guided, in connecting economy with efficiency, in adhering to general, and not partial, principles of calculation.

Table of proposed weekly rations to Europeans marching and stationary.

SPECIES.	Days.	Field Service or actual Marching.				Stationary Cantonments on Full or Half Batta.			
		Daily.		Weekly.		Daily.		Weekly.	
		lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
Meat - - -	7	1	: 8	10	: 8	7	1 : 0	7	: 0
Bread { - - -	7	1	: 0	7	: 0	7	0 : 12	5	: 4
Rice - - -	4	0	½ : 8	2	: 0	3	0 : 8	1	: 8
Flour - - -	3	0	: 8	1	: 8	4	0 : 8	2	: 0
Wood - - -	7	4	: 0	28	: 0	7	2 : 0	14	: 0
Salt - - -	7	0	: 1	0	: 7	7	0 : 0½	0	: 3½
Spirits - - -	7	2	drams	14	drams	7	1 dram	7	drams.

In the field or when marching, in lieu of 1 lb. of bread, 1 lb. of biscuit may be issued. *Salt meat never to be issued but on occasions of emergency, and then only 1 lb. per man. Flour may be issued, in order to introduce it; for it is an article the men are fond of, as enabling them to make puddings, dumplings and apps, and its use would reduce the quantity of rice, which the men generally dislike, seldom using it in anything but curry, and which they conceive a bad substitute for bread or biscuit, either of which they deem indispensable, as a daily ingredient of their meals.

As an argument of this kind must, to a certain degree, be hypothetical, and can only be partly supported by facts, I shall venture to explain my view of the subject, by entering on the largest plan as the safest one for elucidation, and take Bengal as the best adapted for the purpose, because the troops in Bengal are provisioned all the year round. It has been calculated from the average current prices, that the difference between the present ration (without liquor) and the new one would be a

saving to Government of 5 annas, 9 pice, per man per mensem, while stationary; but, when, actually marching, or on field service, the loss would be 9 annas, 4½ pice. Pursuing this calculation, I shall take it as a fair concession, "that hardly one-fourth of the Europeans will be ordered for service, or move from one contonment to another every year;" thus, taking all disadvantages; but, admitting that proportion to be marching the whole year round, the Government would lose, in that year, 20,391 rupees; but, by the remaining three-fourths of the stationary number, would gain 36,872 rupees; thus giving 16,833 rupees, as a clear profit, per annum; allowing one-fourth of the Europeans to be in constant movement. This saving will, of course, increase, in the same rate that the number of field, or moving regiments, and detachments decreases; but a profit is never contemplated when discussing the subject of the expense a State incurs in equipping or providing for its troops. I believe, all that can be aimed at, is a plan founded on the most economical principles that will insure efficiency.

To shew the relative situations of the soldier, under the three Presidencies, on the score of pecuniary advantages, with the treatment he experiences under each respectively, I shall select the soldier of the third class, or under 7 years' service, as best adapted for the calculation to be founded on; and then the following statement will prove that the soldier in Bengal receives, in hard cash, more money actually than the soldier at Bombay, and but a little less than at Madras.

Table of the Government expenditure for a European soldier, at each of the three Presidencies, for a month of thirty days, both at full and half-batta stations; shewing what his pay and rations costs the Government, exclusive of carriage, cattle establishment, and so forth:—

	<i>Full-Batta Stations:</i>			<i>Half-Batta Stations,</i>		
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Pay - -	8 9 10	8 11 0	8 8 0	8 9 10	13 2 0	12 0 0
Liquor -	3 2 0	—	—	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Batta - -	—	4 9 9	—	—	—	—
Cash - -	11 11 10	13 4 9	8 8 0	10 2 10	11 12 0	10 12 0
Provisions	4 9 7½	8 12 0	8 12 0	4 10 2	—	—
Total cost	16 6 5½	22 9 0	17 4 0	14 3 0	13 2 0	13 0 0

Here, it is only requisite to observe, that, in Bengal the soldier at a full-batta station receives (including his pay and compensation for his liquor) Rs. 11-11-10, and at a half-batta station Rs. 10-2-10; at Bombay, on field-service, he receives Rs. 8½; exclusive of the deduction of 3½ for his ration; stationary (having paid for his liquor, but getting no ration) he receives Rs. 10½; at Madras, in the field, he receives Rs. 13-4-9, (after paying for his ration), and at garrison stations Rs. 11½, after paying for his liquor and finding his own provisions; which, at a moderate computation will cost Rs. 6½; thus, clearing, at the end of the month, not more than Rs. 6½ at Bombay, and 0½ at Madras, to cover all his other expenses of dress, tobacco, pipe-clay, cook, &c.;—therefore, it is assuming nothing more than facts warrant, that, the soldier in Bengal has a third more money at his own disposal for drinking (if he be so inclined) than at the other presidencies.

The question of provisioning Native troops is a short one, when they are entitled to rations, which is on foreign service alone; and, though it is an expensive, difficult, and extensive task, as well as supply, the provisions are given at Bengal and Madras gratis; but, at Bombay, a deduction of two rupees and a half per mensem (the full-batta) is made to counterbalance the expenditure. The granting compensation when grain is high in the market, is a practice throughout India, with one peculiarity attending the mode at Madras, that the European troops participate in it, which must increase the general expense, as they pay nothing in return; (this is probably a species of set-off for the Europeans never getting biscuit) although troops, who, in times of scarcity receive provisions from public stores, have a deduction made for the same from their pay.

The humanity and consideration displayed in the late orders of the Court, on the head of rations for invalids and recruits from Europe, have their full effect; as all regulations, springing from the like motives, must invariably tend to the good of the service, and ought to be made applicable to the sick on Foreign Service.

THE ORIENTAL REPOSITORY AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

" Were I to live again, and aught bequeath,
 I ne'er would give to bodies corporate
 And unlearned, medals, coins, or gems, or prints,
 But marbles, busts, and ponderous statues,
 That cannot in private place be hid!"

The first sentiment a Briton acquires is, "The Liberty of the Press; it is the air we breathe; without it we die;" yet, the Press is shackled, even in Britain; and, in all of the British Colonies and dependencies, it is systematically stifled in its birth. When the Holy Inquisitors of Rome love the Liberty of the Press; then, we may hope, that the Directors of the last of the East India Companies of Europe will also love it; but, not, until then; for spiritual despotism, however deluded, ignorant, and corrupt, cannot possibly ever become so totally heartless and altogether vile as a foreign military despotism, based upon the mercenary principle of a Joint Stock Bubble Company, whose highest pretence is to conquer infidel countries, and to divide the spoil amongst those schemers, directors, and partisans, who do not partake in the danger.

The Pope of Rome never insulted the Majesty of heaven more grossly by his arrogant bulls than the Court in Leaden-hall-street, has insulted the majesty of a free people by its audacious despatches to India, against all that is useful and desirable; its whole aim ever has been to keep Europe and Asia strangers to each other, in order that the Company may be the Dubash; it always has been reckless of wages, trusting to *delelles*, *dustooree*, and the small things it might pick up, such as the patronage of voyages, supracargoes, factors, and so forth.

For more than three centuries, Europe has been disgusted with companies pretending to trade with the Indies, the Mississippi, and the South Seas, and has seen their true character to be nothing better than Royal monopolies, beneficial only to a few Aristocrats and Directors; Europe is now almost cured of these abominations; but, the cold-blooded animals are very tenacious of their charters of existence, and they die very hard. Our own great old monopoly defies the King to attempt to govern India: the fact is, it has devoured every thing;—even the atmosphere;—and, it defies the King to live like a toad, in the heart of a block of marble. The Company can not only live without "The air we breathe;" but light and air are poised to the reptile.

The East India Company never has been a hypocrite, but has always outraged the common decencies of Government, in avowing and maintaining its nefarious policy of being the broker of the two hemispheres; yet, with its true character of a reckless middleman perfectly well understood, his Majesty's reform Ministers have entrusted the monopolists of all intercourse between Britain and Asia with the expenditure of the money granted by Parliament for promoting intercourse by means of steam-vessels. The Company seems well inclined and quite ready to make the most of this agency, for it has issued tenders for coals to be received by the Company's own agents at Newcastle; and to be scaped, weighed, and measured there, by the Company's own servants: so that the steamers will prove very productive of patronage.

It is scarcely possible that non-intercourse acts can be penned in plainer language than many of the Company's despatches; for instance, those which forbid their servants in India from sending to private persons accounts of the state of the Company's affairs in India, and those which direct geographical surveys of portions of India to be kept secret. More recently, when Mr. Buckingham gave a new impetus to the public mind in India, the Company forbade its officers from writing, publishing, and editing; and reiterated the most severe denunciations against those functionaries who revealed the secrets of their offices to the public, saying that means were used for their detection.

On the 19th of February, 1766, the Court of Directors wrote to the President and Council in Bengal, saying, "We have frequently represented the bad tendency of sending to private persons accounts of our affairs in India, and forbade such practices, particularly in our letters to you, under date of the 1st of April, 1760, paragraph 116; the 19th of February, 1762, par. 57; and the 1st of June, 1764, par. 48. And, as the like notices were communicated to our other Presidencies, no person can with propriety plead ignorance of them. In order entirely to put a stop to these prejudicial practices, we now confirm, in the strongest manner, the directions we have given in our before-mentioned letters; and we enjoin you, our president and council, to take care that they are strictly carried into execution for the future; and you are to make these our orders as publicly known as possible, that no person, in whatever station he may be, can have it in his power to plead ignorance."

In 1773, Mr. Bolts, an Alderman of Calcutta, in the preface

to his works, said,—“ After perusing the many extraordinary accounts contained in these sheets, the impartial reader will naturally wonder, how such things could so long be concealed from the public. The reason of which, however, has been, that the persons capable of informing them have been interested in withholding such information. Even the friends in England of injured men abroad will not often venture to make their letters public, for fear of heaping heavier misfortunes on the oppressed, or those connected with them, who are in the power of the Company, or their substitutes in India; as the Court of Directors have always strictly prohibited, to their dependants, the communication of any accounts of their affairs in India to private persons in England. Sometimes the injured, who come home for redress, hold their tongues, in order to make their terms with the Company and go out again to India in advantageous situations; and, in short, among almost all the gentlemen who have once been in those countries, there is such a powerful string of connections, and such hopes or such fears prevail either for themselves or their friends, as make the obtaining of authentic vouchers very difficult. If this had not been the case, we should have had it in our power to have laid before the public many documents of a more curious and interesting nature than even those we have produced, and which must now remain concealed, till time, the discoverer of all truth, gives us an opportunity for exhibiting them in another volume. A narrative of the murder of an English gentleman, by the servants of a zemindar, in the districts of Santalury, eastward of Calcutta, which happened in December 1768, was withheld from the writer, by the friends in England, upon the very principle of the fear of heaping heavier misfortunes on those connected with them who were in India, and still under the power of the Company!”

On the 11th of November, 1768, the Court of Directors wrote to Bengal, saying,—“ When a survey is taken, no one is to be permitted to take a copy of it: which leads us to repeat our astonishment at the unfaithful conduct of our surveyors, in that they have sent us no one production of their labours, though they have already put the Company to a very great expense, which is still going on, at the rate of 5,000 and 10,000 rupees per month;—and this neglect is aggravated by our finding that maps of all the provinces are in the hands of Lord Clive and Governor Vansittart. We should have carried our resentment at their conduct as far as dismissal, had not the advice by the

last ship assured us the surveys will be completed and sent us next year."

The people of India are familiar with the arts of reading and writing, and they are in a state to benefit extremely by the use of the art of printing. The people who have conquered Hindostan are the worshippers of the God of Truth; and they know that the light of Truth is omnipotent against every false system of religion; therefore, they propagate truth only by publishing the word of Truth. The British system of Government is built only on the will of the people governed; therefore, the only means of its good government ever must be the wisdom and the virtue of the people. What engine but the Press can elevate the conquered Hindoo to the conquering Briton? None. The Press is far better adapted to the good government of Hindostan than the Sword; but, by a strange infatuation, the conqueror will not sheathe his Sword, nor even treat the Press as an ally. In India the army and the Press are sworn friends; but the Government suspects the friendly alliance, and threatens both the army and the Press; the licensed Europeans and their descendants always have esteemed the Liberty of the Press as their birth-right; and now the Natives of India begin to avail themselves of the use of the Press. Let the publishers of India tell the people of India who these most wretched of all usurpers are, and describe to them the infamous means by which each individual became a director; let all join in protesting against being taxed for supplying a dividend and guarantee fund to be divided amongst the Jews of 'Change Alley; and then the natural rights of India will be recognised; but as long as the army and the people submit implicitly to the dictates of the exploded old Company, so long will they be deprived of the free use of the Press.

The people of India thirst for knowledge, but the multiplication of manuscripts always must be not only slow but also expensive; and they have been so plundered that they cannot afford to supply themselves with manuscript books, as they did in the time of their prosperity, when Acbar had a library of 24,000 volumes which was valued at the immense sum of £807,000 or £34 per volume. Acbar had the Mahabharat translated into the Persian language; General Carnac procured a copy of the translation, but he had to pay 1,000 rupees for it.

Forty years ago, the East India Company established a Repository for Oriental manuscripts, at the India House, 10,000

miles distant from India! It is full time that the people of India and of England should each enquire of the Company concerning the result of the measure. But neither the people of India, nor the people of England can approach that eternal and invisible body which is ignorantly worshipped under the unintelligible name of The Company—Kompanee Beebee—and which is proclaimed, as Kompanee Behaudee;—salaamed to by the sepoy, as Kompanee Sahib;—abhorred by the ryot of Bengal, as the kallee-nemuck-wallah, or dealer in bitter-black salt.

As the Company is not accessible in its Courts even to petitioners, each of the querists must resolve the question for himself. The Briton does not derive any benefit whatever from the collection of Oriental manuscripts at the India House, but incurs all the odium of having plundered India of them. The Indian is insulted by the trophy being transplanted to the metropolis of the conqueror; he cannot visit the depot in which the spoil of his country is exhibited. A few months since, we ourselves witnessed a most distressing scene; nor, did we alone witness it; it was witnessed also by some French gentlemen, who were at their studies in the Oriental Repository:—Captain —— introduced a son of Tippoo Sultan into the library; the first thing he pointed out to him was a marble bust, saying —“ You have seen this person! do you know who it is? The captive Prince sedately said “ Is it the Duke of Wellington? “ Yes;” replied the Captain; “ How long is it since you saw him?” “ Five and thirty years.” “ Well then,” said the Mehmander, “ we had better go and call upon him first, because you know him personally.” “ No; my business is with the Chairman and the Court of Directors; I have come over to see them; and I will wait here to know their pleasure.” Close to the bust of the Lieutenant-Governor of Seringapatam, there was a manuscript book, containing the dreams of Tippoo Sultan, in his own handwriting; the Prince turned to the case which contained it, and would have seen it, but for one of the attendants concealing it, by throwing a cloth over the case. However, he was in the midst of the books taken from the library of his father; his own murdered father’s koran was before him; it was only by denying him access into the other rooms that he was prevented from coming upon the helmet and the rest of the armour of his own murdered father! Whilst this unfortunate man stood in the midst of the plunder of Seringapatam, the Tower guns fired a royal salute in honor of

the King's birth-day ! Imagination cannot picture a more affecting sight. Those very guns, which Hyder Ali cast in Seringapatam, and which have been taken from off the dismantled towers of his palace, and are now exhibited at the India House, as trophies of the power of a corrupt and cruel Joint Stock Company, probably had vomited forth from their tiger mouths volumes of fire and smoke in honor of the birth of the Prince who now stood amidst the wreck of the fortunes of his house, in a foreign land, supplicating for a hearing before a base, mercenary, and irresponsible body of traders, who keep his whole family as state prisoners, under strict surveillance and limit them to a very miserable subsistence.

Trophies over conquered nations, are fit only for barbarians ; Britain compelled France to restore the works of art which had been taken away from Italy, and the Prince Regent of England sent about a lack of rupees, to the Pope of Rome, to enable him to re-establish his restored pictures and statues in their respective galleries. It is equally proper that France should insist upon the Crown of England restoring to India that portion of the recently surrendered property of the exploded East India Company, which consists of works of art brought from India.

England protects Africa but plunders Asia ; she liberates the Negro slave, but at the same time she smothers the cry of the Palla of Malabar. It is quite as criminal to gather the crop of India and to remit it to London, as it is to steal a Negro and to transport him. The whole of the British Government passes laws against printing in India which are quite as infamous as any of the laws which some of the Southern States of the American Union have ever passed against the education of the coloured people and Negroes.

In short, the whole earth cannot produce any governing body which has so vicious an origin as the East India Company ; consequently, the Company excels every other Government in its hatred of knowledge. Even in London, under the eye of the Reformed House of Commons, and subject to the control of the Right Hon. Sir John Hobhouse, the pride of Westminster, this infamous substitute for a Government dares expel a reader from a national library, merely because he publishes an account of the catalogues of the library, and thus draws public attention to a treasure which the Company desires to conceal ; probably fearing that if Indian manuscripts were better known to the

people of England they would discover that the people of India are not quite so barbarous as the Company is pleased to represent them.

The library of the Vatican is hermetically sealed against all but priests—this is consistent; but the library at the East India House has not even the boast of consistency in its management. The Pope has a conclave of Cardinals who are consistent; but the Company cannot refine its corruptions so as to purge from its Court of Directors some occasional scruples of conscience and experiments in toleration.

On the 5th of November, 1834, we wrote to the Court of Directors, and requested to have access to the library at the India House; and on the 20th of that month, the Court commanded their secretary to inform us, "that the Court decline to comply with the application." On the 26th we applied to the Board of Control, requesting "that they would grant us an order, obliging the Company to let us have access to the library under their care, which is now the property of the Crown." The very next day Mr. Robert Gordon, the secretary, replied, saying,—“I am desired by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to inform you that they have not the power to grant to you an order, obliging the East India Company to let you have access to the library at the India House.” That was one of the last acts of the imbecile Whigs in 1834; for just then the King saw that the nation was so utterly disgusted with them that he thought they would once more submit to be governed by the Prince of Waterloo—little aware of his views with regard to the Grand Master of Orange.

As soon as Parliament had got soberly to work, Mr. Hawes of Lambeth got a committee of enquiry into the affairs of the British Museum: this was on the 27th of March, 1835; that same day we addressed a short note to him, stating "that by means of the recent transfer of all the property of the East India Company to the Crown, the museum, library, and archives of the Company have clearly become the property of the nation; however, the library is not catalogued or accessible to the public; the archives contain much information which is peculiarly valuable to the merchant at this present moment, but it is impossible to obtain access to it; the Board of Control, the Record Commission, and the Board of Trade have severally told me that they had no power over the Company in this respect:—that the library, museum, and *historical* records, which are locked up in the India House, ought to be removed to the Bri-

tish Museum, catalogued, described, and opened to the public, who have bought it very dearly; for instance, Lord Moira bought the Mackenzie collection for ten thousand pounds sterling; sent it to London; and now, again, the nation has had to buy it. Mr. Hawes instantly communicated this note to the Duke's secretary to the Board of Control, who replied to Mr. Hawes the very next day; for the Tories had been unable to seat themselves firmly on the back of the Commons; and, therefore, their officers were forced to be civil. This document is as follows:—"India Board, the 28th of March, 1835.—To Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M. P.:—Mr. Winthrop Praed presents his compliments to Mr. Hawes, and returns him the note, addressed to him by Mr. ———, on the 27th instant. He has ascertained that the statement, made by Mr. ———, with respect to his application made to this Board, and the answer returned to it, is correct. Mr. ———'s request for the interference of the Board was made before Mr. Praed's appointment to the secretaryship. He believes, however, that the reply made to it was a proper one, and that Mr. ———, is mistaken in his interpretation of the India Act so far as it relates to the subject of his note."

Here is a plain case; both Whigs and Tories decline to interfere with the Company in the matter of the library; they seem to state it does not belong to the nation; that it is not vested in the Crown. More than this; a metropolitan member of the reformed House of Commons, who we hope and believe is something much better than a Whig, hesitates about the meaning of the India Act, as far as regards the cession of the property of the late United Company. One thing is pretty plain; a Company which has given up all its property, has no commerce whatever, and has placed all its charters in abeyance, for forty years, annually divides the sum of £630,000, amongst the women, children, jews, priests, nobles, and foreigners, whose names are enrolled in its great book of proprietors. Whence does this arise? What was given up in consideration of the dividend? Was the library given up or retained? Who does the library belong to? Is the library the property of the Company, or is it vested in the Crown for the benefit of the nation?

To us, the case appears as plain as possible. When the Company entered into its negotiation with the Crown, it presented a statement of the property which it claimed and proposed to surrender, in consideration of an annual dividend. On the 21st of August, 1833, the Company's Accountant General at the India House, Thomas S. Cabell, drew up an account of the

Company's assets; and, under the Commercial Branch, one item is entered, "Value of the East India House and warehouses as computed by the Company's surveyor, in reference to their present occupation £1,294,318." The House of Commons has printed this account and published it, in their accounts and papers for the session of 1833, number 730, which is to be found in Volume XXV., beginning at page 463. Now, let some Member of Parliament call for "The particulars of this item of £1,294,318; particularly distinguishing the value of the East India House from all other buildings, and showing the value of the wing, or other parts of the building, occupied as a museum and library; also, exhibiting the valuation of the various collections of manuscripts, books, pictures, maps, charts, plans, statues, medals, coins, specimens, curiosities, rarities, works of art, and such like things, which are contained in the India House and other establishments of the Company in England; in so far as the same can be ascertained." Surely the people who pay an annual dividend to the Proprietors of India Stock, have a clear right to see a detailed account of the value of the property ceded by the Company. Charles Grant's "liberal compromise" with the patrons of his family, bore on its face every mark of a corrupt bargain and a gross fraud on the nation; the sole aim of which was personal, family, and party interest; however, even in this most shameless job of the Whigs, some species of an estimate must have been framed. An item of more than a million and a quarter sterling must have been detailed specifically, though ever so fraudulently. But even if the library had not been included in this item, and valued as a commercial asset; then, as a territorial asset, it would have been a property always inherent in the Crown; captured by the Crown at Seringapatam, given up by the Crown as booty to the victor army, and presented by that army to the Crown, to be preserved as a trophy for the use of the public. Both Whig and Tory secretaries of the India Board may shroud themselves in mysteries and utter their oracular monosyllabic doubts concerning the propriety of the popular view of the last India Act, but the public will still read the Act, and interpret it according to the letter, and judge of it for themselves, for, it is plain, that the bargain was to rid India of the incubus of a proprietary government, which was done on consideration of the Proprietors of India Stock receiving a guaranteed net dividend of 630,000*l.* per annum, and the Directors retaining the free exercise of that enormous patronage which they have al-

ways systematically abused in the most corrupt and wicked manner, to the mortal detriment of Britain and of India. In the interpretation of a plain Act of Parliament, the public cannot yield up the evidence of their senses and of their reason to any Board of Commissioners; indeed, all that any Government ought to wish for or to expect, is to meet the doubts of the public mind fairly, fully, and fearlessly. This has not been done; the question of the library at the India House has been sharked by Ministers, or, at most evaded, or dogmatically answered.

On the 28th of August, 1833, exactly one week after the date of the account signed by the Company's Accountant General, the King gave his royal assent to the new India Act, from which we make the following extracts concerning the cession of the Company's commercial assets :—

“3rd and 4th William IV., chapter 85 ;—An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian territories, till the 30th day of April, 1854.—And whereas the said Company are entitled to or claim the Lordships and Islands of St. Helena and Bombay under grants from the Crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the term granted by the said recited Act (of 1813). And whereas the said Company have consented that all their rights and interests to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same be placed at the disposal of Parliament in consideration of certain provisions herein-after-mentioned, and have also consented that their right to trade for their own profit in common with other His Majesty's subjects be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them.—And whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said Company be continued under such Government, but in trust for the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend herein-after secured to them, and that the property of the said Company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the Crown, for the service of the said Government, and other purposes in this Act mentioned.—Be it therefore enacted,—That from and after the 22d day of April, 1834, the territorial acquisitions and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said Act of the 53d year of his late Majesty King George the Third, together with the port and island of Bombay, and all other territories now in the possession and under the Government of the said Company, except the Island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such government until the 30th day of April, 1854; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents, and profits of the said Company, and all the stores, merchandize, chattels, monies, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon herein-after mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants, and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever, which the said Company, shall be seized or possessed of or entitled unto on the said 22d day of April, 1834, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and ex-

exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of and in the same respectively, by the said Company, in trust for His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the Government of India, discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their Capital Stock, secured to them as herein-after is mentioned subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction, and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company as have been already made or provided by any Act or Acts of Parliament in that behalf, or are made or provided by this Act. IV. And be it enacted,—That the said Company shall with all convenient speed after the said 22d day of April, 1834, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purposes of the government of the said territories, and get in all debts, due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property herein-before directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said Government. VI. And be it enacted,—That the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property herein-before directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said Company connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and controul all acts and operations whatsoever of the said Company whereby the value of the said property of the said Company may be effected, &c. XXV. And be it enacted,—That the said Board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company, which in any wise relate to or concern the government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as herein-after is mentioned. CIX. And be it enacted,—That every power, authority, and function, by this or any other Act or Acts given to or vested in the said Court of Directors, shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said Board of Commissioners as in this Act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactments conferring such powers, authorities, or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said Court. CXVI. —, That the Court of Directors of the said Company shall, —, lay before Parliament, an account of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, and the state of their effects in England and elsewhere, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said Court of Directors in respect thereof."

This Act of Parliament speaks very plainly; but the Company has so repeatedly doubled up its stock and augmented its dividends upon nothing, that it is very natural that after it

has ceded all its territorial and commercial assets to find a few Oriental manuscripts laying about the garret "where the carpenter works," and other varieties, which not falling under either head of the total assets, may now form the nucleus of a new Company; a Literary Institution! How obliging of the Directors! Relieved from their original commercial functions, and, aided in their political duties by Crown Commissioners, they seem willing to apply their leisure by opening a Museum! Equally liberal with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, they will also exhibit the India House to visitors; however, the Directors have not yet published the price to be paid for admission to the grand Court Room, the new Sale Room, &c.; nor how much for seeing the statues of Lawrence, Clive, Coote, and Watson. It is reported that ——— has made an offer for the purchase of the India House, in order to convert it into a circus for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship; our opinion always has been expressed that all the concerns of the Company should be finally wound up as speedily as possible; however, we see carpenters and painters at work in the India House just as if nothing extraordinary had happened, and as if the House was not in the market for sale, in common with the warehouses and other parts of the items which the Crown has taken at the valuation of £1,294,318. The India House is actually in the most filthy condition of any house in London; the halls, passages, stair-cases, bangisters, walls, floor, mats, windows, courts, &c., are covered with soot, dust, dirt, and filth. Two courses present themselves to the Directors of this filthy establishment; one is, to appropriate those fees which visitors pay for admission to see the immense pile of building, to the purpose of cleansing it, by sweeping, washing, and white-washing;—the other is, to do as dirty Dick of Leadenhall-street did before them; that is, to allow the soot, dust, dirt, and filth to accumulate, so that the accumulation shall not only be a nuisance but also a curiosity; then the number of visitors will increase, and the fee-fund will consequently become more considerable than it now is.

We invite the Crown, the Ministry, the Parliament, and the Nation to behold the India Houses of Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, and at their Presidencies at Manilla, Goa, Batavia, Pondicherry, Bankipore, and Tranquebar; and then we ask—How long will Britain persist in maintaining the barbarous monopoly of the India House in opposition to the improving spirit of the age?

FIRST IMPRESSION IN INDIA.

Who ever has assayed the task must have felt that it is almost as difficult and often far more painful to recal the distant past than to attempt to penetrate the dark vista of the uncertain future. One poet has illustrated the pleasures of Memory—another the pleasures of Hope—the first are too often like angels visits, few and far between—the last never fail us; for when does Hope desert us! when cease

————— O'er future ill
Her magic ray of light to pour
And the dark future brighten still
With pictured scenes of joy in store?

Hope is all pleasure—memory too often all pain—why then exercise the faculty when it brings us no pleasurable emotions? To me it presents a picture in which there are some few sunny tints, and I would fain sketch for the reader's amusement impressions produced by my earliest experience of India some eighteen years ago.

After a brief and passing glimpse of some of the mountains of Ceylon, of which we soon lost sight in a squall, we made the Coromandel coast, and soon saw Madras and the surf of which we had heard so many strange accounts from our Mull fellow passengers. An odd set they were. In one cabin, the half of the stern cabin below, were two military officers, old chums and sworn friends, and yet the very antipodes of each other in appearance, mind, manners, and tastes—the one not a jolly sub—but a jolly Captain, whose figure, if that might figure be called which shape had none, might be compared—to what shall I say?—to nothing but itself—none but itself could be its parallel—it may suffice to say that he once fell off the poop, making what the sailors called a stern board, and suffered no injury, rebounding from the centre of gravity like an inflated bladder. He was a gourmand with large, inexpressive blue eyes, a mouth about which every line indicated good humour, with his head stuck upon the body without any perceptible neck, a constant smile played upon his features, he was ever ready with his joke, and somehow or other, though not a fellow of infinite jest like poor Yorick, he contrived likewise to set the table in a roar; *Dum vivamus vivamus* was his motto—you seemed to read it in his face. Enjoyment was the business of his life, and he laughed sentiment to scorn, though he afterwards fancied himself in love, and became a Benedict: his chum who shared the cabin with him was an officer of some

education and more pretension, of elegant manners and person. He had handsome dark eyes and an intelligent countenance; but I have forgotten, at this distance of time, his particular features, and shall never have an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with them, for he and his jolly chum have long since visited "that bourne whence no traveller returns;" the one, the elegant man, was killed in action in Assam, I think, and the other died in his bed like *Falstaff*, whom, in some points, he resembled. It is difficult to conceive a greater contrast than that which existed between these two officers—yet that seemed rather to cement than to interrupt the very warm friendship that subsisted between them. For the sake of convenience I will designate them F. and H. F.—the elegant man was somewhat of a dandy, and a great enthusiast in some things. He carried his admiration of Napoleon to such an extent, that it was maliciously said that he worshipped a picture of that great Captain, which he kept suspended in his cabin. H. ridiculed his enthusiasm, and whenever he talked sentiment would interrupt him with a coarse jest or a snatch of a vulgar, perchance a smutty song. F. would reply petulantly, "What a brute you are H. I declare you're not fit for civilized society;" but he was soon compelled to laugh at the other's invincible good humour and drollery—they were the oddest pair linked in the harness of friendship, I ever met with; but they pulled together. Next cabin to them was the wife of an officer with no less than six children, four nearly adults, two sons and two daughters by different husbands, and three younger children, a girl and two boys, by him she was going out to join. The three daughters and the youngest boy occupied the same cabin with their mamma, the two youths and the other boys slept always in the steerage. The young girls must occasionally have been edified with some strange conversation in the cabin next them, for H. was not very considerate, though he made amends by afterwards marrying one of them. They were good natured, rather pretty, and not very well educated girls. We had two assistant surgeons—equally contrasts—the one all gravity, and free from all the awkwardness of the griff—the other wild as one of the children of the mist described in one of Sir W. Scott's novels, all agog for wonders, a fine subject for mystification, and mystified he often was. If his head was wrong however—his heart was always right. The chief mate had been a commander, and lost a ship, and there was a terrible hubbub

about some love affair, not of the most delicate order, between him and a pretty Malay girl, servant to the Captain's lady; but for reasons, me thereunto moving, I must not be more particular or attempt to describe others, except the Captain, who was an elderly man well versed in the scientific part of his profession, but not a good manager—perhaps because he was married to a most pretty, dark-eyed young wife, to whom he gave more of his time than was *convenient* to his own interests or that of his passengers.

Such were some of the party on board the good ship ———, which anxiously awaited an opportunity to get ashore at Madras. When we saw the hulls of the vessels in the roads we thought it time to prepare to land, and dressed accordingly, but as if to give us a practical illustration of the homely proverb “many a slip between the cup and the lip,” we had a calm which lasted till night, when we got the land wind, which gave us a warm reception—for it came off like the blast of a furnace. It helped us into the roads, however, in which we anchored a little before midnight. Boats were off, but there was no landing at such an hour. At day-break we had a fine view of Madras, from the anchorage—the white surf cresting the vivid green waves, the catamarans, the *masoolah* boats, the white buildings, and the green trees, lit up by the rising sun, formed altogether a picture, which might have delighted more fastidious critics of the picturesque, than those of whom so long it might have been sung—

And their eyes in vain are seeking
Some green spot to rest upon.

For my part, I was charmed with it, and eager to land in a country connected, in my mind, with early associations, with inflated notions of oriental splendour, with recollections of historical lore, Hyder and Tippoo Sahib, or *Sabe*, as I should then have called him, &c. &c., I longed to land; but still there was one drawback upon that pleasure—the *amari aliquid*, that adulterates all human enjoyment: parting with those whose society I had so long enjoyed, and for some of whom I had learned to cherish a sincere and lasting regard, which even time and long absence has not obliterated—which has out-lived many trials in a life of many vicissitudes; but as “farewell, a word which hath been and must be,” was to be said, I postponed it to the last. The ship was to come on to Bengal; I was to remain at Madras, and I determined to take leave when the

vessel was weighing her anchor to proceed. I had not to part with all my fellow passengers, however, for the two military Captains, the Officer's lady and her family, remained at Madras.

At length daylight came, and some few of us prepared to land with the Captain. It was near seven o'clock, however, before we got to the beach; the surf was so trifling to what it generally is that I was disappointed. I have often since seen it, in all its grandeur, and passed through it while the foul weather flag was flying, and when it was terrifically grand. When we landed, it was so smooth, that a jolly boat might have come through it with safety, though we landed as usual, in one of the *massoolah* boats used for the purpose, and admirably adapted for it by their construction and elasticity.

Early as it was, the beach was crowded especially with a class of rascals called *Dubash* servants, fellows who perform at once the office of sirkar and domestic. Even the Captain could not escape these fellows; but the quickness with which they singled out the *griffs*, was remarkable—they pressed round us, stuffing certificates of character into our faces, and pestering us with offers of services, protestations of their own good qualities, and accusations of their neighbours, "I very good man, Sir, that fellow d—n rascal." At length, with the assistance of the peons, we got to the Custom House, and there I procured a palkee into which I got the wrong way, placing my head on the shelf at the foot to the great amusement of all the bystanders, and was conducted to the house of the Captain's private agent, a respectable tradesman in a very large way of business. The breakfast astonished me, for it was profuse even for India; but what struck me still more was the little sample of Eastern manners we had during the meal—a child of about four years directed a great hulking servant whom he called *boy* (*bhoy*) to scratch its back, and the fellow, with an instrument made for the purpose apparently, an ivory *hanu* fixed on a long piece of the same material, performed the operation with infinite gravity and patience. The house of mine host was luxuriously fitted up, and in one room was a billiard table. His wife was a fine dashing woman, she did not make her appearance till 10 o'clock, when she came down to a second breakfast provided especially for her. At 2 o'clock there was a splendid tiffin, and at 7 again a dinner for a prince. My destination being Ceylon, I was well content to remain in such good quarters until an opportunity for a passage offered, and, being a perfect stranger, accepted the host's kind offer. In two days the ship

left Madras—I went off, and did not quit her till she had towed the boat I come in far from the land—when I took my leave of her with a heavy heart and returned on shore.

To console myself for the absence of those I left on board, I sought the society of those who remained at Madras, the officer's lady and her daughters, and there I often met the jolly H. who fancied himself in love. At length the father of the young ladies, a veteran of, I don't know how many campaigns, though only a Major, arrived. He was a regular military rough knot and a perfect John Bull of the old school in his opinion. He was in a perfect rage with the French education of his daughters, and swore he would see any child of his beggared ere he'd give them a "rap" if they did not hate a Frenchman as they hated the devil—that he'd give 'em no quarter in the field or out of it

Swearing he for his part
Had no notion of sparing
And as for a foe why ' he'd eat him alive.

To confess the truth, his daughters had not benefited much by their French schooling. They could not speak the language even tolerably, and were too apt to think French must be superior—they had few accomplishments and their best recommendations were their pleasing faces and amiable dispositions. As I had the *entre* at all hours, I came in one day soon after a late tiffin, the jolly H. and the old boy were still over their cool *lāl*, and both apparently in high glee. H. soon beckoned me to leave the room and go over to his quarters, which were in the very next compound. We were no sooner out of hearing than he asked me if I could guess what he had been saying to the old boy. In this, he reminded me of the child shutting its eyes and fancying that nobody sees it. He could no more disguise his thoughts than he could make his too substantial flesh invisible; I guessed at once his riddle—and replied, "why having popped the question to the daughter, you have now made your proposals in form to the father."—"Exactly so," said he, "but mind in confidence you know." The same *confidence* was soon reposed in all his brother officers, and there was a general laugh at H.'s becoming benedict. He had to join his corps first, however, and I dined at the mess of the —, where he had his parting dinner. He should have been sentimental on such an occasion—as he had taken leave of "his ladye love"—but he could no more put on the woeful than Liston could play *Macbeth*. He did essay the serious as befitted the occasion, but he

soon lost his cue and became gayest of the gay, till he was informed the dawk was ready—and the very last directions he gave respected a due supply of brandy and water that he might not lack stimulus on the road. I shook hands with him in his palkee, and we parted to meet no more. He returned and married the young lady who probably survived him; for he had ruined a good constitution by dissipation.

The Black Town of Madras is a horrid nasty hole, badly laid out, hot and swarming with musquitoes; but the scenery of the vicinity to the south, with St. Thomas's mountain in the distance, is extremely pretty,—the Mount Road magnificent. There are no public buildings of imposing grandeur or elegant proportions, but the Custom House and the offices, public and private, which line the beach, have a handsome appearance from the offing, with their colonnaded verandahs, and the beautiful chunam employed in the houses.

————— *Paro marmore purtus*

justly celebrated. Society is or was conducted much in the same manner that it is here, and a sketch of one *burra khana* may serve for all. I was invited to dine at the garden-house of Mr. ———, of the house of ———, &c., wealthy agents. Having no other conveyance, I went in a palkee—a distance of full four miles—the hour was eight o'clock,—some of the company consisting of civilians, military, and some Captains of Indiamen, were already arrived and assembled in the verandah when I reached the house. The approach of those who came in palkees might be known when they were yet half a mile off, by the extraordinary noise which the Madras bearers make. At length, the company being all assembled, dinner was announced, and we sat down, some sixteen or more. The conversation at dinner was *appropriate*. “May I ~~send you~~ mutton? Allow me to recommend the *cotelet a la Maintenon*? Thank you, pleasure of a glass of wine with you, most happy, &c., &c.” Dinner over, I expected to find some subjects of interest tabled, but I heard little more than a jargon of hard names, a sort of epitome of the route book, varied by the sea monsters, with the account of the breezes they experienced, their nautical skill, the rapid sailing of their vessels, and the wonderful accuracy of their time-keepers, till coffee was served and the company broke up; and for this, thought I, have I come four miles, to sit down to a dinner without appetite, (for who can eat a dinner at seven, who has feasted heartily at two or

three?) to drink wine I did not require, and listen to conversation I could not understand, or feel any interest in if I did. I was present, however, at a very amusing party, a bit of high life below stairs, which amused me a great deal, a scene that reminded me much of Captain Marryatt's dignity ball in Barbadoes, a Portuguese wedding, the husband, a journeyman watch-maker, the young lady I don't know what, but rather good looking, and fairer than her *cara sposo*: it was a love match I fancy, for, I believe, there was little money on either side, though I was told that 500 rupees, perhaps, were spent on this nuptial entertainment. I was taken there by some one who had obtained an invitation through the bridegroom's employer I suspect, and, as we conducted ourselves with strict propriety, we were not only permitted but pressed to stay, and I had the honour of dancing with the bride, and sitting next to her at supper. Some odd speeches were made, some strange toasts given, though not quite so extraordinary as those described by Marryatt. The supper table was covered with luxuries, and full forty persons sat down to partake of them. There was much to afford scope for a satirical pen, but I never had talent or taste for that sort of thing, even if I could have justified the employment of them for such a purpose. The truth is, these things have always struck me in a different light, and from the amusements and gaieties of those whose hard lot gives them few opportunities of enjoyment, I derive only gratification, and have no inclination to ridicule them. It is a poor heart that never rejoices; and, I believe, there was more real enjoyment, more of that complete surrendering up of the soul to the pleasures of the moment, with an utter abandonment of the world and all its cares, at this humble party, than I have ever witnessed in the gay parties of higher circles, where a greater degree of refinement prevails.

The society of Madras was, in that day, renowned for a greater degree of ceremony and aristocratic hauteur, than that of any other part of India, and the distinctions of castes so highly preserved, that one of the first things I heard was, that an officer in his Majesty's service, whose sister was married to one of the most respectable and wealthy tradesmen of the place, a man celebrated for his integrity, liberality, and benevolence, would incur the risk of being *tabooed* by his corps, if he should visit his own sister!! Something of that spirit still prevails, if I may judge from the feeling manifested about East Indian widows. The greatest bore in society was, that awfully and

oppressively hot as the weather was, the comfort and cleanliness of a white jacket was not tolerated in the presence of ladies.

My time at Madras was, in respect to any useful purpose, a blank in my existence, but I had every physical comfort I could desire, a relative in Ceylon had sent me a letter of credit, and for money I had only to ask and have it; but I soon became weary of such a life, and my greatest enjoyment was the evening drive on the sea-beach on which the surf incessantly thundered. At first the noise of that surf which you hear at the distance of three or four miles inland, kept me from sleeping, but habit so soon reconciles us to every thing, that ere long, as with the residents of Madras, the noise lulled me to rest, as effectually as the strains of soft music, "soothing with its lullaby." Enough for the present however.

Bengal Herald.

A TRAVELLER.

PETER MUNDY'S TRAVELS.

In the British Museum, the Harleian library contains a manuscript volume, numbered 2286, very fairly written, entitled, "A brief relation of certain journies and voyages into France, Spain, Turkey, and East India; passed and performed by Peter Mundy." The catalogue describes this work as,—A book in folio, not negligently written; rather seeming to be prepared for the press. This author, or traveller, who was of Penem in Cornwall, first went into France, A. D. 1610, and, the next year, served in a merchant's ship as cabin-boy; from which station, by degrees, he became employed in considerable business. He discovers a good capacity, joined with veracity; and divides his narration into several chapters, the contents of which do follow the title; of which I shall give the following abstract, because I remember not that I have seen the work itself in print. *Imprimis*,—My passage with my father, to Roan in Normandy, A. D. 1610; and, at my return, a voyage from London to Constantinople.—2. A journey, overland, from Constantinople to London, in 1620.—3. Port in Spain, and other passages occurring since my arrival from Constantinople, until the time of my entertainment for East India.—4. A journal of a voyage made in the good ship, *Expedition*, Thomas Watts master, bound for Surat in East India, in company of the *Jenah*, commander, Richard Swanly, viz., March the 6th, A. D. 1627.—5. My arrival at Surat, the 30th of September, 1628; my

abiding there two years, and passages until my departure for Agra, in November 1630.—6. A journey from Surat in Guzerat, to Agra in Hindostan, whither Peter Mundy and John Yard, were ordered and sent by the Worshipful Thomas Rastell, President, &c., in Council, to assist Mr. William Fremlen (there residing) in the Honorable Company's affairs.—6. A little journey from Agra to Cole-shawgurrie, the river Ganges, &c.; being dispatched by Mr. William Fremlin, about the Company's affairs, the 17th of December, A. D. 1631.—8. A journey from Agra to Patna, in the borders of Bengal; whither I carried eight carts laden with ——— barrels of quicksilver, and ——— parcels of vermillion, for the Honorable Company's account, to be there sold, and the money to be there invested; as also to see the state of the country: what hopes of benefit by trading into those parts; the 6th of August, A. D. 1632.—9. The description of Patna.—10. The employment for Patna; its present trade and future hopes; with my opinion, that the sending of me to Patna, with the Company's goods, may not only prove to their loss, but is also against the intent and meaning of the President and Council at Surat.—11. The return from Patna to Agra.—12. The description of the Great Mogul, Shah Jehan, his coming from Brampore, (where he lay warring against Deccan,) unto his garden called Darrecca-baag, near Agra; the 1st of June, A. D. 1632.—13. A brief description of Agra.—14. A journey from Agra to Surat; with a cafila, consisting of 268 camels, and 109 carts, with 1439 lbs. of indigo, 12 lbs. of saltpetre, with other goods, dispatched by Mr. Wm. Fremlen, under the convoy of me, Mr. Peter Mundy, having with me 170 peons or soldiers, viz., the 25th of February, A. D. 1632.—15. Notes of certain passages of a cafila, sent by Mr. Wm. Fremlen, from Agra to Surat, under convoy of Peter Mundy, consisting of 109 carts and 268 camels, with ——— lbs. of indigo, ——— lbs. of saltpetre, and ——— barrels of mustar; the 25th of February, A. D. 1632.—16. Since my arrival in Surat to the time I took my passage for England; the 4th of November, A. D. 1633; with observations of India in general.—17. A journal of a voyage from Surat to England, in the ship *Royal Mary*, commander, Captain James Shade, (wherein, went home, Mr. John Norris, Captain Merchant, Mr. Henry Glascock, Mr. Thomas Wilbraham, and myself, Peter Mundy;) the 1st of February, 1633.

Although this book be but a copy, nevertheless, it is corrected by the author's hand: it well deserves to be printed.

His Majesty's Commissioners for the public records, utterly despise the Indian firmans, perwannahs, treaties, grants, and charters which are contained in the national repositories, most probably because they do not know or care much about India; therefore, his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India, must be looked to as the guardians of the archives and other historical records of the British Empire in India; they ought to deposit in the Museum copies of all books and papers printed at the public expense; and they ought also to investigate the state of the Indian records. At present, it seem as if the nation paid the expense of one public establishment, the sole aim of which is to accommodate and instruct the public; and, as if it paid all the rest of its own imperial establishments to conceal from the public all knowledge of the laws, records, and people of the Empire.

MR. MACAULAY.

We have broadly declared our opinion as to the defective state of the Law Commission; and our conviction, that the experience, neither, of his public life in England, nor of his official career in India holds out any expectation of benefit from the suggested addition to its numbers of the Legislative Member of the Supreme Council of India. We now proceed to state the grounds on which that conviction is founded.

We presume, it will be admitted in the outset, that the class of ability, which alone can give substantial recommendation to such a nomination, is that which has reference to jurisprudence, in the largest sense of the word. Let us see what qualifications the public functionary in question has hitherto displayed in this department of human activity.

And, first, of his public life in England, of which we do not profess to have any further acquaintance than that of a distant observer. We find him commencing as a member of the legal profession; but, if we are to give credit to his own public and gratuitous declarations, his professional life exhibited little of application, and less of practice. We next hear of him as a writer of well-earned reputation in the department of classical literature and in that also of party politics; but we are not aware that he ever ventured into the less inviting and more intricate paths of jurisprudence, or showed any disposition to such abstract speculations. We must, therefore, follow him into the House of Commons, the grand field for the display of those

qualities, which recommend to public confidence, as well as to office and its emoluments. We there find him prominent in debate, rather as an eloquent declaimer upon general topics, and a strenuous supporter of liberal principles and measures, than as a man of business or practical statesman. Amidst all the extensive changes that were effected in his times, is there any one measure or project of legal reform or amendment stamped with the name of Macaulay as its author? The only act of legislation, with which we find him intimately connected, is, that under which he holds his present elevated station in the councils of our Eastern empire; and upon that measure and its details, the Indian public has expressed its opinion so loudly and so unfavorably, that we apprehend his warmest admirers will hardly wish to rest his claims on so questionable a foundation.

So much for the experience of his qualifications before his appearance on this new and untried field. Come we now to that, of which we have far better means of judging; and which after all must be the best criterion of capacity or incapacity; we mean the legislative acts he has set his hand to, since his assumption of the office of legislative member of the Supreme Council, which, by the *Gazette* Extraordinary now before us, appears to have taken place on the 27th June, 1834. The Council, being incomplete, was unable to exercise any legislative functions until the 4th July of the same year; when, Mr. Ironside of the Bombay Council, having been called into the Supreme Council for the occasion, it was, whether rightly or wrongly, supposed to be competent for the purpose of legislation. The examination of its acts during the remainder of the year 1834, will be more than we can accomplish in the columns of this evening.

The first object of its care appears to have been the local revenue of the Bombay territory. That, at least, was the first ostensible object. For, although there appears to have been no less than six regulations enacted by the Supreme Council in the course of 1834, relative to the Bombay Presidency, all which were general laws, and ought in due course to have been published throughout India, as part of the enactment of the year, yet it is extraordinary, that not one of these six Acts has ever been published in the *Gazette* of Bengal; or anywise notified to the subjects of the Company at large. Nay, for aught we can discover, after diligent search, regulations I. and II. are not to be found even in the *Government Gazette* of Bombay! nor have

we yet been able to procure a copy. Of those, therefore, we can have nothing to say. Of the remaining four regulations III., IV., and V., are supplementary, and though put forth as permanent enactments, and relating to drawback, import and export, which are of universal interest, and ought, if altered at all, to have been placed on an uniform system throughout all the territories, yet are they unaccountably limited to the Bombay Presidency. Regulation VI. relates to the adjournment of the Civil Courts of Judicature, and is subject to the same remark.

It is to be observed, that all these six regulations are framed conformably with existing rules as laid down in the organic or constitutional regulation passed in the time of Earl Cornwallis (regulation 41 of 1793.) Each is duly numbered and entitled; the preamble sets forth the reasons of the enactment, which is divided into convenient sections and clauses for reference, with marginal notes as prescribed. On the score of form, there is no exception to be taken to them—the irregularity was in their non-promulgation; and that was an omission of the utmost importance. In substance, they were chargeable with the manifest error, of making local provisions on a subject of general and universal application; and thus varying the burthens of commerce and the course of legal proceedings in the different Presidencies.

With these six enactments, so far as we can discover, terminated the Legislative Session of Ootacamund; which, notwithstanding the faults above-mentioned, we cannot but consider as the most creditable part of the labours of 1834. The Session was adjourned to Calcutta, and produced but two more enactments; those, however, were so objectionable, both in form and in substance, as to be deserving of a much more detailed examination than our time and limits will permit us to enter upon, until our next appearance.—*Courier*.

TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.
Sir,—Permit me to solicit two or three pages in your valuable periodical to place upon record the following circular respecting the treatment of the Cholera Morbus. The appearance and re-appearance of this awful scourge in various parts of India, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, &c., may be a sufficient reason for recording any facts connected with the cure of this disease. The following extract of a letter from Madras appears very interesting:—

"I was attacked with cholera and given over, having had the last symptoms, of a general cramp over the whole body, with sinking of the eyes, when I was cured by a powerful medicine, prescribed by Mr. Gray, an able medical practitioner. The prescription is as follows:—*Anti-Cholera Drops, No. I.*—Take of Daffy's Elixir, with a larger proportion of Senna, 2 oz.; Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, 24 oz.; Oil of Cloves, made an essence with Alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Oil of Juniper, 6 drops; Oil of Peppermint, 8 drops; Oil of Cajuput, 10 drops; Sweet Spirit of Nitre, 3 drachms; Camphor Mixture, 10 drams.—Make a mixture and take 1 oz., or two table spoonsfull.—*No. II.*—The same, leaving out the Camphor mixture, and adding half an ounce of the compound Tincture of Camphor. Should repeated doses of this mixture not check the watery motions, 10 drops of Laudanum may then be added to each dose, increasing it 5 drops each time, till it composes the bowels; an hour or two after which, if the patient be not very much exhausted, 6 grains of Calomel, with a scruple or 15 grains of Rhubarb, ought to be administered in a little Ginger tea, and the latter to be used pretty freely after the bowels have been opened by the medicine. Should the cholera commence with evident acidity at the stomach, the treatment ought to be commenced with 8 grains of Calomel and a drachm of prepared Chalk with a little Ginger powder; after which mixture, *No. I.* should be persevered in till the stomach is composed. Mr. Gray attributes the success he has experienced, from the use of his drops, to 'their powerful action on the digestive and urinary organs, which by some mysterious cause, becomes so greatly affected as to encourage, it is believed, the congestion of the blood: which being reduced into a congee-water-like fluid, is evacuated in large quantities, and necessarily produces that prostration of strength and restlessness, which are ever attendant on cholera.

I have met with the following incident, aptly termed a *happy blunder*:—

"By mistake, 20 grains of Calomel, 6 minims, equal to 120 drops, of laudanum, were given at an interval of less than half an hour. The patient was inclined to sleep; nothing more was done; and in two hours and a half he was as well as ever he was in his life."

I have observed some useful information in your Magazine for November, 1832, p. 456, to which I beg to direct the attention of your numerous readers, interested in the subject of this brief communication. I have endeavoured to give publicity to the facts in the following circular for the last four years, and your insertion of it, I presume, may interest many of your readers—do some humble service to suffering humanity, and particularly gratify

Yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

~~NEW YORK~~
B., Nov. 17, 1835.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

(In a letter to a friend.)

My dear Sir,—As I have resided several years in India, in the vicinity of Juggernaut's Temple, where the ravages of the Cholera Morbus are frequently very appalling, I shall be happy to give you any information respecting the treatment of this disease which has fallen under my observation. Permit me first to extract a very interesting article from the *Asiatic Journal*, June, 1831.

"Mr. S. Hope, Surgeon, of H. M.'s Hospital ship "Canada," states the following mode of cure for the cholera morbus, which he has employed for *more than 30 years with uniform success.*" He thus describes the complaint—"The disease is induced by causes too well known, and shows itself at first by violent pains from the stricture of the gall duct, and is afterwards kept up by the irritability of the bowels, brought on by the excoriation of the internal coat, from the acrid or scalding nature of the bile when first expelled the gall bag. This irritation keeps up the disease till nature recovers or sinks. I never use calomel, because I have a more certain, safe and speedy remedy, that produces an almost instantaneous relief. Calomel relieves by inducing a more copious secretion of mucus to defend the membrane from excessive irritation, where it succeeds; whilst the remedy I recommend affords a tone of firmness to the membrane, a smoothness of surface that defends it from the action of the bile, and removes excessive irritation. By this means the disease goes off as soon as the gall bladder is emptied of its excessive irritative contents, which is very soon accomplished, as from three to five or six doses complete the cure." The following proof is adduced:—

"I was surgeon of the Dolphin in the year 1825; from July, 17th to 26th, I had 264 cases of cholera; from which, with the exception of 16 being kept under treatment for three days, four patients demanding attention four days, and 3 for five days (except one who had been previously ill)—*every patient was restored within the space of 50 hours.* I persuaded the chief mate to take a dose of the remedy before the healthy part of the ship's company, to induce them to follow his example; they all complied, and, to the best of my recollection, not one of them had occasion to trouble me from illness. The remedy I gave was one drachm of nitrous acid (not nitric) one ounce of peppermint water or camphor mixture, and forty drops of tincture of opium. A fourth part every three or four hours in a cup-full of gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot cloths, dry; bottles of hot water to the feet, if they can be obtained; constant and small sippings of finely strained gruel, or sago, or tapioca; no spirit, no wine, no fermented liquors until quite restored.

Another method of treating this alarming disease, is the following, communicated to me while at Serampore, from a Missionary in Calcutta, in September, 1825. He states, "Not one has died out of 60, to whom I have administered medicine for the cholera, except one individual who had previously received some Native medicine very injurious to her. The medicine was—80 drops of laudanum, a wine glass of brandy, and two table-spoonful of castor oil, mixed; and, if possible given at once; if not, one dessert spoonful after another, until all is taken. This is the dose for a man; for women, girls, or boys, 60 drops of laudanum, the brandy and oil the same quantities as before. Should this be ineffectual, give a second dose of 40 drops of laudanum, a wine glass of brandy, but no oil. In case of this failing, a wine glass of drogue-a-mere may be effectual. This medicine may be administered in almost all stages of the disease. After the vomiting ceases, give warm rice water and boiled sago or flour."

In Orissa, where I resided, the usual remedy for this complaint was pills, each containing six or seven grains of calomel and one grain of opium. One pill was sometimes sufficient, at other times a second, third, or fourth, at intervals of half an hour, were requisite to arrest the progress of the disease; an

aperient was afterwards recommended. In this province, a few years since, the Government humanely dispatched 3,000 cholera pills for the relief of the salt manufacturers on the Bay of Bengal, by which means several hundred lives were saved. The utility of these humane efforts in India is very great. "When the cholera, (says a friend in Bengal,) first began its ravages, one gentleman obtained from Government forty or fifty Native doctors, to supply his district, and medical stores to what extent he chose: the result was, that medicine was administered to upwards of 20,000 persons, of whom more than 17,000 recovered!"

I have been much interested, in observing that Dr. Ayre, of Hull, has adopted the mode of treatment used in Orissa. He says, "I have had 76 cases, of which 60 have been returned cured; 5 of them are under treatment (4 of them out of danger,) and 10 of them have died. The exclusive object sought for in the system pursued, has been to restore the secretion of the liver, and the means employed have been no less exclusive, and have wholly consisted of calomel and laudanum, given in small quantities, and frequently repeated. The dose of calomel was one or two grains, and of laudanum one or two drops, given every five, ten, or fifteen minutes, according to the urgency of the symptoms and duration of treatment. The calomel was given alone as soon as seventy or eighty drops of the laudanum had been taken, or the purging and cramps were abated. The calomel was continued uninterruptedly until a substantial abatement of the disease was produced, and the only limit set to its use was, in giving it at progressively wider intervals. In several late cases I have trusted to grain doses, with a drop of laudanum given with each, and renewed every five minutes for two or three hours, and then every ten minutes, until a decided impression was made upon the complaint, when they were repeated every twenty minutes, and afterwards every hour, until at length they were discontinued. The average duration of the disease, in those who recovered under this treatment, has not been more than four or five days; for, by the prompt and very liberal use of calomel, in small and frequent doses, (and it is indispensable to their efficacy that they be small,) the secretion of the liver becomes early restored, and that inflammatory re-action in the hepatic circle is prevented, which would otherwise ensue as a consequence of its congested state. Hence, in many instances, I have found the most rapid recoveries to occur in patients in whom the disease was most intense."—*Lancet*, June 2, and July 14, 1832.

Yours, truly,

Boston, Nov. 5, 1835.

PHILANTHROPOS.

OUR EMPIRE IN THE EAST;

As described by Mr. Cobbett.

On the 14th of July, 1821, Mr. Cobbett published the following remarks on India affairs, in his *Political Register*:—A Mr. Stanhope, apparently, from the tenor of his speech, at the India House, a very worthy man, talked, there, the other day, of the hundred millions of his fellow subjects in India! I wish they were all in ——. No, God forgive me, I do not wish any such thing. But, they, poor creatures, are no fellow-subjects of mine, nor of Mr. Stanhope neither. They are swarms of meek, harmless human beings; that would be, I dare say, very well, if left to themselves; but, who are rendered miserable by our foolish greediness and false ambition; for which we are repaid in the taxation and slavery that they bring upon ourselves. We have, it seems, a couple of millions to pay presently, to the thing called the East India Company. And for what? Doubtless, we shall have papers enough to show for it, if that is all. I dare say it will be all very accurately stated in rupees, and those turned into sterling, to a fraction of a thousandth part of a farthing. But, how comes it, that this immense "Empire in the East" is not able to do without part of the rents of English landlords, and of the labour of English tradesmen, farmers, labourers, and artisans? How comes it, that we must pay taxes on our own malt and salt, to be given towards the support of this glorious Empire in the East? Pitt and Dundas made a treaty with the East India Company, which became an Act of Parliament; according to which Act, the Company was to pay to the nation half a million a year, for twenty years, I think it was. The Company paid one half million (or, at least, they said so,) and from that day to this, the nation has been paying money to the Company!

It is high time to enquire into these things. When a man is said to have got money in India, the truth is, he has got it out of English taxes! However, the thing is all of a piece, from the very top to the very bottom. Only think of "Westminster's pride." No; Q.'s father, and two or three more, receiving £1,200 a year, each, for settling something about the Nabob of Arcot's debts. These salaries come, mind you, out of English taxes; and they have been going on, in different hands, for, I believe, nearly or quite thirty years! Was ever such a settling of accounts heard of before? However, it is nonsense to talk about it. The whole thing altogether, is so wild, so monstrous, and appears so romantic and fabulous, that one cannot have patience to speak of it in sober language.

But, let prices keep down ; let farmers sling up their farms , let the landlords come up with empty purses ; let the labourers of England get their belly-full ; let the salt-tax and the malt-tax be taken off ; and we shall soon see, that there will be no more immense fortunes brought from India ; and, I venture to predict, that the Nabob of Arcot's debts will be settled in a trice.

Nothing does India afford us, that is of any use to us. But, if it did, the Americans, who pay nothing towards the support of that vain-glorious concern, have all things that it produces, for half the price that we have them at.

There was a man, in Parliameⁿt, some years ago, named Metcalfe, who was a something in the India affairs, who had the impudence or folly, or perhaps both, to reckon amongst our gains by India, the revenue arising from tea ; that is to say, our gains consisted of taxes paid by ourselves ! Now, adopting the gross, tho beastly supposition, that this was a gain, would it not have been better to have had the gain upon malt ? The agriculturasses would have discovered some sense, if they had petitioned against the importation of tea ; or, at any rate against being taxed to pay money to maintain a foreign country, in order that that country might send hither a parcel of stuff to lessen the consumption of barley.

The Company has got a debt too, and not a small one by any means ; and for this also the nation, is, in the end, answerable ! It is such a mess ; such a hodge-podge, altogether, that it half turns one's brain, but to think of it. The truth is, however, that the monstrous thing has swelled up during the delirium of war and paper money ; and, it will and must now all sink down again. It is a true bubble, which is just now beginning to burst. The whole thing has changed its character, since Pitt took possession of it ; it has gone on in its own monstrous way. The paper-mill ground the millions out of the bones of the labouring class, without their knowing it, and without the landlords or even the Government knowing it. I will do these two the justice to say, that they did the thing without design. They prospered : the very mark of prosperity struck the eye : the labourers perished ; the little farmers became paupers ; and the cause was hidden from the eyes of landlords, Government, and even from the paper-money makers themselves. But, now that it is discovered, it would be criminal indeed, not to tear it up by the roots ; not to apply A RADICAL CURE.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT, May, 1835.

In the matter of James Calder and others, ex parte Sutherland. Judgment.—Sir J. P. Grant This is an application by John William Sutherland, a creditor of the insolvents, and trustees under the marriage settlement of Lieut.-col. John Geddes and his lady, formerly Madeline Hession. Mr. John Storm, one of the insolvents, Mr. Robert Castle Jenkins, and Mr. John Nicholas Vant Hart, were examined on the 17th Jan. last, in order to shew from the circumstances of the former copartnership in which these insolvents and one Mr. Browne Roberts, who has since retired from the house, were engaged that this gentleman, Mr. Browne Roberts, who now claims a debt against the estate, as a creditor in respect of a credit allowed him by the insolvents in their books, on account of the shares held by him in that former copartnership, is not entitled to claim as a creditor. Upon the result of these examinations, and of certain documents put in by Mr. Storm, Mr. Sutherland has petitioned the court, praying for an order that no dividend be paid on the claim of the said Mr. B. Roberts until the rest of the creditors of the said J. Calder, George J. Gordon, and J. Storm have been fully paid and satisfied. The ground upon which this prayer is stated by the petition to rest is this, that in the years 1827 and 1828, when Mr. Browne Roberts quitted the then house of Mackintosh and Co., in which, up to that time he had been a partner, the house was insolvent; and that Mr. Browne Roberts was then fully cognizant and aware of its circumstances and situation that he has set up a claim against the estate of the insolvents amounting to Rs. 70,838-10-6, composed amongst other items, of a credit given him by Mackintosh and Co., of 40,000 rupees a share, for three shares which he held in that firm. And the petitioner alleges that Mr. Browne Roberts, or those alleged to be beneficially interested in his claim, have no right to participate in any of the dividends until all the bona fide creditors have been fully paid and satisfied. The meaning of this is, that the credit given by the insolvents in their books, to this gentleman for the value, or supposed value of his three shares in the former partnership, was an acknowledgment of debt fraudulent and void as against creditors. I am surprised that I do not

see the assignees parties to this petition, for if they have taken any advice upon this matter, they cannot fail to have been informed that question arising out of the circumstances affecting this gentleman's claim, which circumstances must have stared the assignees in the face, upon the inspection of the books of the house, was one of a very grave nature, which it was the duty of the assignees acting for the general interest of the creditors to bring to the notice of the court and to obtain its judgment upon; and that if they made any payment to Mr. Roberts without having done so, and it should happen that they were mistaken upon this point of law, they would be liable to be called upon to refund such payment out of their own pockets and pay it over again, as a dividend amongst the other creditors. Upon the evidence adduced before me, it does certainly appear that the house of Mackintosh and Co. which existed at the moment of Mr. Browne Roberts quitting it, and then dissolved by mutual consent, was insolvent at the time of the dissolution to a prodigious amount, to the knowledge of all the partners, and if more particularly to the knowledge of one partner than another, most particularly to that of Mr. Roberts who had the charge, as Mr. Vant Hart and Mr. Storm called it, of the finance department. It appears by Mr. Vant Hart's deposition that Mr. Browne Roberts became a partner on the 1st May, 1820, that he was what the deponent might call in the finance department, and as he, the deponent, supposed, well acquainted with the accounts of the house; that he continued in the house till the end of April 1826, his interest in it ceasing on 1st May of that year; that this deponent himself made out a book, yearly exhibiting the general balance for the information of the partners, a private book which he used to hand to one of the partners, generally Mr. Calder, at the end of the year. That the house was insolvent in 1826-27, &c. In the year ending 30th April, 1827, in the deponent's opinion, and that he could trace the insolvency back through preceding years; that Mr. John William Sutherland, who had been partner before March, 1812, when the deponent first entered its service, quitted the house in 1818, and that from the deponent's present knowledge, he should say the house was insolvent at that time, and that it was in 1823-4, he first formed the opinion that the house was insolvent in 1819.

when Mr. Falton quitted it. The balance book was produced, and put into the hands of the witness, and from this it appeared that in 1823-4, the amount of bad debts was 3,300,000 sicca rupees; from which the amount of stock was to be deducted leaving the deficit about 500,000 rupees. That in the next year 1824-5, the state of the house was so far improved that the actual apparent deficit was reduced to about 300,000 rupees accurately, as stated by the deponent, looking at the balance book in another part of his evidence, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, but the house was considered by the witness as still insolvent, (that is his expression.) I must presume he means irrecoverably insolvent, for insolvent it was without doubt, because the said account of these bad debts, i. e., 2,300,000 rupees, did not include all the bad debts due to the house. That in 1825-6, the heavy losses of the house occurred, the deficit then was about the same as it was in the following year, viz., 1,600,000 rupees. That in 1826-7, the balance against the house was, as I have said, this sum of 1,600,000 rupees, on 30th April, 1827, the apparent deficits deducting from the sums due to the house and writing them off as bad debts, what are called in the book old debts, meaning, thereby, debts wholly irrecoverable, and though all the other debts due to the house should be considered good. That among the debts so to be taken as good in this view of matters, not to be shewn a greater deficit than the above 1,600,000 rupees, were to be included a debt due by the late firm of Mercer and Company, of about 2,000,000 rupees, of Mendieta and Co., of about 1,200,000, and of Ramrutton Mullick, of about 800,000, in all 4,000,000 rupees, or thereabouts, of which three debts no part has been paid off to this hour, but they remain of the same amount as in 1827. Mr. Vant Hart, whether upon this matter very perfect authority or not I know not, considers that Ramrutton Mullick's debt will be a total loss, and that very little will be recovered, he should suppose, of Mercer and Co. Mr. R. C. Jenkins states that the situation of these debts, which I have said, stood upon the books as good debts, so much as to have been one reason for his declining to become a partner in the house in February or March, 1831. Farther it appears from Mr. Vant Hart's testimony, that on the 1st May, 1828, when Mr. Browne Roberts's interest in the house ceased, the balance against the house, the actual deficit appearing upon the books, made up by this deponent,

for the information of the partners, and for their sole inspection, was 2,150,000 rupees, "the deficit written off," "the sum that must have been made good before the house could have been made solvent at that time." And that in March 1826, when Mr. Browne Roberts quitted India, he could not have been ignorant of the state of the accounts of the house. That Mr. Browne Roberts was not advertised out of the house in 1828, nor till three years afterwards. This would make it in 1831. The house stopped payment on the 4th January, 1833. Upon 1st May, 1828, there was a debit balance on the books standing against him of 20,693 sicca rupees. It appears by the said deposition that the claim which this gentleman now prefers against the insolvent estate, or the sum to which it has been reduced, in what way or on what grounds there is no evidence before me, is about 70,000 sicca rupees; and that it arises from credit given him by the new partnership of Mackintosh and Co., i. e., the insolvents after the dissolution of the former partnership, of which Mr. Browne Roberts had been a partner, in their books for his three shares in the old partnership, dissolved in 1828, being three annas, or $3\frac{1}{16}$ ths, taken at 40,000 sicca rupees, for each one anna share or sixteenth. If this be so, it would make 120,000 to his credit, from which the sum mentioned above to his debit on 1st May, 1828, and some subsequent payments must, I presume, have been deducted, shewing the above balance. According to this calculation if each $16\frac{1}{16}$ th share was worth 40,000 sicca rupees, the whole concern must have been valued at 640,000 sicca rupees, divisible amongst the partners. But where this was to come from, or upon what principle the sum so carried to the credit of this retiring partner was so calculated, or so carried, it is not quite easy to see. It was not his share of the profits, for we have it in evidence from Mr. Vant Hart that the partners did not divide any profits for the last six or seven years, but on the contrary, all that they had occasion draw for their expenditure, as appears from an accumulating balance upon their private accounts, amounting in whole at the time of the failure to a large sum, although it is in evidence that the personal habits of the members of the house were particularly economical, and when Mr. Vant Hart speaks of what was carried to the Stock Account he says "The loss was carried to that account, there was no profit to carry." As little could it be a share of the capital, for the

house had been insolvent ten years, at least before Mr. Browne Roberts quitted it, whether before or how long before we are not informed. And at the time he quitted it, it was in this situation that it owed £215,000 more than the total value of its property and all the debts due to it amounted to, supposing them all to be good to their full amount as standing on its books, except the totally desperate debts which were written off. And of the debts so due to the house, and standing upon its books as good debts, three sums alone which were considered as very precious, amounted to the prodigious sum of £100,000, of which Mr. Vant Hart says as to one sum of £200,000, he supposes very little of it will be recovered; and as to another sum of £50,000, that he considers it will be a total loss, and we are informed by Mr. Jenkins that the third sum amounting to about £120,000, rests upon the security of the Philippine Company, which I understand to be no other than that of the late King of Spain. In these circumstances the partners of the new house of Mackintosh and Co. gave credit in their books and undertake to pay to this gentleman, a retiring partner of the old house of Mackintosh and Co., as his 3-16th share of the profits and subsisting property of that house, the sum of £12,000, i. e., for his 3-16th share of the liability to pay, certainly greatly more than £100,000, almost certainly half a million of money or more. Where is the valuable consideration which passed from the retiring partner to the partners of the new partnership the insolvents indebted and insolvents at the time, to render this gift and undertaking valid against creditors? Where was the *bona fide* necessary to validate the transaction? Reference was made in the argument to the case *ex parte Peak* 1 Mad. That was a question of the validity of a sale by a retiring partner of a then insolvent house of premises held by him at his sole disposal, *bona fide*, and for a valuable consideration, to the other partner who continued the trade by himself. It was held by Sir Thomas Plumer that it was a good sale, and that the vendor had a lien upon the estate for his purchase money which had not been paid him. It is not necessary to doubt any thing that was decided in that case, in order to hold that the agreement in the present case to pay the gentleman who retired from the insolvent house of Mackintosh and Co. The sum claimed was utterly null and fraudulent and void, as against creditors. But there is one thing there declared

which is sufficient to warrant the deciding that it was so: "That if two partners agree one to permit the other to withdraw money out of the reach of the joint creditors, such a contract is fraudulent and invalid. And the Vice-Chancellor took that to be the principle upon which *Anderson v. Maltby*, which I am to mention presently, was decided. The other points in this case of *ex parte Peake* have no reference to the principle upon which this case must be decided. It is not the question here whether the old partnership might be dissolved, notwithstanding its insolvency, and that of each member of it. It is not the question whether a vendor, though insolvent, has not a lien for the price upon premises sold even against the separate creditors of the vendee, although the vendor and vendee have once been in partnership. It is not the question whether joint creditors have any thing in the nature of a real right or lien over joint effects of their debtors, until they acquire it under the judgment and execution. It is not the question how equity operates the arrangement for payment of joint debts by the joint effects. It is not the question how, where creditors do not interfere, and every thing is fair, effects which were joint may for a good consideration by contract between partners indebted at the time, and by delivery and possession, become separate property. It is not the question whether subsequent and separate creditors of a new partnership, established upon the retirement of one partner of the former firm, can enquire whether the money, or goods, or credit they may have advanced, have been applied in payment of prior and joint debts so as to undo such transactions. But simply whether persons utterly insolvent, agreeing with one of their partners to dissolve their partnership, and designing to carry on the business without him, can validly undertake and agree with such former partner without valuable consideration or equivalent of any sort, to pay to him who is jointly indebted and equally insolvent with themselves, and whose privity excludes *bona fide* money, which both they and he are equally bound to apply to the payment of their joint debts for the purpose of withdrawing. And thus, withdrawing it from their joint creditor. And whether such undertaking and agreement is good against creditors? Lord Romilly has answered this question in *Anderson v. Maltby*, which is reported 4 Bro. C. C. 423; and in 3 Vesey Jour. 244. His Lordship said that the sole question was,

whether the defendant was a real *bona fide* creditor at the time of the several payments made to him by the bankrupts. The defendant admitted that if proper allowance had been made for bad and precarious debts the partnership would have appeared to be insolvent, and that he had reason to suspect its solvency when he determined to quit it, and secure payment of his capital. This suspicion in a person having the means of ascertaining the fact amounts to something like certain knowledge. Upon what principle could such a person honestly retire and receive payments? One partner can only be indebted to the other for his share, after payment of all the joint debts. But his share according to the state of the partnership funds did not exist. Referring to the settlement of accounts, his Lordship said, "If all this is fictitious, if instead of a share of the profits there is nothing to be divided but a share of the loss, the defendant cannot claim against real creditors; defendant's counsel have said this might be tried at law. It is true the same rule must decide the case here as in action. But in this case, I think I am bound to decide it here." And his Lordship assigns as his reason, the necessity of an account, examination of books, &c. "Whether any balance was due at the time of the dissolution was the obvious question, but that could not be tried without an examination of the books, &c." He declared that the settlement of the defendant's capital in the partnership at the time of the dissolution thereof, made up soon after the defendant quitted it, but not entered in the book till 10th July, 1786, was not binding upon the plaintiff's assignees of the bankrupts, and that the defendant could only be considered a creditor in respect of the effective balance of the stock of the former partnership, at the time of the dissolution thereof transferred to the new partnership, and directed the necessary accounts, &c. And in 2 Vesey, junr., 244, "the Lord Chancellor is reported to have said that the only doubt he had was whether he should direct an enquiry in the office of the Master, or put the matter into another course, for as to letting the transaction stand, this could not be called a Court of Equity if it could be supported to the extent to which it had gone." The case *ex parte* Peake, and those *ex parte* Ruffin and *ex parte* Williams, decided by Lord Eldon, which are referred to and relied on by the Vice Chancellor in *ex parte* Peake, refer to totally different questions from that

which must decide the present case, and decided that of *Anderson v. Maltby*. Those cases decide that creditors have no lien over effects in specie the property of their debtors, such as may prevent their valid transference by a *bona fide* transaction. The doctrines laid down in the cases *ex parte* Ruffin and *ex parte* Williams, by the Lord Chancellor, are not only consistent with that upon which I decide this case, but they confirm and support it. The Lord Chancellor Eldon said the case was admitted, unless *ex parte* Durnaby (1. Cook, Likp. Law 216) applied to it, to be new in its circumstances. He held that in the case of two partners who owe joint debts and have joint effects, the creditors who have demands upon them in respect of those debts have clearly no lien whatsoever upon the partnership effects in law or equity—but a power of suing, and, by process, creating a demand which may attach directly upon those effects; and the separate creditors of each, by bringing actions, might acquire a certain interest even in the partnership effects. If the court should say that what has ever been joint or separate property shall always remain so, no partnership could ever arrange their affairs. Therefore a *bona fide* transaction of the property is understood to be the act of a man acting fairly, winding up the concern, and binds the creditors, and, therefore, the court always lets the arrangements be as they stand, not at the time of the commission, but of the act of bankruptcy. It seems to me a monstrous proposition that what at any time during the partnership has been part of the partnership effects shall in all future time remain so, notwithstanding a *bona fide* act. If this were held, not for the purpose of satisfying demands of the partners or of any creditor who cannot otherwise be satisfied, but to enable them to undo all the intermediate equities, commercial transactions could not go on at all. It would be much less inconvenient to examine the *bona fide* of each transaction than to say such transactions shall never take place. He concludes by saying that they may file a bill if they think proper. The petition was dismissed. (*Ex parte* Ruffin 6, Vesey 119, in Bkptcy, June 1802, &c.) In *ex parte* Williams, L. C. Eldon says "I have frequently, since I decided the case *ex parte* Ruffin, considered it, and I approve of that decision." and he re-states the grounds of it. Among partners, he says, clear equities subsist, amounting to something like lien. The property is joint. The debts

and credits are jointly due: They have equities to discharge each of them from liability and then to divide the surplus according to their proportions, or if there is a deficiency, to call upon each other to make up that deficiency according to their proportions. But while they remain solvent and the partnership is going on, the creditor has no equity against the effects of the partnership. (11 Ves. 3 April, 1805.) I had supposed that the question raised in this case had not occurred in this court before: But I now understand that it occurred in the case of a Mr. Hobhouse, in the insolvency of Palmer and Co., before Mr. Justice Ryan, the present Chief Justice, where a claim very much of the same nature with that of Mr. Browne Roberts was set up, and rejected by the court. I am not aware that that case was mentioned by any of the counsel in the present case. I have considered whether it was necessary for me to put the parties to the expense of an investigation in the Examiner's office. I have come to the opinion that it is not. The main question which my Lord Rosslyn thought it necessary to send for determination to the master is decided before me by the evidence, and the balance book which has been produced before me, and which is not disputed. The result upon the amount of debt, if any, which may be claimed by the creditor, whose claim has been impeached in matter of account, which it will rest with the assignees to adjust upon the principles I shall declare. I therefore decree and declare—1. That the credit given by the Insolvents to the creditor petitioned against Mr. Browne Roberts, in respect of his share or shares in the former partnership, carried on under the firm of Mackintosh and Co., in which the insolvents James Calder, George J. Gordon, and John Storm, and the said Browne Roberts were partners, is not binding upon the assignees of the insolvent estate of the James Calder, George J. Gordon and John Storm.—2. That upon the 1st of May, 1828, while the said partnership, which the said James Calder, George J. Gordon, John Storm, and Browne Roberts were members, was dissolved by the retirement of the said Browne Roberts, by and with the consent of the said James Calder, George J. Gordon, and John Storm, the said partnership and firm, and all and each of the partners thereof was, and were utterly insolvent, and that this fact was well known to all and each of the said partners.—3. That at the said time of the said dissolution of the said partnership, there

was no balance of profits or stock, or valuable and lawful interest or advantage whatsoever of or in the said partnership, which could be divided or shared amongst the said partners, or surrendered or acquired by the said partners or any of them amongst each other, and the said credit so given by the said Browne Roberts as aforesaid, was not given by the said insolvents or received by the said Browne Roberts, bona fide or upon good consideration, and is, therefore, utterly null and void.—4. That the assignees do, therefore, strike out of the account of the said Browne Roberts, with the said estate of the said insolvents, all and every entries or entry to the credit of the said Browne Roberts or any sum or sums for or in respect of his share or shares in the said partnership of the said James Calder, George J. Gordon, John Storm, and Browne Roberts, carried on under the firm of Mackintosh and Co., existing previously to the said 1st day of May, 1828, and do state his account with the estate of the insolvents as the same would stand making allowances of such entries or entry, credits or credit as formed no part thereof. In regard to costs, I am aware that by the 1st sec. 9, G. IV., c. 73, this court has not the power of awarding costs against any person, except in cases in which it is expressly permitted by that act, or shall be so permitted by some rule to be made by the Supreme Court; that no rule upon this subject has been yet made by the Supreme Court here, and that the only cases in which mention is made in the act of adjudging costs are those mentioned in section 59, which are different from the present. But by sec. 52, the Court is directed to hear and determine, either immediately or upon a reference to the Examiner, all objections to the schedule, to the accounts of the assignees, and any claims of any creditors which have not been previously determined. And to examine parties and witnesses, to declare or postpone a dividend, and generally to make such orders as shall be most conducive to the attainment of the benefit intended by the several provisions of the act. I think that an order that the costs of the proceedings be paid out of the estate comes within the meaning of this clause; and that it could not be conducive to the attainment of the benefit intended by the act, but on the contrary would be attended with very injurious consequences, if persons coming forward to do that which was the obvious duty of the assignees attending to the interests of the creditors take the judgment of the Court upon a claim of this nature. I

therefore direct that the reasonable costs of this petition to be taxed by the taxing officer as between party and party be paid out of the Insolvent estate.

June 20.—In the matter of Alexander Collin, and others.—Mr. Turton moved that the sum of Rs. 210,000, which had been reserved from the former dividend, and deposited with the Accountant-General, be released for the purposes of a further dividend, the twelve months having expired since the date of notice of petition filed in the *London Gazette*. The court granted the order, and the assignee stating that this sum added to the amount now in his hands, amounted together to Rs. 918,69, equal to ten per cent. on the amount of debts, Rs. 9,188,000, a dividend of ten per cent. was declared payable forthwith.

In the matter of James Calder and others.—Mr. Bird moved for a like order in this case, to release a sum of Rs. 390,000, which together with an amount of Rs. 350,000 now in the assignees' hands, would enable them to pay a dividend of three per cent. on amount of debts, Rs. 23,53,192. Order granted. A dividend of three per cent. declared payable on the 15th July next.

In the matter of James Young and others.—Mr. Turton moved on a petition for the final discharge of these insolvents, and briefly alluded to the court's order for an examination of the powers granted by creditors for their release. That examination had been entered into, and the result, with the powers to release, in different clauses, last before the Chief Justice in chambers. The assignees certified that a majority of creditors, Indian and to the west of the Cape, who had taken part in these proceedings, had assented to the Insolvents' discharge, and he apprehended that the consents of creditors who had taken no part in these proceedings were unnecessary. So early as the time of Elizabeth, sec. 2 (*ibid.*, it became a question as to what was an equal distribution among all the creditors; since that time it has been considered that the creditors were those who had come in and proved their debts; and at home, in cases of bankruptcy a party is bound by the certificates of those creditors who have proved their debts, even though he never heard of the bankruptcy. But in the Insolvent Act for this country, it is expressly stated that the consenting creditors must have established their debts to the satisfaction of this court, and the question is by whom have the debts been so established? Not certainly, by those who have taken no proceedings un-

der the commission of bankruptcy in England; and such was shewn plainly to be the intention of the legislature, by the provision that a final discharge by this court shall not prevent a creditor who has taken no part in these proceedings, bringing his action against the insolvent.—Sir Edward Ryan said, that counsel need not proceed further in the subject. He had considered the question, which arose entirely under the 63d sec. of the Insolvent Act, and certainly, at first view he was disposed to think that the court could not discharge an insolvent unless with the consent of a majority of creditors whose debts were set forth in the schedule. That was his first opinion, and it was formed on this ground,—that the debts must be considered as established against the insolvent, because the insolvent admitted them. But on looking more minutely into the clause he was of opinion that the sound construction of the word "established," must be taken with reference to both parties, and not against the insolvent alone; and it is impossible to say, when the creditor is not an active party in this court, but out of the local limits, and who is not bound by the act of the court, that the debt is established on his part. The case was different with regard to those who resided within the limits of the court, and with regard to those who resided in Europe, and who had chose to act in these proceedings. Therefore, supposing the insolvents entitled to their discharge, it would not include all the debts on the schedule; but merely from the debts of those who resided within the limits of the jurisdiction, or who had chose to act in this proceeding. This he was clearly of opinion was the right construction of the clause. It appeared that the total number of creditors, Indian and European, on the schedule, was 2,029; Indian and European creditors who have taken part in this proceeding 1,733; of these, the number of consents was 894. Leaving a majority of 27 in number, and a considerable among about half the debts, as required by the 63d sec. of the Act.—Mr. Turton stated he was instructed that the assignees had received consents from 15 other creditors since this statement had been laid before the learned judge; and he also explained that the reason the majority was so small was chiefly in consequence of the manner in which the insolvents kept their books, accounts being kept open for persons, many of whom were not in existence.—Sir Edw. Ryan said, it was formerly the practice of the court to refer to the examiner to en-

quire and report when matters of a similar nature were brought before the court, but this practice had been departed from, as he was informed, for the purpose of a saving of expense. He had, however, looked through the whole of the papers, and he found that of the assents there were 561, on which there could be no dispute whatever, being given in the words of the Act of Parliament, and the second class contained a general power of release. There were only five powers of which he had any doubt, and these, though one of them, that of Fletcher, Alexander, and Co. was for a very large amount, would not turn the scale, either as to number of creditors or value of debts. He was aware that Mr. Fullarton and Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. had a general power to act for Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., and that the former gentleman not thinking he had the power to consent, some correspondence had taken place between him and the London house, who had replied, "and if also you have exercised your judgment and given the insolvents a discharge we will ratify that measure." There could be no doubt but that Fletcher, Alexander, and Co. were truly consenting parties; but it was not necessary for him to decide on the validity of a power which was not required for these proceedings. On these facts he thought there was enough for an order nisi, with one month's notice to creditors, as in the case of Messrs. Cullen and Browne.

Mackintosh and Co.—A cause of considerable interest came on in the Supreme Court, on the 23d June, in which the assignees of Mackintosh and Co. were plaintiffs, and Messrs. Brightman and Co., on the part of the Hindostan Insurance Society, defendants. The plaintiffs sought to recover upon a policy effected on the *Forbes* steamer, when on her first trip to Suez, the cost of the repairs of the damaged boiler, amounting altogether to upwards of eleven thousand rupees. In the course of the evidence, the court were entertained with a repetition of the often told story of the *Forbes*'s disasters, and Mr. Dayus was made to speak out for himself as to the strange accumulation of the salt in the boiler. It was amusing to see the assemblage of engineers and engine-makers, steam committee-men and merchants *cum multis aliis*, drawn together by subpeenas by curiosity, and to see how the lawyers floundered in the deep waters of steam mystification. The plaintiffs obtained a judgment for the whole amount with costs, less the customary deduction

of one-third from Messrs. Jessop's bill (Rs. 8,206-10) for the repairs of the boiler, but without any deduction from Mr. Kyd's bill (Rs. 1,277) for cutting the deck, &c., to take out and replace the boiler; the sum to be paid by the Hindostan office, being thus, Rs. 7,718, besides costs "with leave to move for a nonsuit on the ground that the loss was not within the perils insured against." This permission was given in consequence of the importance of the case; but the Chief Justice said "At present we entertain no doubt on the law as to the perils insured against"—and as to the question of the steam-worthiness of the *Forbes*, "we find that she was steam worthy." Sir John Grant entirely concurred with Sir Edward Ryan, "both in the facts, and, as at present advised, on the point of law." One remark occurs upon this judgment, as we understand it, namely, that the Hindostan office which granted a policy on only a small portion of the entire value of the vessel is made to pay the whole loss in the first instance, and left to adjust with other offices for their respective proportions. The inconvenience is this: the different offices word their policies differently, and it may happen that under some exception of average or otherwise, introduced into other policies upon the *Forbes*, the latter may be free from liability to pay any part of the claim. Can it then be just that the Hindostan should bear more than its own proper burthen on that account? Such was never the understanding of any insurance office or of any merchant in Calcutta. This principle too makes a partnership where none exists, a joint liability where each insurance is for a specific portion of the value. * We understand the machinery of the *Forbes* was valued in the policies at 135,000 rupees, and the block, at 65,000.—*Courier June 21.*

SUMMARY.

The New Coinage.—The new rupee is a thin, flat, simple, indeed menagre coin—in breadth nearly equal to a dollar. On one side is the King's head with William IV., on the other a wreath of laurel, in whose centre is an inscription in Devanagaree, Persian, and English, simply "one rupee." We understand that several designs were submitted to Government, some of them very chaste and elegant, and all better than the pattern finally selected. Why this meagre and unseemly coin has been chosen, unless it be for its singular simplicity, it is hard to conceive. We fear it argues the absence of any taste for the arts at the

Legislative Council Board—however that deficit may be supplied by other more solid acquisitions. With reference, however, to the known penchant of the money changers of India, to extract both on every practicable occasion, from those who may need their assistance, we cannot but think it would have been better to have adopted some unchangeable device for the standard rupee, than one which must vary to a certain extent on the accession of each successive Sovereign. We would rather have seen the Lion of England in its state of repose with an inscription "English East India Government" in English and Persian, while its adverse might have been a Cornucopia, or the figure of Britannia, with an inscription "The English Rupee," as above. The device of the future Copper Coin, we believe is not yet determined; but a suggestion has been offered to adopt that of Madras and Bombay, namely, the Company's arms, and on the reverse the denomination of the piece surrounded by a wreath.

Mr. Lowl.—The following is an extract of a letter, received from Moorsheadabad, dated 19th May—"There was likely to have been a second edition of the Delhi murder at Suhuswan a few days ago. A rascal of a police Durkandaz, who was dismissed his situation for repeated misconduct, drew his sword in Court, and attacked Mr. Lowl, the Joint Magistrate and Collector. The assault was so sudden that all the people in Court took to their heels, even a man with a drawn sword over a prisoner under examination. Mr. Lowl was saved by the sword taking the punka; it however severed a piece of the scalp at the back of the head, and inflicted a deep wound across the back and shoulder. Mr. L. in trying to escape was followed by the rascal; but got to a door before the blow was repeated, and by shutting it, only received a slight cut upon the back. The man then turned and wounded the Sheristadar, two Chakras, and a Runseah, but then falling with Mr. Browne, a Collector, (whose name is omitted) who was armed with a lathie, the rascal paused and made off—he was soon captured—all the wounded are doing well."—*Hurkaru.*

Press Law.—The meeting at the Town Hall on 8th June, on the subject of the Press Law, attracted almost as good an attendance as that which took place in January last. At ten o'clock the Sheriff read the Resolution, bearing about 50 signatures. Mr. Turlton moved that the Sheriff occupy the chair, which proposition was adopted

with acclamation. Mr. Turlton then presented himself to the meeting. He had appeared in hostility to Sir Charles Metcalfe on the last occasion of an Address to him—he did not regret it—under like circumstances he should do so again, for he objected to mere adulatory addresses to Governors General, and those to members of Council were worse; we knew that a Governor General was a consenting party to every measure, but we did not know the individual acts of Members of Council. For the same reason he would now concur in an address to Sir C. Metcalfe; and knowing that the great experience of Sir C. Metcalfe had made him the best judge of the dangers which might be imagined to arise from the measure in question, he, Mr. Turlton, must declare that ever in his life had he proposed a resolution with greater pleasure than he now felt in proposing that with which he should conclude. Sir C. Metcalfe had not derived his liberality from his associations; he was a man fostered by the Directors, the friend and associate of Adam, who shackled the Press of India—he was in the way to imbibe prejudices against the Press; but if ever he had them, he had shaken them off, and he had the merit of effragating, in 12 years, that law which would ever cast a stain on the reputation of Mr. Adam. But not for itself only did he, Mr. Turlton, regard this measure with so much satisfaction; he looked upon it as the harbinger of still better acts and better system of Government. Some persons had urged that the Government should be solicited to pass the act immediately—"I for one dissent to this," said Mr. Turlton—"I wish it to be passed deliberately, as the triumph of reason and of principle. I wish full time to be given to persons in every part of the country to state their objections, if they have any. Let it never be said that it was the hasty measure of a day like that of Mr. Adam, but a measure promulgated with full conviction of its utility." He, (Mr. T.) made light of the apprehensions that had been expressed, that Lord Heytesbury might put a veto upon it. Would Lord Heytesbury, arriving a stranger to India, if so inclined, venture to oppose a law sanctioned by men, three of whom had more than 25 years experience in the country. Lord Amherst too was a Tory, and like another Governor General since his time, had not the moral courage to repeal the Press law which he found existing; but Lord Amherst had liberality enough constantly to refuse availing himself of that law in any case affecting himself, and, therefore, was another testimony

against the regulation. He (Mr. T.) in many respects, admired the acts of Lord William Bentinck; he admired his motives much more; but, regretted, and was at a loss to account for his inconsistent conduct in the matter of the Press — "it was a spot on the character of a man who could afford to have some spots. There was one feature in the project of act, which he (Mr. T.) particularly approved it made no distinction of persons and classes—he always repudiated such distinctions—all persons should be amenable to the same law. Mr. Lush then informed the meeting, that he had received a letter from Mr. Evelyn Gordon, who expressed his great regret that his public duties prevented his attendance, adding that he would not otherwise have been present by any consideration of personal interest from giving the due credit of praise to the Governor General, on this occasion, for there was an act of more noble disregard of self interest than the measure proposed by Sir C. Metcalfe, admitted into law with the Council of Directors, it was perhaps the most careful of others which would be the most acceptable to them. Mr. Turner, after his moving, the following resolution was adopted:— "Resolved, That it is expedient that an address should be presented by the inhabitants of Calcutta, to the Governor General of India, Sir C. Metcalfe, expressing the satisfaction and gratification which they feel at the proposed law relating to the Press of India, and the regulation of March 1825, relating to the Press of Bengal." Several other gentlemen, both European and Native, then addressed the meeting in favor of the Resolution, which was adopted, Nov. 20.

THE ADDRESS.

To the Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., Governor General of India.—The Address of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, in Town Hall assembled.

Honorable Sir,—The publication of the regulation proposed by Council, on the 27th April, entitled ———, and which it is our earnest hope will be passed as a law without material change, is the occasion of our addressing you, before you relinquish the high powers which fortunate circumstances (not least at least for us) have placed in your hands, and which you have so well used. The nature of the British Government of India has long made it a subject of debate among Statesmen, whether the free expression in spirit of the thoughts of its inhabitants could be permitted to exist

without destroying that Government, or perpetually endangering its stability. There have not been wanting former Governors of India who have declared that apprehension was needless. The Marquis of Hastings expressed that opinion. Lord William Bentinck amplified it by permitting the Press to be free, with scarcely an exception, and your testimony has now been added to theirs; the experience of a whole life passed among the people of India in its most remote and warlike provinces, and its most turbulent tribes, renders this testimony the most valuable of all. We view this as one among other recent proofs, that the Government of India is wisely and safely entrusted to those who are intimately acquainted with the course of its administration, and with the manners, opinions, and feelings of its people. Aware that a more timid and distrustful policy has hitherto been approved in England, we cannot but admire the high-minded decision with which you have cast the weight of your testimony into the long balanced scale of opinion. It is our hope as well as our belief, that nothing can occur after this to disappoint the public wish. We trust that you will not be called upon to resign your high office until the period shall arrive, when this proposed regulation ought to receive the final sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, and be passed into a law. We need any doubt that the measures which you and the experienced Council which assists you, have deliberately pronounced to be wise and desirable will be carried into effect by your successor but in an anxious desire, that he, with whom the measure originated, may have the full credit which all attach to his enlightened policy. And it is not improbable that some misapprehension on another subject connected with this, may prevail in England, we take the opportunity afforded to us by this address to declare our belief that there exists in this country no political party in opposition to the Government. It would be an error that might produce ill-will, discontent, perhaps injustice, to apply the designations of political party in England, to the differences of opinion on local subjects which exist here, though there are many who think that great and obvious deficiencies exist in the late act of the legislature of Great Britain providing for the renewal of the East India Company's charter.— deficiencies which they deem ought not to have been left to any other power to supply—that the great body of the people

hitherto contented and more than contented with the Government, that they are attached to it and grateful. We think it not superfluous to allude briefly to the possibility, that some difficulties may occur in framing the provisions of a law to restrain all excesses and injuries which may be committed by means of the Press. It is obvious that the subject could not be suitably discussed within the limits of an address, nor do we assume to ourselves to instruct the Government. We content ourselves with saying that, while we pray for a lawful freedom of the Press, and are thankful for it, we do not wish to liberate the Press from the just and legal responsibility which may attach to its conscientiousness. We feel satisfied that the power of legislation is now in wise and liberal hands, so do not fear that exorbitant penalties will be imposed, or that the spirit of the proposed law will be impaired in its progress. In case future legislation should become necessary, and in particular, if temporary or local difficulties arise, which shall render it necessary to restrain the liberty of the Press, we trust that the measure of coercion will be in proportion to the danger apprehended, and that no restrictions will be made permanent, which are not now and at all times necessary. In conclusion, we permit ourselves to hope that you will not receive without pleasure this public testimony of approbation and high esteem the general character of the Government under your auspices is such that the proposed law ranks only among many wise and liberal measures; it can need, therefore, no periphrase. Hitherto throughout Europe and the civilized world, a common error has prevailed, and the Government of India has been deemed a grasping despotism, the support of which was military force alone. If it were maintained by opinion, that opinion was wrongly the conviction that its force was irresistible. It has been remarked for you by this day, which you have proposed, which we trust you will find to be complete, and which we must be free to approve, to dissipate the error, and to remove injuries to the national character of Great Britain. What you have done, must prove to all eyes, that there is nothing in common between the Government, which now exists in this country, and those which have hitherto existed; that the maxims of all Asiatic do-

mination are the very reverse of the rule of the British Government of India.

The Governor General's Reply to the Address of the Inhabitants on the proposed Press Law.—To the inhabitants of Calcutta, in Town Hall, assembled.—Gentlemen—On the part of my colleagues in the Government, as well as on my own, I sincerely thank you for this testimony of your approbation of our proceedings, and for the obliging manner in which it is expressed, but highly as I prize your eulogy, I will not undervalue the character of this Address by regarding it as designed principally to convey a compliment. You have adopted this mode of giving authentic expression to public opinion, on a great question, in which the happiness of all India, it may be said of all the world is concerned. I rejoice to meet you on this ground, and to join my humble voice to yours, in favour of that measure, which will, I trust in due course be consummated. I need not to you define a proposed law which you cordially approve; but there may be some who are not satisfied, that it is either necessary or wise. I will, therefore, avail myself of an opportunity to state as briefly as possible the reasons by which it appears to me to be justified and recommended. To all who doubt the expediency of the Liberty of the Press, I would say, that there have to show that it must necessarily cause immense peril to the public safety, such as would not exist without it, and cannot be averted by salutary laws; or otherwise there can be no doubt, that freedom of public discussion which is nothing more than the freedom of speaking aloud is a right belonging to the people, which no Government has a right to withhold. It accords with them to assert, that the communication of knowledge is a curse and not a benefit, and that the essence of good Government is to cover the land with darkness; for otherwise it must be admitted to be one of the most imperative duties of a Government to confer the incalculable blessings of knowledge on the people, and by what means can this be done more effectually than by the uncontrolled liberty of publication, and by the stimulus which it gives to the powers of the mind? If their argument be, that the spread of knowledge may eventually be fatal to our rule in India, I clink with them on that point, and maintain, that whatever may be the consequence, it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge. If India could only be preserved as a part of the British empire by keeping its inhabitants in a state of igno-

The words in italics are Mr. Tupper's amendment in place of the following:—
"for the liberty of printing without any possible restraint."—Ed. C. C.

error, your opposition would be a curse to the country, and ought to cease. But I see more ground for just apprehension to ignorance itself. I look to the increase of knowledge with a hope that it may strengthen our empire, that it may remove prejudices, soften asperities, and substitute a national conviction of the benefits of our Government, that it may unite the people and their rulers in sympathy, and that the differences which separate them may be gradually lessened and ultimately annihilated. Whatever, however, be the wisdom of the Provisional Government respecting the future Government of India, it is clearly our duty, as long as the charge be confided to our hands, to execute the trust to the best of our ability for the good of all people. The promotion of knowledge of all kinds is one of the primary duties of the most efficient and useful Government as an essential part of that duty. It cannot be that we were permitted by divine authority to be heretics, by to collect the revenues of the country, pay the establishment necessary to keep possession of the country and to supply the demands of the Government here for England. One of the first is to point the light of knowledge and civilisation to the eyes and ears of Europe and to improve the condition of the country. Nothing surely is more necessary to these ends, than the freedom of the Press. Those who say that we are further bound to show that it is not salutary for the Government and the functionaries to have the check of a free Press on the conduct of the various offices of arbitrary power of a Government is preferable to the control of the law over a free Government, which cannot be maintained. The first was, when the freedom of the Press was considered as a toleration for any class in India. That has passed away, and many now admit, that there is not much harm, and that there may be some good in giving it to Europeans but still enter into apprehensions as to its injurious effects, if enjoyed by Natives. I do not participate in those apprehensions but of this I am sure, that to give in distrust of our Native fellow-subjects, or to legislate differently for them and for Europeans, in matters of right and liberty, would be extremely unwise and unjustifiable policy. The Press will always be under the safe guard of laws, and laws can be made where laws are wanting. The existence of a local legislature, which can at any time provide for the safety of the

state, should it be endangered, has removed the only formidable bar which before opposed the complete liberty of the Press. In addition to the motives, which cannot have existed on general principles for giving the fullest freedom, there were circumstances in the state of the Press in India, which rendered the measure now proposed almost imperative. The Press had been practically free for many years, including the whole period of the administration of Lord W. Bentinck, and although there had been no censure in England, which were useful to the Government, they had ceased to operate for any practical purpose. They were extremely odious. They gave to the Government arbitrary power, which British subjects in any part of the world detect. No Government could now have earned them in its efforts without incurring universal opinion at defiance. After the liberty given by Lord W. Bentinck's forbearance, no Government could have ventured to enforce this law unless it had been gifted with a most handsomely remunerated and obsequious. Even supposing them to be such, they were utterly useless, and as they brought under every odium on the Government it would have been absurd to suffer to exist them. In speaking of the laws, I cannot refrain from a tribute to the wisdom of the Government, having been at the last of the Government when they were passed, bearing all the blame of being the authors. He was one of the best and purest and most benevolent of men that ever lived. In proposing those laws he must have been actuated, as he always was, by the most upright and conscientious motives. Had he been now alive, and at the head of the Government, he would probably have been among the foremost to propose the abolition of these laws, which he formerly thought necessary, but would now have seen those evils and odious. To what a degree popular feeling prevails against them cannot be more strikingly shown, than by the detraction which they have brought on the memory of one, who was eminently deserving of all praise, distinguished by great talents and the most important public services, the soul of the soldier and virtue, admired, beloved, revered by all who knew him, but condemned by the public who knew him not, solely on account of these laws which they abhor. In the Bengal and Agra Presidencies, the execution of whether these laws should be retained or abolished; laws be it observed, too unpopular to be executed, which in practice

had in every respect become obsolete. In the provinces subordinate to Bombay, there was the same question, but that was not the question in other parts of India. The question there was, shall such laws be introduced where they have not hitherto been? Shall some restrictions be imposed where there is already perfect freedom? Shall some laws be substituted in the place of laws of liberty untrammelled by any law? At Madras there was no such law, and there were no means of making any person responsible for what was published. At the Presidency of Bombay there was a law, already existing, as free as that now proposed for all India. At Madras, and Bombay, to have made any law, short of perfect freedom, would have been to impose restrictions which did not before exist. Such a course would surely have been wrong and was certainly unnecessary. A law was urgently required at Madras, where liberty existed without responsibility. We could not legislate partially on such a subject; and the result of our deliberations was that what is now proposed was the safest and the best law that could be devised. It gives perfect liberty and all its subordinate provisions aim only at proper responsibility. Things could not remain as they were, and any law of restriction would have been an retrogression in legislation and totally opposed to the spirit of the age. You have alluded most justly to the difficulties that beset the framing of a law to restrain all excesses and injuries which may be committed by means of the Press. On this point I fear legislation is set at defiance. We cannot apparently enjoy the liberty of the Press without being exposed to its intemperance. We must submit to the attendant evil for the sake of the predominant good. Although the boundary between liberty and licentiousness is perceptible enough in practice, it is hardly to be defined by law without the danger of encroaching on useful liberty. The laws of England have utterly failed to prevent the intemperance of the Press, and yet, perhaps, could hardly be made more efficient without endangering its freedom. Much therefore necessarily depends on the good sense and good taste of those who wield the power which the Press confers. The worst enemies of the Press are some of its proprietors as destroy its influence by abusing its power for the gratification of their passions. When public measures are criticised in a spirit of caprice, the influence of the

Press must be great and beneficial. But when men find themselves the objects of gross personal animosity, without any reference to public measures, or any character and conduct, they may at first feel pain, hypocrisy, sensitive men, with benevolent dispositions, towards all their fellow creatures, grieve to perceive that they have numerous foes, loudly employed against them, but lacking in consistency, the cause of whose equality they know not, and whose wrath they have no power to appease, but they cannot respect the instrument of unjust virulence, they must know that such attacks proceed from personal hatred, or wanton malignity, and they must learn to despise calumny which cannot be guarded against by any goodness of measures or any correctness of conduct. The proper influence of the Press is thus destroyed, and ultimately just remains, which would otherwise be respected and directed as disregarded and discredited, and hence confounded with the mass of the intemperate abuse lowers its dignity. I can only venture, with you in the doubt which you entertain, that if at any time it is to be to the state should render necessary temporary or local restrictions on the liberty of the Press, the precautions applied by the legislature may be only commensurate to the real severity and not no restrictions may be imposed must be beyond those which are necessary for mere responsibility, and I trust that a legislation with a view to restrict the community against licentiousness will be in the true spirit of liberty. I am sensible of your kindness in the wish which you have expressed, that I may remove in my present office long enough to take part in passing the proposed measure into a law. For two reasons I enter in the same wish. I am naturally desirous of having a share in the completion of a law which will, I trust, conduce to the welfare of India and mankind. I am also anxious to relieve the Governor General elect from the responsibility of a measure regarding which long experience in India enables me to proceed without hesitation. On the other hand, there is a consideration, which will more than reconcile me to the transfer of this duty to the hands of the distinguished statesman appointed to this office. Fully believing that all the prepossessions of a British statesman, and especially of one who has witnessed the inferiority of countries where the Press is enslaved, compared with his own, where it is free, must be in favor of the liberty of the Press, I shall rejoice at his having an opportunity of commencing his adminis-

cession with an act, which will at once establish a good understanding and a cordial feeling between the head of the Government and the community over which he is to preside.—20th June, 1835.

C. T. MENAIE.

It appears, we understand, by private letters that the Court of Directors have nearly if not quite determined to make a reduction of one-half in the amount of the bonus required from the Civil Service for unsuccess.

We understand that it is resolved by the Supreme Government, that its future silver shall be the standard measure of value in India, and that gold shall not be a legal tender.

Mr. D. C. Smyth.—The principal inhabitants of Hooghly have published an address presented by them to Mr. D. C. Smyth, expressive of their high appreciation of the honorable and liberal manner in which he discharged the duties of Magistrate while attached to that district.

Burdun.—A private letter states that the indigo crops in Burdun and Kishnaghar are in a very flourishing state.

India.—The indigo soil yesterday by order of the magistrates of Calcutta and Ferguson's estates, excited considerable attention, but the bidders were few in number and anxious for the English market. We heard there was not an offer from the foreign dealers. About 619 chests were brought forward, a quantity much too large to be examined minutely, but only 100 chests went off at the upset prices. The remainder was withdrawn, but we understood that 100 chests were sold at a trifling advance immediately after the sale.—*June 27.*

Nawab of Bengal.—We learn that his Highness the Nawab Nassim Bahadur of Bengal is going to visit H. M. the King of England, a few valuable and curious of the country, on the 8th or 10th Nov next, under the charge of two of his English aides-de-camp. The names of these gentlemen are not yet known but an order to that effect has been passed in open Durbar by his Highness. The presents, it is said, are to be very rich, handsome, and worthy the acceptance of the great potentate for whom they are intended, and fully manifesting the high sense of respect entertained for the head of the English nation by his Highness the Nawab.

Jolaram.—A letter from Benares received on Thursday, mentioned that the report of the murder of Jolaram was generally believed there. It is said that

"his body was cut into small pieces, put into a bag and sent to the British Residency," that "a guard formerly over his person, consisting of 4 musketeers, 1 muck, and 12 sipahis, has been destroyed."

This rumour, we understand, is not credited at Government House, no account of the massacre having been received there. We learn a few more particulars about Jolaram, from the same quarter. The Residency House is a detached building about a mile from the city, with a large garden in front, the whole surrounded by a high well-built wall. The enclosure being capable of easy defence except against cannon, afforded a protection to the weak party which Captain Thoreby (who remained at the Residency during Major Acheson's visit to the city) was able to master, and who barricaded the place until the arrival of the troops from Nusserabad. The force which arrived from that station consisted of the 1st Cav., 17th N. I., and 12 musketeers; besides which the 2nd N. I., 3rd Local Horse, and some heavy guns are reported to be close at hand. The same letter mentions, that the 10th Cavalry will go to Delhi, during the trial of the Nawab, Shams-ud-din, to prevent any attempt of a rising.—*Quarter June 27.*

Indian Literature.—We are glad to see the "Friend of India" making the good cause of the Asiatic Society in their endeavors to procure a revision of that gentleman's resolution of Lord W. Bentinck's government, to support the Sanskrit languages of Asia, and the literature of India of the patronage and pecuniary support which the Act of Parliament had assigned to them. Our contemporary, however, says or says, that some doubt may exist as to the intentions of the British literature in the wording of the grant. "for the revival and improvement of literature, and for the encouragement of learned natives of India," whether the object was not in reality to promote education in such way as should be deemed most desirable.—To us, on the contrary, the words appear very distinct: "the revival of literature" must mean the restoration of that or declining literature, of something which existed before,—not the introduction of other literature hitherto unknown; and "the encouragement of learned natives of India" cannot possibly be construed otherwise than as the encouragement of a known class of persons usually designated, and of the particular learning which they devote themselves to peruse. With more propriety at present to us, may it be doubted whether Parliament did

poor beast, while others were poking at him with spears. He managed to get the elephant near a temple, when he jumped off and sought an asylum from the fury of the mob in the sacred sacrifice. 'Vain hope!' he was dragged out and murdered in the most barbarous manner in the middle of the street. The Ranees are stated to be all fighting within—the Thakoor and Mootsudda all flying, without. It is not believed, however, that either the Rawul or the Zennara were at all party to this tragical affair. Expresses had been sent off to Nusseerabad for horses; these expresses would reach that station by the 5th, and the cavalry would probably reach Jyepore by the evening of the 6th in the morning of the 7th. The Minister's authority was respected within the wall, and while that lasted Major Alves was safe in the camp from further assault. Such are the particulars of this shocking occurrence at Jyepore which have contained in private communication. The official letters may possibly, supply further details. The precise cause of the tragedy is, however, in so far as we know, still involved in mystery, but this much is certain, that its origin was entirely local and confined in its influence to Jyepore—any inference from the shocking story that it furnishes reason to dread similar occurrences elsewhere, is quite unwarranted. The service and his friends sustain a heavy loss in Mr. Alves's murder. A friend who knew him well, and who had the best opportunities of forming a judgment of his character and services, writes:—"He was a noble fellow, universally considered likely to make a distinguished figure in public life. Although he has fallen a sacrifice to some local exasperation at Jyepore, he was deservedly popular among the Natives, his warm-hearted disposition, frank and liberal manners conciliated their regard; while his high independent spirit commanded their respect. As to his public services, he has been employed in the settlement of several affairs connected with the Native States, requiring the exercise of great judgment, tact and decision, in every one of which his efforts were attended with the most complete success; and since his deposition to the Jawadtee he has received the thanks of Government for the valuable assistance given by him to Major Alves." It is indeed lamentable that such a life should be lost to the country, and so early in such a manner. Major Alves, we sincerely hope, will recover from his wounds. The last accounts were favourable. That any of

the party escaped—that the palanquin with the wounded officer, attended only by Captain Ludlow, should have been permitted, by the excited and savage crowd to pass unmolested, is, indeed, most extraordinary.

Government have authorised the Board of Trade to take their bills on London against goods at the reduced rate of 1s 1d. per rupee.—June 11.

The Observatory at Lucknow has proved successful in publishing an Oratory, and the Asst. Resident, Captain Patton, is authorised to distribute copies in schools and colleges, for the diffusion of Astronomy in India.

Mr. Elliott's Horse.—The saddle for the Hon. Mr. Elliott's horse, thrown at Mrs. Cook and Co.'s last Monday, was divided thus.—Mr. E. Macnaghten's last throw, 18, threw the Cape horse "Hottentot;" Mr. D. Layll, 15, threw the "Aldo;" and to Mr. Vounghobahad, 48, was left "Unicorn," which he has since sold.

Strain Communication.—It is said that Government has written to Bombay urging the Government of that Presidency to adopt all practicable means to keep up the communication between that place and Sive.

Two squadrons of the 4th cavalry, the 17th regt N. I. and 1 nine-pounders, lately reached Jyepore from Nusseerabad. They will remain encamped there for the protection of Major Alves and party, until orders are received from Calcutta. Our troops at Bhopore expect to be called to Jyepore, but the fact is, that Shikharjee itself seems to require the presence of all the troops now in it. Certain symptoms of discontent and turbulence have recently been manifested at Seokur, and hints have been received that it is in contemplation to take the forts of Deoghar and Ragunathpur. The commanding officer in Behawaltee detached on the 5th June, small reinforcements, with supplies of provisions to both these forts, in case of any attempt at a coup—such a rapid and certain communication is kept up with them by means of chains of troopers. Two Headstalls of Skinner's horse have been ordered to join the Shikharjee force.

The Court of Directors have issued orders to the Bombay Government directing that the senior officers of the engineers, next below the chief engineer, shall always hold the situations of inspecting or superintending officers of divisions. We presume that similar orders have been sent to the Government at Calcutta.—Delhi Gazette, June 27.

We understand that the question of the Madras Mint, which was referred to the Supreme Government, in consequence of doubts expressed at that place as to the expediency of carrying the Court's order into execution, has been settled by confirmation of the same from the Government. It is said that more than half the expense of the Mint establishment at Madras (a matter of two lakhs of rupees per annum) may be saved by providing the wants of that establishment with coin from the Calcutta Mint by steamers. These wants raised are likely to be very much reduced when one year shall be in circulation all over India.

Mr. Macaulay.—It is said that Government intend appointing Mr. Macaulay to be the head of the law commission.

Gift Service Annuity Fund.—At a special general meeting of members of the Gift Service Annuity Fund held pursuant to advertisement on the 19th June, 1844, at 10 o'clock, in the church. The request from new subscribers, and the proposed rule, viz. "That a subscriber, having estimated his desire to accept of the annuity as provided by articles 5 and 7, may pay the balance of his fine, and resign the service at any period between the 1st of May and 1st Nov. of the year to which he may have agreed to accept the annuity, receiving during that year a part only of it in proportion to the remainder of the fine for which it may be due, and continuing his subscription to the date of acceptance. The fine to be calculated according to the age or the amount on the 1st day preceding that date"—was read from the chair. Moved by Mr. Bushby, seconded by Mr. Harvey, that the above rule be approved by this meeting, and the 100 members be requested to move the Hon. Court through the local Government for its adoption. Carried *Unanimously*.

The *Calcutta* or *newspaper*, is defunct. The last of this journal appeared on the 15th June.

The Lat-Putna Jailer.—Sir Edward Gambier, the new recorder at Patna, was to sail from Madras two days after the sailing of the *Comet* for Calcutta. On his arrival at Patna, Sir H. Wilson, the new revenue judge of Bengal, would proceed to Calcutta.

Supreme Court Appointments.—Mr. Richy, Civil Judge of Chanderpore, has been appointed interpreter of the French, and Mr. King interpreter of the Portuguese language, Vice Mr. C. A. A. A.

It is said that Mr. Dickens will continue to hold the temporary appointment of Master until the Oct. term, when the bench being full, other arrangements will take place.

New Publication.—The *Paorna Chand wooday*, or the rising of the full moon, a native paper, has made its appearance, on the Commemorative principles of the *Chand wooday*. It is said, however, that the style of the editor is much above the comprehension of the generality of his countrymen.

Centenary and Co's Estate.—A meeting of the creditors of this estate took place recently to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Insolvent Court with regard to the assignee's recent announcement of his intention to ship Indigo to England, provided he could obtain what he considers a fair price in this market.

Appointment of Justices of the Peace.—We are informed that only three honorables Magistrates are to be at present appointed; and that the gentlemen selected are Mr. James Esq. Baboo Radhakant Lal and Baboo Daskanath Tagore. The nominations have been made, it is understood with a view of recognising a provision of the legislature which authorises the appointment of Natives of India to the office of Justices of Peace. The number will be further increased if it should appear advisable.

Imputed attempt in the life of Sir C. Metcalfe.—It seems a person was seen making anxious enquiry about Sir Charles. He inquired for him at the Government House, and was told that he was at church; he proceeded there, and continued his investigations on enquiring into the minute particulars as to the door through which he is to come out, and how he was attended, &c. This, together with the manner of the inquiries excited suspicion, and he was apprehended, when the weapon (a dagger) discovered on his person confirmed the opinion formed of his intention. He is said to be in the interest of a whole family up the country. We do not shrink ourselves involved in the present stage of the affair, to be more explicit.

We have been told that the *Calcutta* have attempted to make an effort to rescue the *Nawab* from the gallows, in the event of his condemnation to the gallows, and that it has been necessary to call a cavalry regiment from Madras, in case of any such attempt being made.

Baron Von Hegel, the Austrian traveller left Agm, on the 3rd June, for Mecca, Mecca, and the holy city, Fez.

leisure moment, and I beg, Sir, will then enter the Punjab, visit Cashmere, and return to Delhi, whence, in about six months, he sets out for Bombay, by the Jaipore route.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. There has been an important judgment given during the week as respects the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In an action in which the Nawab of Moorshedabad was defendant, it was contended that his highness was construct-

tively an inhabitant and subject to the jurisdiction, on the ground that he had a house in Calcutta, in which throughout his collected his rents resided. No set of facts was proved, and their lordships thought that to decide in favour of the Nawab's liability would be pushing the jurisdiction further than it had gone to any preceding case. "This," said Sir Edward Ryan, "I, for one, am not inclined to do."—*John.*

Current Value of Govt. Securities June 18, 1855.		To buy.	To sell.
Six per cent. rentable loan, No 1, to 687		20 6	19 1/2 pms.
From 688 and upwards		21 0	20 0
First or old five per cent. loan 1st class		0 8	0 12
Second class			
Second five per cent. loan			2 to 2 per cent. premium
Third or new five per cent. loan		2 0 pms.	1 12 pms.
Old four per cent. loan		1 6	1 12 1/2
New ditto		1 10	1 12 1/2
Mutual certificates			1 12 1/2
Bank of Bengal Shares		5500 0	5200 0 pms.

Prices of Bullion.		To buy.	To sell.
Spanish pillar dollars,	per 100	207 4	207 0
Mexican ditto	"	205 8	205 4
Portuguese and other ditto	"	204 4	204 0
Sovereigns	each	9 11	9 9
Old standard gold mohurs	"	16 14	16 13
New standard ditto	"	16 4	16 3

Rates of Exchange.		To buy.	To sell.
Bills on the Court of Directors at 12 months date, per sicca rupee		1 11 1/2	2 0
Private bills on London, six months sight, per sicca rupee		2 0 to	2 2 1/2

Rates of Bengal Rates.		To buy.	To sell.
Discount on private bills			6 0
Ditto on Government bills and salary bills			6 0
Interest on loans or deposit			7 0

Deaths.—May 14, Capt. A. C. Foulsham, 37th N. I., to Lieut. A. C. the General Super. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee—Lieut. C. J. S. 18th N. I., to be an Asst. to the General Super. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee—The Hon. F. J. Shore received charge of the agency in the Saurashtra and North India territories, from Mr. F. C. Smith, on the 5th May—20, Mr. Asst. Surg. C. Temple is appointed super. of the Brigade with charge of ex-officio Principal Asst. to the salt agent of the twenty-four pergunahs in the Jambor division—April 28, Maj. Jas. Macdonald, 2d regt. Madras L. I., to be Resident at Lucknow—June 2, Mr. W. Luke, the Head Asst. at Barrack, has been vested with powers of Joint Magistrate and Dep. Collector in that district—Mr. H. Moore is, he additional Judge of Allahabad, and to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of that district until further

orders—Mr. R. Williams to officiate as Additional Judge of Allahabad during Mr. Moore's employment as Judge—Mr. J. F. Rakes to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Purnea, in the stead of Mr. H. C. Halkett—Mr. W. M. Dixon to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Rajshahi during the absence of Mr. Rakes, or until further orders—Mr. R. W. Maxwell to be Additional Judge of Allahabad—Lieut. R. S. Master to be an Asst. to Capt. G. Thompson, Super. of roads from Banarash to Benares, in the room of Lieut. Abercrombie—13, Mr. W. H. Elliott to officiate until further orders as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Benarash, in the stead of Mr. H. M. Clarke—17, Mr. G. J. Hudson to officiate as Purnea Gen. vic. Elliot on furlough—Mr. C. C. Hyde to officiate as Collector of Customs in Calcutta, vice E. J. J. J.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT. OF INDIA.—May 21, Mr. R. J. Taylor

officiate as Additional Judge at Junnipoor—Mr. W. B. Jackson to officiate as Additional Judge at Ghazerpore—Mr. C. Raikes to be a junior Asst. under the Commr. of Delhi—27, Mr. J. S. Boldero to officiate as a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut under the Agia Presidency—Mr. Boldero is authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the Civil and Session Judge Office at Agra to Mr. W. S. Thomthorne—Mr. J. Davidson to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Agra—Mr. W. R. Kennaway to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Allyghur—Mr. H. W. Deane to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Allyghur—June 2, Mr. R. Keane to officiate as Additional Judge at Cawnpore—Mr. W. P. Mason to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Delhi.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Judicial Department, Fort William 18th May 1835.—Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the court of Sudder Fuzdarry Adawlut for the Presidency of Bombay to direct, that any person accused of any offence may be tried in any Zillah of the said Presidency. Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor of Bombay in Council by an order in Council, to appoint any person whatever, a magistrate, or an assistant-magistrate, in one or more Zillahs, and to confer on any assistant-magistrate, by a special order, any of the powers of a magistrate.

Fort William, Judicial Department, 1st June, 1835.—The following draft of a proposed act, was read in Council for the first time on the 1st June, 1835. Act No. —, of 1835.—Be it enacted, that the production of a Government Gazette of any Presidency, containing an act purporting to have been passed by the Governor General in Council, shall be held in all courts sufficient proof that such act has been so passed.

Fort William, Judicial Department, 6th June, 1835.—The following draft of a proposed act, was read in Council for the first time on the 6th of June, 1835. Act No. —, of 1835. I. First.—Be it enacted that from the —, of —,

Section XVIII. Regulation V. of 1802, of the Madras code, be rescinded.

Be it enacted that, if a witness duly summoned by the Court of Sudder Dewlut, of Fort St. George, shall not attend, shall refuse to be sworn, or to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, before that court, that court may impose on such witness a fine, not exceeding 500 rupees, and may commit him to the Jail of the Zillah court, near-

ent to the Presidency, until he shall consent to be sworn, or to give his evidence, and to sign his deposition. And, if the said witness shall not pay the fine imposed on him, it shall be lawful for the said court of Sudder Adawlut to direct him to be kept in confinement for a further term not exceeding three months. II.—If any person shall be guilty of contempt of the court of Sudder Adawlut, in open court, the court may immediately punish the offender by fining him in a sum not exceeding — hundred rupees, or by committing him to custody in the Jail of the Zillah court, nearest to the Presidency, for a term not exceeding three months. III.—If it shall appear to the Court of Sudder Adawlut that any person has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, in any matter depending in that court, that court may immediately commit the offender to custody, and transmit him to the Zillah court nearest to the Presidency, in order to his being brought to trial before the court of circuit of the division, in which such Zillah court may be situated; and such person shall be dealt with in the same manner, as if the perjury had been committed within the limits of the local jurisdiction of such court of circuit.—Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.—Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 1st day of August next. J. P. GRANT, Dep. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Judicial Department, June 20 1835.—The following extract from the proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department, is published for general information. Read a second time the following draft of an act for repealing the provisions against the use of a badge, or chapras by peons, or other servants in the employment of private individuals:—Act, —, No. —, of 1835.—Be it enacted that clause 8, section 2, Regulation XI, 1206, and clause 4, section 30, Regulation XX, 1817, of the Bengal code, which prohibit the use of a badge or chapras, by peons or other servants in the employment of private individuals be rescinded. Resolution.—The Hon. the Governor General of India in Council be pleased to resolve that the said draft be brought up for re-consideration at the first Legislative Council, which may be held in the month of September next ensuing.

General consultation, 7th March 1836.—The Governor General of India in Council, has attentively considered the

two letters from the Secretary to the committee, dated the 21st and 22nd Jan. last, and the papers referred to in them.

2nd.—His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science among the Natives of India, and that all the funds appropriated for the purposes of education, would be best employed on English education alone. 3rd.—But it is not the intention of his Lordship in Council to abolish any college or school of Native learning while the Native population shall appear to be inclined to avail themselves of the advantages which it affords and his Lordship in Council directs that all the existing Professors and students of all the institutions under the supervision of the committee, shall continue to receive their stipends. But his Lordship in Council decidedly objects to the practice which has hitherto prevailed of supporting the students during the period of their education. He conceives that the only effect of such a system can be to give artificial encouragement to branches of learning, which in the natural course of things would be superseded by more useful studies and he directs that no stipend shall be given to any student, who may hereafter enter at any of these institutions, and that when any Professor of Oriental learning shall vacate his situation, the committee shall report to the Government the number and state of the class, in order that the Government may be able to decide upon the expediency of appointing a successor.—4th. It has come to the knowledge of the Governor General in Council, that a large sum has been expended by the committee in the printing of Oriental works, his Lordship in Council directs that no portion of the funds shall hereafter be so employed.—5th. His Lordship in Council directs that all the funds which these reforms will leave at the disposal of the committee be henceforth employed in imparting to the Native population a knowledge of English literature and science through the medium of the English language, and his Lordship in Council requests the committee to submit to Government, with all expedition, a plan for the accomplishment of this purpose. (A true copy.) (Signed) H. T. PHILLIPS, Secy to Govt. (True copy) J. C. G. SUTHERLAND, Secy. G. C. F. I.

Post William, General Post Office, June 15, 1835.—Notice.—Several complaints having reached this office of much injury having been done to the letters sent

in the mails, owing to the use of a description of wax, which when exposed to the heat, adheres to whatever is brought in contact with it, the public are recommended not to use any other wax for the purpose of closing letters intended for despatch by Mail than the hard country sealing wax, which is entirely free from the objection above-mentioned. This notice has been called forth by several successive reports coming in of lapses from different parts of the country, in which it is stated, that great difficulty has been frequently found in separating the letters, and that many are miserably torn open in the attempt. It is stated that the wax in question is used at several of the public offices.—J. E. ELLIOTT, Postmaster General.

Post William, General Post Office, 17th June, 1835.—Notice strictly given that the Hon. the Court of Directors having in an Advertisement dated East India House, the 17th of Sept. 1834, notified to proprietors of Bengal 5 per cent. rentable paper, resident in Europe, who had made known, or might make known before the 1st of December following at the Auditor's office in the India House, their wish to transfer their notes of that loan into the new 5 per cent. transfer loan, under the conditions specified in the court's advertisement of the 14th May 1834, that the property in the new loan would be held in the form of stock instead of promissory notes, that stock receipts would be granted in Bengal to the respective proprietors or their agents, in exchange for the promissory notes transferred, and that the new stock would be transferable at the place of registry in books to be kept in that purpose in London and in India, in pursuance of that notification and the orders of the Hon. Court, the sub-treasurer at Post William is authorized to receive any of the 5 per cent. promissory notes of this Govt., bearing date the 30th June, 1832, that may be tendered for transfer into the new 5 per cent. loan, in fulfilment of the intimation of the proprietors signified in the India House under the advertisement of the 17th of Sept. last, and to grant stock receipts to the respective proprietors, or their agents, in exchange for the promissory notes transferred.—2. A bonus or premium of 5 per cent. will be granted on all transfers made under this advertisement, that is to say, for every note surrendered for transfer, a stock receipt will be granted for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the note surrendered, in the proportion of 105 for every 100 mcs. respect, and the stock

receipt will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable if the proprietors are resident in India, in cash at the place of registry and if resident in Europe, at their option either in cash in India or by bill on the Court at twelve months' date at 2s 1d. the sicca rupee. — 8. The transfer under this advertisement will take effect only at the period when the notes to be transferred shall first be discharged, according to the notices published from the Financial Department under the dates respectively of the 4th May and 13th Oct. 1854.—9. The property of the new loan here advertised is to be transferred only in books to be kept in Bengal, at Madras, at Bombay, and in London and not by endorsement of stock receipts, on the face of which it is to be declared that they are not transferable. Proprietors of stock receipts will be entitled to the option of transferring from the books of Bengal to those of either Madras, Bombay or London. Having availed themselves of that option, the property cannot again be registered in Bengal or at either of the other places, unless upon transfer effected at the place at which they may have chosen to register it.—10. After transfer has been made to London the interest payable on the stock so transferred will be paid in England at the same periods as when the bills would have become due, had the remittance of the interest been previously received by bills under the option allowed in the second notice of the present notice.—11. In a security declared and stipulated at any part of the transfer 5 per cent. (soon opened) by this advertisement shall be paid off before the 22d April, 1854, and when it shall be redeemed, a premium not exceeding fifteen months' interest on the public advertisement, which notice may be issued at any time after the 27th January, 1853. Payment shall therefore be made by the option of the creditors either by cash in India, or by bills upon the Court at twelve months' date, and 2s 1d. the sicca rupee, with power to the Court to postpone payment of those bills for one, two, or three years, upon allowing interest at 5 per cent. per annum for the period of the postponement. The notice of payment duly advertised as above, and published in the Government Gazette of Calcutta, shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the date advertised for discharge and all interest will cease from that day.—12. Proprietors who shall transfer to the books of Madras and Bombay, will be entitled to receive interest of the new loan at 5 per cent. per annum, for 100 Calcutta sicca rupees, from the general treasury of those Presidencies respectively.—13. The Accountant General of the Supreme Government may, on the application of proprietors of stock registered in the books of Bengal and for their convenience make the interest of such stock payable at any other treasury of issue under the Bengal or Agre Presidencies, but proprietors shall not be entitled to claim this accommodation if the Acct. Genl. should think proper to refuse it.—14. Stock of the 5 per cent. transfer loan opened by this advertisement may be consolidated and divided at the pleasure of the proprietors in the books in which it is registered.—15. Proprietors of six per cent. remittable paper, who may transfer into the 5 per cent. loan now advertised, shall not be subjected on this operation to the loss described in the regulations for the Government agency.—16. Proprietors of the five per cent. transfer notes issued under the advertisement of this department, bearing date the 19th of October 1851, or their authorized agents, will be permitted to transfer their property into the book debt loan. For this purpose a period of four months will be allowed to the holders of five per cent. promissory notes or their agents, and it is hereby notified that during the same period such transfers will be allowed to the book debt by holders of six per cent. remittable paper.—17. Forms of stock receipts will be published in a future notice. Published by order of the Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.—G. A. SUTCLIFF, Secy. Govt.

Fort William, Financial Department, June 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, that proprietors, resident in Europe, of six per cent. remittable paper, or of five per cent. transfer notes, authorized in the advertisement of the present date to be received in transfer to the book debt loan, whose instructions to their agents make no provision for that event, will be allowed a conditional transfer into the book debt loan. In respect to six per cent. notes, it will be optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer or to receive payment according to the notice published from this department, bearing date respectively, the 9th of May and 19th Oct. 1854; provided, however, that no notes authorizing a transfer will be accepted as valid after fifteen months from this date. The same period is granted to proprietors of five per cent. transfer notes, by changing the rate of their securities to transferable.

Fort William, Financial Department, June 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, that proprietors, resident in Europe, of six per cent. remittable paper, or of five per cent. transfer notes, authorized in the advertisement of the present date to be received in transfer to the book debt loan, whose instructions to their agents make no provision for that event, will be allowed a conditional transfer into the book debt loan. In respect to six per cent. notes, it will be optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer or to receive payment according to the notice published from this department, bearing date respectively, the 9th of May and 19th Oct. 1854; provided, however, that no notes authorizing a transfer will be accepted as valid after fifteen months from this date. The same period is granted to proprietors of five per cent. transfer notes, by changing the rate of their securities to transferable.

Native Militia, vice Richmond resigned Asst Surg R. C. McConnochie is appointed temporarily to the med. charge of the civil station of Burdwan in the room of Asst Surg Chock on leave.—Lt. Col. P. Le Fèvre to be Colonel vice Ferguson *dec.*, with rank from 18th Dec. 1831, vice Robinson *dec.*—Major L. R. Stacey to be Lieut. col. vice Le Fèvre with rank from 13 Feb. 1835 vice Sherrinham *dec.*—2nd regt. N. I. Capt. W. C. Ormel to be Major—Lieut. C. Halliwell to be Captain—Lieut. E. C. F. Bennett to be Lieut. from 24 Feb. 1835—5th regt. N. I. Ensign D. Agar, to be Lieut. from 31st May, 1835 vice Audrey *dec.*—1st Lt. Lynght A. Lewis, and R. Angell are promoted to the rank of Captains by brevet—Capt. F. Sanders of Puzos having reported his arrival at the Presidency is directed to assume the duties of District Secy. to the Military Board—Art. 2nd Lieut. J. D. B. to be 1st Lieut. vice Sanders *dec.*, with rank from 10th May, 1835, vice Jackson promoted—1st Lieut. F. R. Lavery to be promoted as a Commissioned Officer of Ordnance during the absence of Capt. Dixon—1st Lt. H. T. Tucker 8th regt. N. I. to do duty with the Assam Beharley corps—Asst Surg J. S. Sutherland is appointed to the temporary charge of the civil station of Burdwan in the room of Asst Surg on leave, whose appointment is not yet announced—Capt. J. D. Stokes, 11th regt. Madras N. I., to be on a leave of absence on the 1st of Nov. in the Genl. vice Smith who has resigned his appointment—with regt. L. C. Lt. C. H. White to be Capt. vice Nicholson *dec.*—Super. Lt. G. Cantley is brought on the effective strength of the regt.—Old regt. N. I. Ensign K. W. Blincoe to be 1st. vice Davis *dec.* Asst. Surg. R. N. Bernard to be Surg. vice Coulter *dec.*—Super. 2d Lieut. F. L. Goodwin is brought on the effective strength of the regt. of Artillery, vice Delwett, *dec.*—Lieut. J. B. Williams, 42d regt. N. I., is placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra for employment under that Govt.—Art. 1st Lieut. D. Ewart to be Captain—2nd Lieut. A. W. Seppings to be 1st Lieut. vice D'Oyly *dec.*, with rank from 13th May 1835, vice Delwett *dec.*—Lieut. J. Smith, 49th regt. N. I., is permitted to decline his appointment in the 49th regt. 1st Lieut. The following changes are confirmed—The Station Order of the requisition of the Residents at Calcutta placing Asst. Surg. A. Blair duty fully with H. M.'s 11th foot at his disposal—1st Lieut. H. Goodwyn, Executive Officer at Nizam's (who has been appointed to the Bikaner division) to

make over charge of his office to 2d Lt. G. H. Fagon and Lieut. A. Lewis, 32d regt. to act as Adjt. to that regt. and as Station Staff at Allypore during the absence of Ensign W. W. Davidson.

ALTERATIONS OF RANKS—Infantry—Col. B. Roope to rank from 29th Nov. 1831, in the room of Col. (Lieut. Genl.) Ferguson, *dec.*—Lieut. col. W. A. Yates, Major R. Home 78d N. I. Capt. E. A. Cumberland and Lt. J. N. Marshall to rank from 24th Nov. 1831 in the room of Lieut. col. B. Roope promoted—Lieut. col. H. T. Smith, Major W. Grant, 67th N. I.—Capt. H. O. Kindeck and Lieut. J. D. Broughton to rank from the 18th Dec. 1831 in the room of Major Col. P. Le Fèvre, promoted—Lieut. col. R. Davie, Major S. Mullins, 2d N. I. (retired) Capt. R. Woodward and Lieut. J. Shaw to rank from 11th Feb. 1835 in the room of Ensign *dec.*—1st Lieut. G. C. Chalmers Art. to rank from 1st Feb. 1835, vice Sanders *dec.* Artillery, Capt. B. Knetherford to rank from 24th Sept. 1831, vice D'Oyly *dec.*—Captain A. Walsh to rank from Oct. 1831 vice Matheson *dec.*—Capt. P. Jackson to rank from 1st Dec. 1831, vice Biddulph promoted—Lt. R. K. Kinslow to rank from 1st Sept. 1831, vice Biddulph retired—1st Lt. F. C. Burnett to rank from 1st Oct. 1831, vice W. L. promoted—1st Lieut. G. G. Chalmers to rank from 1st Dec. 1831, vice Jackson promoted—1st Lieut. J. D. Bell to rank from 1st Feb. 1835, vice Sanders *dec.*

REMOVALS AND PROMOTIONS—Head Quarters, 4 June, 1835.—Artillery—Col. G. Swinney, on furlough, to the 2d batt.—Lieut. col. W. Balme, principal Commr. of Ordnance to the 3d batt.—Maj. J. Tennant, Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Artillery, from the 6th to the 7th batt.—Major E. Biddulph, to the 3d brigade—H. A.—Major J. C. Hyde, on furlough, from the 3d brigade—H. A. to the 6th batt.—Capt. G. H. Woodroffe, Commr. of Ordnance, from the 3d comp. 1st batt. to the 4th comp. 4th batt.—Capt. J. John from the 4th comp. 1st batt. to the 3d comp. 1st batt.—Capt. A. Wilson to the 4th comp. 2d batt.—Capt. P. Jackson, to the 1st comp. 3d batt.—Brevet Capt. C. Dallas Dep. Commr. of Ordnance, from the 1st comp. 2d batt. to the 3d comp. 1st batt.—1st Lieut. J. Whiteford, on furlough, from the 3d comp. 3d batt. to 2d comp. 4th batt.—1st Lieut. F. C. Burnett on furlough, to the 1st comp. (2d brigade) H. A.—1st Lieut. G. G. Chalmers to the 1st comp. 5th batt.—1st Lieut. F. Wall, on furlough, from the 1st comp. 3d batt. to the 1st comp. 5th batt.—1st Lieut. H.

Mackenzie, from the 2d troop 1st brigade to 4th troop 1st brigade H. A.—2d Lieutenant F. L. Goodwin to the 2d troop 3d brigade H. A.—2d Lieut. E. H. E. Whitton to the 2d comp. 3d batt.—Brevet Col. J. H. Cave from 73d to 38th regt. N. I., at Secr. col. Benares—Lieut. Col. G. Williamson from 38th to 56th regt. N. I.—Lieut. col. J. Hunter from 56th to 17th regt. N. I., at Nusseerabad—Lieut. col. H. T. Smith from 17th to 73d regt. N. I., at Barrackpore—Col. W. C. Baddeley, E. B. (in the Nizam's service) from 15th to 74th regt. N. I.—Col. P. Le Fevre to 15th regt. N. I.—Lieut. col. W. G. Mackenzie from 32d to 15th regt. N. I.—Lieut. col. L. R. Stacey to 33d regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. R. Lyons 37th regt. to do duty with the Assam Light Infantry—Lieut. J. Wemyss 4th regt. to do duty with the Talain corps—Lieut. H. C. Baddeley 61st regt. to do duty with the Arzanan local batt.—Ensigns A. Boyd—H. Boyd—and J. H. Fulton to do duty with 57th regt. N. I., at Benares—Ensign C. B. Harshburgh to do duty with 32d regt. N. I., at Allypore—Ensign H. Bishop to do duty with 71st regt. N. I., at Cawnpore—Ensign J. C. Johnston and H. M. Travers to do duty with 57th regt. N. I., at Secr. col.—Ensign C. F. Fennick and C. A. Hephurn to do duty with 31th regt. N. I., at Mal. wara—Ensign W. R. Mercer to do duty with 70th regt. N. I., at Banda.

Promotions.—Lieut. J. T. Gordon—Capt. A. E. Campbell (prep.)—Lieut. W. L. L. Scott, (prep.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Port William, May 25.—No. 128. The following regulation on the subject of the eligibility of Surgeons to the situation of Super. Surgeon is substituted for that published in G.O. of the 19th March, 1833, which is hereby rescinded.—2. No medical officer is to be considered eligible to the situation of Super. Surgeon who shall not have served for two years in the military branch of his profession at some period subsequent to his promotion to the rank of Surgeon, unless he shall have held for a similar period the appointment of Marine or Presidency Surgeon, or Surgeon to the General Hospital in Bengal, or some corresponding situation at either of the above Presidencies.—3. Surgeons in the Company's service, who have served in that rank for two years, with the troops commanded by British officers in the Nizam's army, or the army of any other native state, shall be considered eligible to the situation of Superintending Surg., in like manner as if they had served for the same period with a regt. of the line.

Port William, 25th May, 1835.—No.

183 of 1835.—The attention of the Government having been drawn to clauses 2 and 4, of General Orders, No. 163, of 17th August, 1827,—the former, restricting to two the number of regimental Captains that may be absent at the same time from a corps of the line, on staff or other public permanent employ,—and the latter, providing for the return to his corps of any staff officers on promotion to the rank of Captain, who would otherwise be an absentee in that grade in excess to two, the Governor-General of India in Council has had under consideration, the consequences which have resulted from their combined operation, and being of opinion that a strict adherence to the rules laid down in those clauses must, occasionally, be productive of injury to the public service, and unnecessary hardships to individuals, is pleased to modify the provisions of both, to the extent hereinafter specified.—When two regimental Captains are absent from a corps of the line, on staff or other permanent employ, a third Captain shall not be withdrawn for such employment, but a staff officer promoted from the rank of Subaltern to that of regimental Captain, shall not, in consequence of his promotion, be required to vacate an appointment which he previously held, and to which he is eligible in his advanced rank, although two Captains be already absent from his corps in staff or other permanent situations, unless the Commander-in-chief should consider the return of such officers to his regiment essential to its due efficiency, and, by application to the Government, obtain its sanction to that measure. When at any time, under the operation of this order, the number of Captains absent from a corps of the line shall have been increased beyond two, no other Captain shall be taken from such corps, for the staff, or other detached employ, until the number of its members in that grade be reduced to one.—No. 131 of 1835.—With reference to General Orders, No. 133, of this date, the undermentioned officers of the Bengal army, recently remanded to their corps, in conformity with the rule laid down in clause 4, of the General Order, No. 163, of 17th August 1827, are restored to the department or appointment from which they were removed.—Capt. H. Wroughton of the 69th, and Capt. A. Hoizes, of the 23rd regt. N. I., to the Revenue Survey department.—Capt. J. D. Douglas, of the 53rd regt. N. I., to the appointment of Dep. Asst. Adj. General of division.—Capt. J. M. Horsfall, of the 31st regt.

N. I., the junr. Dep. Asst.-Adjt.-General of division, will remain a Supernumerary, until a vacancy occurs.

Fort William, 1st June, 1835.—No. 136 of 1835.—With reference to General Orders, No. 39, of 1st Feb. 1834, the amount of security to be furnished by the Paymaster at the Presidency, is limited to 40,000 rupees.

Fort William, 1st June 1835.—No. 136 of 1835.—The following extracts from a letter, No. 65, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, under date the 17th Dec., 1834, are published in General Orders.—“We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion, that officers have no strict right to succeed to the appointments of Brigadier, or Brigadier General, on the ground of mere seniority, those being staff appointments, involving both confidence and responsibility. But we must express our firm reliance on the discretion and good feeling of our several Governments, that the claims of officers to these or any other appointments arising out of length of service will never be set aside, except on public grounds. With respect to the question raised as to the disqualification of Colonels, eligible by seniority to divisional commands to hold certain offices which they could not hold under the present regulations as general officers. We are of opinion, that Colonels so situated, ought to have the option of either retaining their appointments, or of succeeding to divisional commands as Brigadier General; but if they prefer the retention of their offices, the divisional commands should not afterwards be open to them, except in special cases to be determined by Government, and reported to us for our approbation and sanction. The same principle ought to be applied in the case of Senior Brigadier, who has the right to succeed to divisional commands. If they prefer retaining as Brigadiers, the superior appointments of Brigadier General ought not to be open to them, except in special cases. All the members of your Government concur in recommending the General Officers of Division at home, appointed by us to divisional commands, should not displace officers previously in possession of those appointments, but wait the occurrence of vacancies after their arrival at their respective Presidencies. In compliance with this recommendation, we direct that, hitherto a General Officer of Division appointed by us to a divisional command, shall not succeed to that com-

mand until the occurrence of a vacancy, unless we shall have especially directed otherwise. On the last case put by the Governor General, the possibility of there being in India Supernumerary Major Generals in the Company's Service.—We concur in opinion with him and the other members of your Government, that no reason exists why Major Generals should, in that event, vacate any offices or staff appointments of which they may be in possession until it actually comes to their turn to accept or decline divisional commands, when the same rule will apply to them as we have now directed to be applied to Colonels holding staff appointments.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, June 17, 1835.—At an European General Court-martial, assembled at Meerut, on the 26th April 1835, of which Col. Ogleader, H. M.'s 26th regt. is President, Lieut. Samuel Robertson Wallace, of the 39th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—“With having, in a letter to the Adjt. General of the army, under date the 20th Aug., 1834, attempted to defame the character of Capt. Henry Monke, of the same regt., by using grossly insulting and offensive expressions in the following instances:—1st Instance. In having, when assigning reasons for the conduct of the facts of the 39th regt. N. I., in excluding the said Capt. Monke from the 10th of the regt., stated ‘it is simply this, the members do not consider Capt. Monke a gentleman,’ and also ‘they had no intention to allow a member of their body to insult them by insulting at their side one whom they do not regard as a gentleman,’ alluding to the said Capt. Monke, and answering the said letter that the opinion and assignments which he, the said Lieut. Wallace, had expressed, as above quoted, &c. &c.’—2d Instance. In having made the following assertion, ‘for had Capt. Monke entered the mess-hall as a guest, he would undoubtedly have been turned out of it.’—3d Instance. In having asserted, that insults and accusations were heaped on him (meaning the said Capt. Monke) about the commencement of April 1831, the same being unproved, and known to be so by Lieut. Wallace.—These conduct being sufficient for and constituting destructive of harmony and good order in the regt., prejudicial to the honour and discipline in the character of Capt. Monke as an officer and a gentleman, Finding and Sentence. The said having duly weighed the evidence in the proceedings, together with what the Governor has urged in his statement, and

opinion, that the fact is proved that Lieut. Wallace did use the expressions as set forth in the charge; but, in consideration of the circumstances under which they were used, attaches no criminality to them, with the exception of those specified in the 2d instance; viz., for had Capt. Monke entered the mess-house as a guest, he would undoubtedly have been turned out of it, and so much of the first instance, as relates to Capt. Monke's being intruded at the mess-table, which it considers as highly censurable. The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as is specified above, sentences him, Lieut. S. R. Wallace, of the 35th regt. N. I., to be reprimanded in such manner, as the Provincial Commander-in-chief may deem proper.—Approved and confirmed. (Signed) JAS. WATSON, Major General Provincial Commander-in-chief.—Calcutta, 15th June, 1835.—Lieut. Wallace is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.—By order of the Provincial Commander-in-chief.—J. R. LUMLEY, Col. Adj. Genl. of the army.

MARRIAGES.—April 20, at Kurnool, Mr. J. Finn to Miss C. Durrant.—May 5, at Meerut, Serjt. J. Scoffin to Miss Sarah Fox.—11, Mr. Jas. Hoyle to Mademoiselle M. Simonin.—12, Mr. J. Dearden to Mrs. M. A. Abbott.—13, Mr. J. Poirel to Miss C. Glasgow.—14, Hon. H. T. Prinsep, Esq. to Sarah Monckton, 3d daughter of Jas. Pottle, Esq.—15, at Meerut, Lieut. B. A. L. Hutchinson, R. M.'s 26th regt. to Helen, 2d daughter of H. Marshall, Esq.—19, R. J. R. Campbell, Esq. to Anna 3d daughter of C. K. Ewder, Esq. of Jersey.—20, John Swinney, Esq. M.D. to Harriet Meredith, widow of the late Capt. J. W. Newson.—At Mhow, Lieut. E. P. Bryant, 58th regt. to Miss S. A. Johnson.—23, at Meerut, A. R. Pennycuik, Esq. H. A. to Eliza, youngest daughter of T. Nichols, Esq. of Woodford.—22, Mr. J. Porch to Eliza, eldest of the late Mr. J. B. Newson.—Mr. C. T. Jackson to Mrs. J. E. Kelly.—25, at Sylhet, S. G. Goss, Esq. youngest son of the late Col. A. Glass, to Margaret, 3d daughter of Capt. W. Bruce, of Ballingange.—30, E. Oakes, Esq. to Mrs. M. Foster.—June 1, H. Beeton, Esq. to Miss M. Bailey.—2, Mr. J. Harris to Mrs. E. Leonard.—8, Lieut. C. W. Moncrien, I. N., to Miss E. Ferguson.—Mr. G. Crane to Miss P. B. Manzel.—13, Mr. J. A. D'Souza to Miss J. O. Turd.—15, C. Fowden, Esq. C. S., to Miss E. A. Northedge.—19, Mr. J. W. Gausman to Mrs. E. Breen.—22, at Benares, A. P.

Currir, Esq., C. S., to Jane Latham, eldest daughter of G. Mainwaring, Esq. C.S.—29, Mr. B. P. Singer to Miss S. Da Costa, at Benares.—April 15, at Meerut, Mrs. Sieveight of a daughter.—24, at Nassecrabad, the lady of R. Brown, Esq. of a daughter.—25, at Delhi, the wife of Serjt. Major T. Bates of a son.—May 1, at Tirhoot, the lady of J. Cosserat, Esq. of a son.—4, at Cawnpore, Mrs. G. Daly of a daughter.—5, at Mymensing, the lady of G. Adams, Esq. C. S. of a son.—6, at Meerut, the lady of Capt. E. R. Moore of a daughter.—7, at Chittagong, Mrs. H. Tarnes of a son.—9, at Chittagong, the lady of Capt. J. Scott, 55th regt. of a son.—10, Mrs. D. Ashe of a daughter.—11, at Benares, the lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.—12, The wife of Mr. J. B. Szarario of a son.—Mrs. Penney of a daughter.—at Howrah, Mrs. J. B. B. of a daughter.—14, The wife of Serjt. W. D. Berkeley of a daughter.—The lady of Capt. J. Steel of a daughter.—16, at Mirat, the lady of Capt. J. Woods of a son.—at Agra, the lady of Lieut. B. Hughes, 15th foot, of a son.—18, The lady of R. Swinhou, Esq. of a daughter.—at Jellapore, the lady of J. Campbell, Esq. of a son.—19, the lady of F. M. Vaughan, Esq. C. S. of a son.—the lady of Rev. R. D. Boyce of a son still-born.—21, Mrs. J. Jaham of a son.—at Saugor, the lady of Lieut. P. W. Wilkes of a son who died.—at Meerut, the wife of Mr. H. Simon of a son.—25, Mrs. M. A. Lockwood of a son.—the wife of Mr. J. Rodriguez of a son.—26, the lady of Rev. W. S. Mackay of a daughter.—28, at Nassecrabad, the lady of Capt. H. W. B. New of a daughter.—31, Mrs. G. Davidson of a daughter.—at Muttra, the wife of Mr. J. G. G. of a daughter.—June 1, at Muttra, the lady of Asst. Surg. J. McKee of a daughter.—3, at Nassecrabad, the lady of Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode of a daughter.—at Cawnpore, the lady of Major G. G. of a daughter.—5, the lady of Lieut. House, of Benares of a daughter.—at Dacca, the lady of Lt. J. H. Hampton of a daughter.—5, at Cuttack, the lady of W. Taylor, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.—Mrs. G. A. Popham of a daughter.—6, Mrs. Von Irtz of a son.—Mrs. C. Shelverton of a son.—14, Mrs. E. Scott of a son.—12, Mrs. W. B. Carbery of a daughter.—14, at Chandernagore, Mrs. Osmund of a son.—15, Mrs. J. Mendes of a daughter.—16, Mrs. Charles Brownlow of a son.—21, at Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Capt. R. Lewis of a son.—30, the lady of J. D. Dow, Esq. of a son.—the wife of Mr. J. G. G. of a son.—July 3, the lady of Lt. R. J. H. Nich of a son.

DEATHS.—April 8, at Patna, Mrs. J. Nevills—Ann, infant daughter of Mr. H. Finsley—18, at Cawnpore, Margaret, infant daughter of H. B. Harrington, Esq. C. S.—26, at Landour, Emmeline, only child of Capt. M. Cooper 11th L. D.—80, at Balfool, the infant son of Lieut. Edwards—May 3, at Bancoora, the wife of Lieut. P. Nicolson—4, at Mussoorie, Emily, daughter of Capt. R. Wintle—6, at Gyah, Charles, infant son of J. W. Ricketta, Esq.—at Hissar, Humphry, infant son of Capt. O. Lomer—7, at Tirhoot, the infant daughter of T. Sherman, Esq.—10, at Simla, Capt. J. B. Debraut, Artillery—at Muttra, Ena. W. L. Trafford, 74th regt. R. I.—Charles, son of the late Mr. C. Scott—11, Mr. B. Chalcraft—at Harrocks, (drowned) C. W. Turner, Esq.—Marion, daughter of the late Mr. H. White—Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. L. Laidlaw—at Bloomsby, Louisa, wife of Mr. C. Campbell—17, at Chandernagore, Mrs. W. R. Berds de Sejourne—13, Charles, son of Mr. J. Mackey—Mrs. Eliza Chalcraft—at Meerut, Mrs. Coulam—14, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Adams—Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. J. Naylor—15, at Howrah, Hugh, F. 3rd, Esq. dep. Postmaster—17, Sophia, daughter of Mr. J. Raban—at Cutchipore, Ann, wife of Mr. J. P. Cavahon—18, Mr. John Tucker—Mrs. C. Smith—19, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Patten—at Arch, the infant son of Mr. J. W. Granger—21, Isabella, daughter of Mr. D. Williamson—27, Mrs. E. C. Greenough—21, Anna, wife of J. R. Cole—Esq.—Charles, 3d son of Mr. R. Arrowsmith—at Simla, Lieut. C. E. Davis 62d regt. N. I.—25, Mr. W. Crawford—at Howrah, Mr. J. Hardiss—27, Stephen, son of Capt. S. Parker, H. M.'s 62d foot—26, at Mussoorie, Atbeba, infant daughter of Major M. Ramsay at Nabathon, John Coulter, Esq. Surgeon—at Neemuch, William, son of Lieut. W. H. Nicholletts—37, at Bancoora, Lieut. J. Awdry, 55th regt. N. I.—June 1, at Balfool, the infant daughter of Lieut. C. C. Piggott—2, Miss F. Ketch—5, Miss Matilda Brown—Mrs. Smyth, wife of D. C. Smyth, Esq. C. S.—11, Mr. J. P. Dick late a Lieut. in 47th regt. N. I.—12, Catherine, wife of J. D'Gruy, Esq.—13, Amelia, daughter of Mrs. A. T. Smith—15, Gertrude, wife of Mr. G. Thomas—Martha, wife of Mr. P. Palmer—16, Lieut. J. H. Cave—17, Mr. G. Ayiet, engr.—20, at Cawnpore, Isabella, wife of Maj. A. Duggan, 15 regt. N. I.—23, Isabella, wife of Mr. G. D'Souza—30, Mr. C. Sutton—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Adams—July 3, Mr. James Hewson ship "Em-

ma"—Alfred, son of the late Mr. D. Kenderdine.

Madras.

Capt. Dickinson.—We have learned with sincere pleasure, that the sentence of transportation upon Capt. Dickinson, of the Madras army, has, upon a representation to the highest authority of all the circumstances, been remitted. This cannot fail to give satisfaction to the friends of Capt. Dickinson, as well as to his brother officers, by whom he was much esteemed.

An Indian copper mining company, under the name of "De Konderl and Co." is established for the purpose of working the mines of copper ore in the districts of Nellore and Chingleput, and in the Zemiadarys of Calcutry, Rucanagherry, and Udagherry; and that the expediency of the Ore, and the ease with which it may be procured, render the success of the undertaking beyond a doubt, provided it be taken in hand with that spirit which its importance deserves. According to the analysis of Dr. Thomas Thomson the carbonate of copper which is found in the larnix which the company have the exclusive privilege of mining, contains 60 per cent. of the peroxide of copper, and yield at the lowest 49 per cent. when the Cornish mines are said to yield only from 5 to 9 per cent. Of course we must make some allowance for the partiality of those who are interested in drawing this comparison—indeed we know that a great many of the copper ores in Cornwall yield very much more than is here stated, and that in many parts of that county, the ores are not sulphurets, as they are all denominated in the prospectus. The circumstances, however, of the ore being richer, more easily worked, and not so difficult of access as those of Cornwall, are all of such material consequence, as to the profits of a mining speculation, that we have no hesitation in recommending this "Indian Copper Company," at all events, to the serious consideration of those who would have no objection to embark a portion of their capital in a speculation which bids fair to be very prosperous.—The company is divided into 36 shares; each share being of the value of 5,000 rupees; but, in order to suit the convenience of the public, persons may hold a fifth part of a share, or 1,000 rupees, under certain restrictions.

A most daring attempt was made the other day, on the life of Lieut.-colonel Townsend of the 30th regt. N. I. by a discharged sepoy of the same regt.—We have not heard whether the sepoy had

been discharged at his own request, or in consequence of crime committed, but we incline to think it was as a punishment. —Having received his discharge, instead of leaving the lines, it would appear he sought for and procured a musket, which, it would appear, he loaded, and proceeded with to the residence of Lieut.-colonel Townsend, and, on that gentleman approaching the door, the sepoy attempted to shoot him, fortunately, the powder in the pan only took fire, and before another attempt, could be made the Col. seized the ruffian, and subsequently bonded him over to the police authorities. The man has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

We learn, that the plan for a breakwater originally proposed by Capt. Cotton of the Engineers, has been resolved on by the committee. Capt. Cotton's plan is a breakwater parallel to the coast.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—June 16, with reference to the appointment of Mr. John Bird, to be Head Asst. Collector at Combaratore, on the departure of Mr. Roupell, the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate him to act as Head Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of that district until the departure of Mr. Roupell may confirm him in the appointment.—**Mr. E. B. Wray** to resume his duties as Judge and Criminal Judge of Rajahmundry.—**Mr. T. E. J. Boileau** to act as 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern division.—**Mr. E. Maltby** to act as additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara during the employment of Mr. Anderson as acting Sub Collector.—**19. Mr. J. P. Mackennie** to be Master Attendant at Cuddalore and Porto Novo, vice Norfor resigned, and until further orders to act as Asst. Master Attendant at Madras, without prejudice to his appointment as Sheriff of Madras.—**Mr. J. Honner** to act as Master Attendant at Cuddalore and Porto Novo.—**26. Mr. A. J. Cherry** to act as Cashier of the Government bank, and as Asst. to the sub-Treasurer.—**Mr. R. B. Sewell** to act as deputy Secy. to Government in the departments under the chief Secretary's immediate charge.—**Mr. E. R. McDunnell** is relieved from the office of the Marine Board and Commercial Committee at his own request.—**30. Mr. W. A. D. Inglis** to be sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Ganjam.—**Mr. T. Harris** to be Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Combaratore.—**Mr. G. M. Swinton** to be Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore.—The Governor in council is pleased (with refer-

ence to Mr. Boileau's appointment as acting 3d Judge of the Provincial court, northern division) to declare that Mr. Harrington, who is officiating as additional Judge shall take his place in the provincial court according to his seniority in the service, and in precedence of Mr. Boileau.—**July 1. Mr. W. B. Hawkins** to be Asst to the principal Collector and Magistrate of the Northern division of Arcot.—The under-mentioned civil servants attained the ranks set opposite their respective names on the dates specified.—**Mr. A. Mellor**, senior Merchant, 30th June, 1835.—**E. Smith, jun. Merchant**, June 17, 1835.—**Mr. R. Davidson**, junior Merchant 16th June, 1835.—**Mr. C. H. Forbes**, jun. Merchant 7th June 1835.—**Messrs. E. E. Ward and W. Knox** have been appointed Writers on this Establishment.—**Capt. R. W. Norfor**, Master Attendant at Cuddalore, is appointed to the Office of Asst. to the Master Attendant at Madras, vice Alkinson &c., with the salary of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George, June 12, 1835.—The following copy of the draft of a proposed Act is published for general information.—The following draft of a proposed Act was read in Council on the 25th of May, 1835.—**I. Be it enacted**, that after the — day of — it shall be lawful for any person, of whatever nation, to acquire and hold in perpetuity, or for any term of years, property, in land or in any emoluments issuing out of land, in any part of the territories of the East India company.—**II. And be it enacted**, that all rules which prescribe the manner in which such property as is aforesaid, may now be acquired and held by Natives of the said territories, shall extend to all persons who shall, under the authority of this Act, acquire or hold such property.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 15th June to 12th July, 1835.—**2d Lieut. S. E. O. Ludlow** of Engineers to do duty under the Superintending Engineer in the Pres. division until further orders.—**Capt. H. C. Cotton** to act as Civil Engineer in the 3d division during the absence of Capt. A. Cotton sick.—the Services of **Surg. D. Brakenridge** is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, having been permitted to resign the appointment of Zillah Surg. at Bellary.—**3d regt. N. I., Capt. J. Tud** to be Major.—**Lieut. J. Hutchings** to be Captain.—**Mrs. H. Howard** to be Lieut., vice Glas dec.—**Mr. C. H. Case** is admitted as a Cadet for the Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.—**Lt. H. A.**

Kennedy, of the 14th N. I., to act as Aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Wilson, C. B., commanding the Ceded districts, from 22d May—10th N. I. Senior Ena. F. C. Hawkin is promoted to Lieut., vice Childers *dec.*, date of commission 21st Feb. 1835—Mr. J. Mylne has been appointed a Cadet of Infantry—Capt. G. A. Underwood is to be Superintending Engineer in the Centre division, but to continue in the command of the corps of Sappers and Miners upon his present allowances until further orders—1st Lieut. P. Dittus of Engineers to be Asst. of 2d class to the Civil Engineer in the 1st division—1st Lieut. H. A. Lake to be Asst. of the 2d class to the Civil Engineer in the 3d division—2d Lieut. J. C. Shaw to be Asst. of the 3d class to the Civil Engineer in the 4th division—Capt. W. Mackay, *cap. Asst. Comm. Genl.* to be Asst. Comm. Genl.—Lieut. C. A. Moore, *sub-Asst. Comm. Genl.* to be a deputy Asst. Comm. Genl.—Brevet Capt. F. Byles, 39th regt. N. I. is permitted to resign the appointment of Asst. to that regt.—Asst. Surg. J. Glen, is permitted to enter on the general duties of the Army—No. 258 of 1834—order to give effect to instructions received from the Court of Directors consequent on an arrangement sanctioned by H. M., the following officers in the Madras army are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the date specified to their respective names—Col. E. Edwards of the 38th regt. N. I., from the 4th Feb. 1832, and to stand above Col. T. Webster of the Infantry—Colonels G. Waugh of the 32d regt. N. I., T. H. Smith of the 28th do., W. C. Oliver of the 41st do., E. M. G. Showers of the Artillery, from the 22d Dec. 1832, and to stand above Col. F. W. Wilson of the Infantry—Lieut.-col. J. Collett of the 5th L. C., from the 21st Feb. 1834, and to stand above Col. L. Wallis of the Infantry—Lieut.-colonels H. Mansford, of the 7th L. C., and P. Campton, of the 1st L. C., from the 15th May, 1834, and to stand above Col. J. Carrise of the Infantry—Capt. R. Alexander, 48th regt. to be Asst. Quarterm. Genl. of the Hyderabad Auxiliary Force, vice Bell promoted—1st regt. N. I., Lieut. W. M. Gunthorpe to be Adj., vice Bell promoted—Col. F. Cameron, 1st regt. L. C., to command Bangalore during the absence of Brigadier Bell, or until further orders—Ena. A. P. Brown is act as Adj. to 39th regt. N. I., vice Byles resigned.

RECALLS AND PROMOTIONS.—Ena. A. J. Greenlaw to do duty with 29th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. S. Chippendale from

10th regt. N. I. to 3d L. C.—Asst. Surg. T. D. Harrison from 8d L. C. to 10th regt. N. I.—Ena. C. H. Case to do duty with 29th regt. N. I.—Ena. R. A. Braere from 12th to 33d regt. N. I. and will rank next below Ena. R. L. J. Ogilvie—Lieut.-col. H. C. Jourdan from 21st regt. to 10th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. T. Cox from 10th to 21st regt. N. I.—Capt. Craner deputy Judge Adv. Genl. is posted to IV. district and will proceed to Vizagapatam—Capt. Nepent, deputy Judge Adv. Genl. to V. district, and to conduct the duties of VI. district in addition—Capt. Osborne dep. Judge Adv. Genl. to IX. district, and will proceed to Cannanore—Surgeon J. Stevenson from 35th to 50th regt. N. I. Surg. D. S. Young from 28th to 34th N. I.—Surg. D. D. Kenridge from 50th to 39th regt. N. I.—Surg. A. E. Blist from 34th to 28th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. J. Lawrence to 35th regt. N. I.—Ena. E. R. Sibney from 37th regt. to 20th regt. N. I. and will rank next below Ena. J. White—The undermentioned young Officers recently arrived and promoted, are appointed to duty with the regiments specified opposite their names, until further orders—Ena. J. G. S. Cadell, 6th L. C.—Ena. W. G. R. Macdonald, 8th L. C.—Ena. F. G. Nicholl, 2d batt. Art.—Lieut. A. T. Cadell, 3d batt. Art.—Ena. John Mylne, 10th regt. N. I.—Ena. C. F. Gordon, and R. A. Dorn, 12th regt. N. I.—Ena. G. H. Eckford, 14th regt. N. I.—Ena. Andrew Walker, 25th regt. N. I.—Ena. C. H. Wistfield, and Richard Cooper, 20th regt. N. I.—The period of suspension awarded to Lieut. G. Elliott of the 6th regt. L. C., by sentence of a General Court-martial published in G. O. C. C., of the 11th April last, expiring on the 9th instant, that Officer is directed to return to his duty on the following day.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. W. W. Row, 17th regt.—N. I.—Ena. E. T. Cox, 5th regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. D. Sheppard, 10th regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. Bolmer, Art.—Lieut. G. W. Y. Simpson, Art.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieut. A. Worley—Asst. Surg. G. M. Watson—Brig. J. Briggs to be—Surg. H. Reid, M. D.—Ena. H. Jackson—Asst. Surg. R. Plumbo—Capt. C. Beall.

PROMOTIONS EXTENDED.—Capt. A. Woodburn for 6 months.

RETURNED FROM THE SERVICE.—Capt. James Kerr from 22d Jan. 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Court-martial.—On 6th April Ena. William Lawrence Seppings, of the 4th regt. N. I., placed in arrest by order of

the Commander-in-chief, upon the complaint of Lieut. Philip Annesley Secun-
dis Powys of the same regt.—Charge: I charge Ena. William Lawless Seppings,
of the 4th regt. of N. I., with conduct un-
becoming the character of an officer and
a gentleman, in having, at Bangalore on
the morning of the 26th of April, 1835,
on the public road, struck me, his supe-
rior officer, a violent blow with his
clenched hand in the face, during at that
time on duty as officer of the day. The
above being in breach of the articles of
war. (Signed) P. A. S. POWYS, Lieut.
4th regt. N. I.—By order, (Signed) T. H.
S. CONWAY, Adj. Genl. of the regt. —
Bangalore 17th May, 1835.—The court
having most cordially watched and con-
sidered the whole of the charge as brought
forward to support the prosecution on
the charge, as well as what the prisoner
E. W. William Lawless Seppings, of the
4th regt. N. I., has urged in his defence,
and the evidence in support thereof, and
opinion.—Finding on the Charge, That
the prisoner is guilty of the charge with
the exception of a conduct unbecom-
ing the character of an officer and a gentle-
man, of which the court do not return a
sentence.—The court having found the
prisoner guilty to the extent above stated
doth sentence him, the said Ensign Wm.
Lawless Seppings, of the 4th regt. N. I.,
to be reprimanded in such manner as his
Excellency the Commander-in-chief may
be pleased to direct. (Signed) R. HOME,
Lieut.-Col. and President. (Signed) G.
W. OSBORNE, Captain, Deputy Judge
Advocate Genl. conducting proceedings.
—Remark by Court.—The court have
been induced to pass so lenient a sen-
tence in consequence of Lieut. Powys
having been the aggressor, by laying
violent hands on the prisoner, by whom a
blow was struck in a moment of irritation,
whereunder great excitement. (Signed)
R. HOME, Lieut.-Colonel and President.
(Signed) G. W. OSBORNE, Captain,
Deputy Judge Advocate General.—Con-
firmed, and Ensign Seppings is hereby
reprimanded accordingly. (Signed) R.
W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. Genl. and
Commander-in-chief.—Madras, the 10th
of June 1835. Ensign Seppings is released
from arrest, and will return to his duty.

Head quarters, Choultry Hall, June 3,
1835.—The following extracts from the
confirmed proceedings of an Bar. Genl.
Court Martial, holden at Bangalore on
Monday, the 4th day of April in the year
of our Lord, 1835, and continued by ad-
jourment, by virtue of a warrant from
his Excellency Lieut.-genl. The Hon.
Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K. C. B., Com-

mander-in-chief, are published to the
army. Capt. George Munro Arthur, of
the 20th regt. N. I., placed in arrest by
order of the Commander-in-chief, upon
the complaint of Lieut. Thomas Wals-
man, of the same regt.—Charge. "I
charge Capt. George Munro Arthur, of
the 20th regt. of N. I., with conduct
scandalous, and infamous, unbecoming
the character of an officer and a gentle-
man in the following instances:—1st In-
stance, For wilful and deliberate false-
hood, in having worn in command of
a detachment of the 20th regt. of N. I., at
Veenjanderpett, in Coorg in April, 1834,
and for some time between the 6th and
16th of that month in presence of Lieut-
col. Black, and other officers of H. M.'s
48th regt. that he Capt. George Munro
Arthur, led about 3 men in the Huggal
Pass." 2d Instance. "With conduct
degrading to an officer and gentleman,
in having taken the above-named po-
sition, at the same place, and before the
same officers, when complimenting of the
lack of loyalty of a man, and that his Cap-
tain George Munro Arthur, and acted unwisely
for them, in making the officers then at
Veenjanderpett, and that he had taken it
away with his own hands." 3d Instance.
"With conduct degrading to the charac-
ter of an officer, at Narmund, in Coorg,
on the 30th of May, 1834, in allowing in-
formation regarding the first instance, to
be given out by me, at the regimental
mess table, when there were guests pre-
sent, without either at the time or subse-
quently, taking any measures to clear
his character from such a report, or to es-
tablish the veracity of it." 4th Instance.
"With bearing, at the same place, on the
same day, and at the same time, suffered
the following remark to be applied to
him by me, regarding the assertions con-
tained in the 1st Instance, without either
then or subsequently, taking any mea-
sures to vindicate his character, or dis-
prove the assertion."—Captain Arthur, I
publicly contradicted the assertion, for
the credit of my regiment, knowing that
it was not fact,—"or words to that effect."
—5th Instance. "In having, on the same
day, at the same time and place, affected
to treat the whole of the above-stated
grave assertion as a joke, raising at the
expense, by the officers of his Majesty's
48th regt., and although told that it was
not a joke, and,—"he wished the officers
would not annoy themselves at his ex-
cesses,"—which remark earned Bragg
Captain Mountstuart of his Majesty's 16th
regt., to say publicly, Captain Arthur, be
good enough to repeat that again, and I
shall be most happy to send the same to

feeling, the court are sorry to observe, have not been confined to the prosecutor alone. (Signed) R HOME, Lieut.-col. and President (Signed) G W. OSBURVE, (Capt. Dep. Judge Adv. Genl., conducting proceedings. Approved and confirmed. (Signed) R.W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. Genl. and Commander-in-chief, Marine June 3rd 1835. Capt. G. M. Arthur of the 20th regt. N. I., is released from arrest and will return to his duty. T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj. -Genl. of the Army

June 12 1835.—No 227. 1845.—
 Honorary will be made to expire for the benefit of legal representatives at the expiration of six months from the date, of sums deposited in the General Treasury, on account of a estate of deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Hon. Company's service, if not previously disposed of under orders by the Secretary to Government Military Department.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 12, at Moulmein, Serjt-major J. W. James to Miss L. Horne.—April 21, at Trichinopoly, Conductor J. Anderson to Miss M. Murray.—May 14, Mr. J. Lane & Miss M. Goodman.—16, Mr. D. Kerr to Mrs. W. Blake.—19, at Secunderabad, Lieut. A. M. McCally to Miss Eliza Dickinson.—28, at Nellore, Mr. T. Ward to Miss E. P. —30, T. Jarrell, Esq., Attorney at law, to Eliza Julia, second daughter of the late Capt. D. Chandler 1st M^{ts} regt.—June 10, Mr. H. Hunter to Miss M. J. Johnson.—at Bangalore, Capt. J. W. Bayley to Mary Ann, third daughter of W. Phelan, Esq., of Calcutta.—16, Lieut. E. Smet, H. Art. to Harriet, second daughter of the late J. W. Tuckett, Esq. of Barbours.—17, at Tranquebar, Rev. A. C. Thomas missionary to Anne Adelaide, daughter of the late Rev. F. I. Mungier, and sister to the governor of Tranquebar.—21, Mr. P. Meyers to Miss M. A. Saleman.—Mr. J. Kagan to Gertrude, young daughter of Mr. J. A. C. DeRoza.—July 4, at Secunderabad, Lieut. R. Cotton 37th regt. N. I., to Miss C. Rinder.

BIRTHS.—March 25, at Wallingford, the wife of Sergt. J. Boldick of a daughter—April 3, the lady of Capt. Morpant, H. M.'s 63d foot, of a daughter—23, at Trichinopoly the lady of Ena. Philips, H. M.'s 54th foot, of a daughter—24, at Bangalore, the wife of Sergt.-major C. Franklin of a son—May 3, at Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. M. Loy of a daughter—6, at Cannanore, the lady of Captain M. Blackland of a daughter—15, at Compton, Mrs. Crisp of a daughter—

Trichinopoly, the lady of R. W. Chas-
field, Esq., of a daughter—the lady of
Lieut. T. D. Roberts of a son—18, at
Bellary, the lady of Major Warren,
H. M.'s 55th foot, of a daughter—20, at
Madurai, the lady of Capt. F. Daniel of
a daughter—22, at Cannanore, Mrs. B.
Fernandes of a son—23, at Secunder-
abad, the lady of Asst.-surg. W. Mitchell
of a son—24, at Bangalore, the wife of
Apothecary H. Eason of a daughter—
June 1, at Pondicherry, Mrs. C. (hostess
of a daughter—5, at Mysore, Mrs. Van
Ingren of a son—14, at Salem, the lady of
W. Elliott, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—
17, the lady of Lieut. G. Rowlandson of a
son—at Kamper, the lady of Lieut. T.
J. Hyves of a still-born child—19, Mrs.
E. G. Githen of a son—the lady of Capt.
J. Gunning of a son—21, the wife of
Sui-conductor J. Davis of a daughter—
25, at Vizianagrum, the wife of Brig-
adier P. Bezouche of a daughter—the
lady of Capt. Spier, H. M.'s 63d foot, of
a daughter—26, the lady of A. J. Leary,
Esq., of a daughter—28, at Trichinopoly,
the lady of Captain W. J. Litchfield of
a son—July 1, the lady of F. H. Sanson,
Esq., 1st regt. of the son—2, at Banga-
lore, the lady of Lieut. H. Colbeck of a
son—3, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Li-
col. B. McMaster of a daughter—5, the
lady of Capt. J. Wyndham of a son—6, Mrs.
C. La Motte of a son

1871, Feb. 21, at sea, on a ship
 the "Asia," Lieut. G. L. Childers, 4th
 regt N. I. - March 1, and the ship
 "Wellington," Nellie Nathalia, infant
 daughter of the Rev. P. F. Hilditch - 5, at
 sea, Capt. W. T. Drew, "Canguener" -
 April 1, in the Meridian river, Lieut.
 H. Jervis, H. M. S. "Albatross" 18, "Miss A.
 S. Thompson" - 23, Martha, infant daughter
 of Mr. C. Goodall - 27, at Cannanore, the
 elder twin daughter of Capt. M. M. M.
 May 12, Esther, daughter of "Rev.
 W. Husell, minister" - 13, at "Cangu-
 bar," H. T. Fitcherap, Esq., at Can-
 nanore, Anne, wife of Capt. M. Shaxton
 - 15, of Bell's, Augustus, son of Mr. M.
 H. Payne - 23, at Secunderabad, Jeremiah,
 daughter of the late W. Burgess, Esq. -
 29, at Vepery, Elizabeth, daughter of the
 late Conductor Bishop - June 6, at
 Gundy, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Brady
 - 7, at Nagapattinam, Emma J. T. Walker
 3d regt. N. I. - 8, at Nagapattinam,
 Richard, third son of N. W. Kunderley,
 Esq. - 13, at Secunderabad, Anne, wife
 of A. Goodall, Esq., Asst. surgeon, at
 Trichinopoly, Marian, wife of Asst. Surg.
 R. Boston - 17, A. J. Marshall, Esq. - 18,
 Barron, Esq., Pomer of H. M. S. ship
 "Wolf" - 20, at Cuddalore, Lewis,

Indian News.—Madras and Bombay.

Bombay.—**Brigadier Gen. R. V. batt.**—28, at Secunderabad, **Assam**, **W. Woodall**—24, **Mrs. S. S. Dushamp**—July 2, at Titchinopoly, **Conductor G. Fowler**—July 7, **Kango T. Blackburn** 27th regt. N. I.

Bombay.

(Extract of a letter from Poona, dated the 18th of July.)—A most melancholy event occurred here this morning. A meeting took place between Dr. Mulcisson and Capt. Ingraham, which has proved fatal to the latter, who expired soon after receiving his antagonist's fire. Dr. Mulcisson was wounded at the same time, but slightly. I have not yet been able to learn the cause of the misunderstanding between the parties.

In our Journal, No. 59, will be found the charges preferred by Lieut.-col. Valiant, against Lt.-col. A. H. Dickson, of H. M.'s 40th regt. of foot.—We subjoin here the finding and sentence of the court. "The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been brought forward on the prosecution, together with what has been adduced on the defence, come to the following opinion on the several charges submitted to their investigation. On the first instance of the first charge.—The court finds the prisoner, Lieut.-colonel A. Hill Dickson, of H. M.'s 40th regt., guilty of irregular, but not of highly irregular and oppressive conduct, as commanding officer of H. M.'s 40th regt. With regard to the second instance of the first charge.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut.-col. A. Hill Dickson, did cause two girls, named Mary Walsh and Anne Smith, to be punished with a laced whip in the orderly room of H. M.'s 40th regt., and also to be confined in darkened rooms at his quarters, which conduct they consider to be irregular, but not highly irregular, as an oppressive, as charged in the charge. With regard to the third instance of the first charge.—The court, on the subject of allowing a girl, named Sarah Whitland, to be punished by receiving one hundred lashes on her back, in the 22d regt., 1834, but although it does not consider the punishment inflicted on the 22d or following day, to have been one of unusual severity, it deems the conduct of Lieut.-colonel Dickson, as the whole, to be contrary to the duty part of the instructions of the court, to inflict such irregular and oppressive punishment. On the fourth instance of the first charge.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut.-colonel A. Hill Dickson, did cause two girls, named Mary Walsh and Anne Smith, to be punished with a laced whip in the orderly room of H. M.'s 40th regt., and also to be confined in darkened rooms at his quarters, which conduct they consider to be irregular, but not highly irregular, as an oppressive, as charged in the charge. With regard to the third instance of the first charge.—The court, on the subject of allowing a girl, named Sarah Whitland, to be punished by receiving one hundred lashes on her back, in the 22d regt., 1834, but although it does not consider the punishment inflicted on the 22d or following day, to have been one of unusual severity, it deems the conduct of Lieut.-colonel Dickson, as the whole, to be contrary to the duty part of the instructions of the court, to inflict such irregular and oppressive punishment. On the fourth instance of the first charge.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut.-colonel A. Hill Dickson, did cause two girls, named Mary Walsh and Anne Smith, to be punished with a laced whip in the orderly room of H. M.'s 40th regt., and also to be confined in darkened rooms at his quarters, which conduct they consider to be irregular, but not highly irregular, as an oppressive, as charged in the charge. With regard to the third instance of the first charge.—The court, on the subject of allowing a girl, named Sarah Whitland, to be punished by receiving one hundred lashes on her back, in the 22d regt., 1834, but although it does not consider the punishment inflicted on the 22d or following day, to have been one of unusual severity, it deems the conduct of Lieut.-colonel Dickson, as the whole, to be contrary to the duty part of the instructions of the court, to inflict such irregular and oppressive punishment.

pages therein enumerated; with the exception of that from Mrs. Walsh, of one rupee; which appears to have been made on insufficient grounds, and is therefore irregular. In the above acquittal the court includes the case of Mrs. Hynes and her two children, from whom 54 rupees were stopped, and afterwards repaid—no evidence having been brought before it, as to the sufficiency, or insufficiency, of the grounds on which this stoppage was made. On the first additional charge.—The court is of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut.-colonel A. Hill Dickson, is not guilty, and does therefore acquit him. On the first instance of the second additional charge.—The court is of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut.-col. A. Hill Dickson, is guilty of the same.—On the second instance of the second additional charge.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the same. The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, of the charges preferred against him, in breach of the Articles of War in such cases made and provided, does therefore adjudge him, the said Lieut.-col. Arthur Hill Dickson, to be dismissed H. M.'s service.—Confirmed (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut.-General commanding H. M.'s Forces in India.—Madras, 4th June, 1835.—The foregoing order is to be entered in the Genl. order book, and read at the head of every regt. in H. M.'s service in India, by order of his Excellency Lieut.-Genl. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K. C. B., commanding H. M.'s Forces in India.—R. TORRENS, Colonel, Adj. Genl. of H. M.'s Forces in India.

Madras.—April 29, Mr. J. W. H. Herry to Miss L. Ward—June 9, at Bymat, Captain J. Lloyd, Artillery, in June, 31 daughter of Captain D. Ross, Master Attendant—11, Mr. Loder to Madame Burgoon—July 11, John Wells, Esq., Commander of ship "Earl Clarendon," on Fredericka Maxwell, youngest daughter of L. Hestway, Esq.—**Madras.**—May 22, at Camboy, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Cowley—June 2, Capt. R. G. Oakley, H. M.'s 20th foot—4, Sarah, youngest child of the late Col. R. E. Sayer—7, at Ahmedabad, Emily, wife of H. E. Chatterton, Esq., Civil Surg.—8, Maria, infant daughter of Mr. H. General—10, Mary Ann, infant daughter of Mr. J. H. Reid—July 1, at Kyrke, Ellen, infant daughter of Lieut. Ward, H. M.'s 4th Dragoon—19, at Poona, Capt. A. Bingham, 81st regt. N. I.—17, at Calcutta, Capt. J. P. Fennell, H. M.'s 4th foot.

